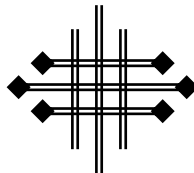


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**Solution to  
Model Questions**

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**MODEL QUESTION - 01**

- 1 (a) knocking (b) congenial (c) final (d) needs (e) possesses.

**Extra**

(1) wore (2) near (3) cries (4) engaged (5) concerned (6) extended (7) scarcely (8) depend (9) disorder (10) awake

2. (a) True; (b) True; (c) False; **Correct Answer-** Nazneen is not the eldest daughter of her family. (d) True; (e) False; **Correct Answer-** The circumstance of Nazneen's house is noisy.

**Extra**

(1) True; (3) True; (3) False, **Correct Answer-** Her house was in festive look.

(4) True; (5) True; (6) False; **Correct Answer-** The condition of Nazneen's house was not congenial to study. (7) False; **Correct Answer-** A lot of guests were coming to Nazneen's house for the baby of her auntie. (8) True; (9) True; (10) True

3. (a) studies in; (b) examination; (c) concentration on (d) festivity (e) studious.

**Extra**

(1) married off (2) is called (3) relies (4) to visit (5) difficulty (6) were (7) Screaming (8) shouldered (9) worry (10) to share

4. (a) No way to concentrate on her study. (b) Doing household chores. (c) Being at everybody's beck and call. (d) Being worried at her coming exam. (e) Facing accommodation problem.

(b) (1) None in the house seems to care about her problems. (2) Nazneen had no idea of any solution to her problems. (3) A festive look has been obvious in the house since last month. (4) She can hardly manage time to prepare for her exams. (5) She had all the bitter experiences of being a member of a large family.

(c) (a) The birth of a new baby in the house has added to the noise and confusion. (b) Nazneen has a number of brothers and sisters. (c) It seems that she is at everybody's beck and call. (d) The new baby cries day and night. (e) She feels very unhappy about the condition in the house.

5. (a) The letter was published on 5 January.

(b) Zinnia's problem is that she lives in a nuclear family.

(c) Zinnia has so many problems.

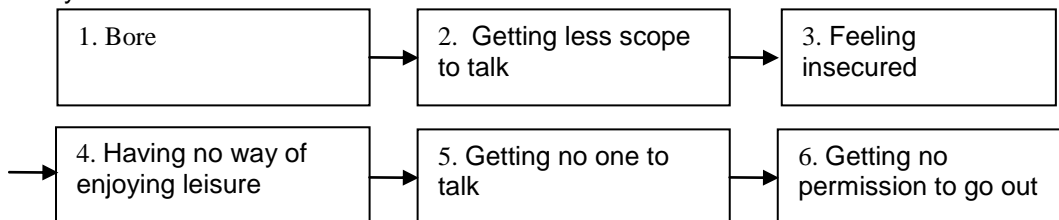
(d) Zinnia belongs to one brother.

(e) Zinnia wishes to live in an extended family because she feels very lonely in a nuclear family.

6. (a) thinks (b) lonely (c) has (d) happy (e) with

7. Zinnia is a girl of class XI. She needs companion to spend her time but she cannot do so. She was very tired of living in a nuclear family. So, she wishes to live in an extended family.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 02**

1. (a) understood (b) small (c) circulated (d) jealous (e) boring

**Extra**

(1) preoccupied (2) were (3) conceive (4) security (5) tranquil (6) feels (7) possesses (8) boredom (9) exhausted. (10) solitary

2. (a) False; Correct **Answer**- Zinnia is unhappy living in a nuclear family.  
 (b) False, Correct **Answer**- Zinnia's letter was published on 5 January.  
 (c) True  
 (d) False; Correct **Answer**- Movement of girls is insecure in the city.  
 (e) False; Correct **Answer**- Zinnia lived in a small family.

**Extra**

(1) True; (2) True; (3) True; (4) True; (5) False; Correct **Answer**- Zinnia cannot visit her relative for want of security. (6) False; **Correct Answer**- Zinnia spends her time lonely. (7) False; **Correct Answer**- Her brother is so tired that he doesn't like to talk. (8) True; (9) False; Correct **Answer**- There are four members in Zinnia's family. (10) True;

3. (a) was read by (b) was published (c) be understood. (d) problematic (e) lives.

**Extra**

(1) is (2) happiness (3) be (4) possession of (5) going (6) quietness (7) visit (8) getting (9) movement (10) getting.

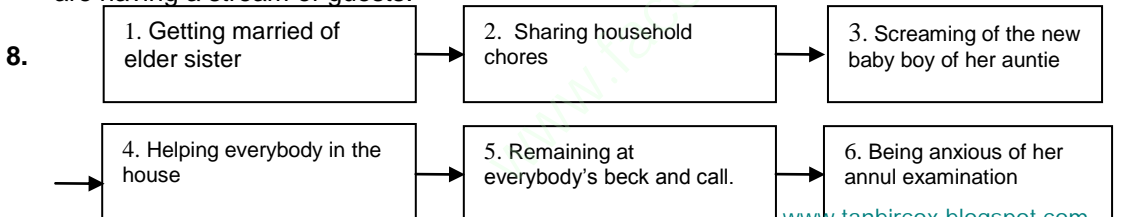
4. (a) having boring life. (b) staying nobody to talk. (c) having no scope to gossip. (d) feeling insecure (e) having no way to enjoy leisure.  
 (b) (a) Nuclear families are mostly found in cities and towns. (b) None is happy in a nuclear family. (c) The house of Zinnia is too small to be noisy (d) The family of Zinnia does not enjoy being all alone at home all the time. (e) Her parents and brothers are not in a mood to talk with in the evening.

- (c) (a) Doing household chores is none of Zinnia's responsibility. (b) The calm and quiet atmosphere in the house is not after her liking. (c) Zinnia has no experience living in a large family (d) One who is not satisfied with his/her situation is often jealous of others (e) Loneliness and boredom are Zinnia's main problems in the house.

5. (a) Nazneen reads in class XI.  
 (b) Her problem was that she lived in an extended family.  
 (c) Her house is full of guest because her auntie has just had a new baby boy.  
 (d) The new baby boy of Nazneen's auntie screams all the time.  
 (e) Nazneen's sister got married last month.

6. (a) reads (b) is (c) needs (d) pay (e) sends.

7. Nazneen is a first year college student whose annual examination is close at hand but she cannot read well because of two reasons. One is her sister got married last month. So she has to do all the work. Another is her auntie has just had a new baby boy. So they are having a stream of guests.



**MODEL QUESTION - 03**

1. (a) made known (b) achieved (c) previous (d) stands (e) prayer

**Extra**

(1) pride (2) renowned (3) monetary (4) manages (5) differentiated (6) resident  
(7) solid (8) coloured (9) bond (10) Designed

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer-** Moh Moh is a girl of Myanmar (b) True; (c) True; (d) True; (e) True;

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer-** Most of the people of Myanmar are Buddha.  
(2) False, **Correct Answer-** The city people dwell in concrete house.  
(3) False; **Correct Answer-** There is distinction between the longi of men and that of women.  
(4) False; **Correct Answer-** Single language is common in Myanmar.  
(5) False; **Correct Answer-** Myanmar got freedom from Britain.  
(6) False; **Correct Answer-** Women have more privileges in Myanmar.  
(7) True; (8) True; (9) True; (10) True;  
(11) False, **Correct Answer-** English is also used in Myanmar.  
(12) True; (13) True; (14) True;  
(15) False; **Correct Answer-** Moh Moh and her parents have good terms with their relatives.

3. (a) beauty. (b) introduction (c) independent (d) changed (e) was

**Extra**

(1) neighboring (2) lies (3) is spoken in (4) speak (5) pray in (6) religion (7) are worn by  
(8) wrapping (9) difference (10) former (11) fame for (12) dwell (13) parental (14) pride  
in (15) are managed by (16) traditionally (17) Having (18) is worn (19) financial (20) is

4. (a) (i) Situated in south –east Asia. (ii) Gained freedom from Britain in 1948. (iii) Having a number of tribal language except Myanmar language. (iv) Famous for Pagodas. (v) Women enjoy more privileges.

(b) (a) 1948 is the year when Burma was freed. (b) Myanmar is a country which is famous for pagodas. (c) Longyi is the dress which is worn by men and women. (d) Yangon is the capital city which is beautiful. (e) The people who work on farmlands live in the villages.

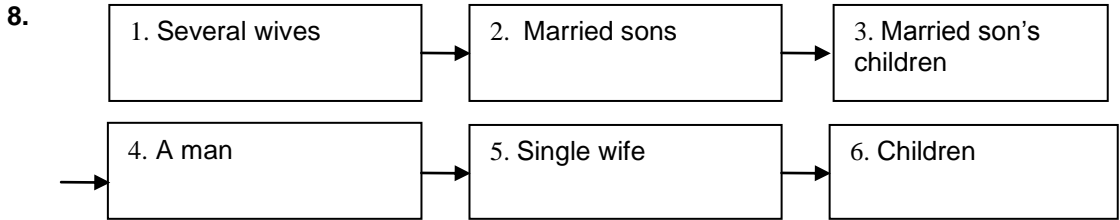
- (c) (a) Moh Moh is going to introduce her country to us. (b) Tribals are the group who are united by language and customs. (c) Traditional things are the combination of customs, beliefs that have existed for a long time. (d) Pagodas are the prayer houses of Buddhists. (e) Concrete is the combination of different materials by which a building can be built.

5. (a) In the past, the common form of marriage was polygamy.  
(b) An extended family consists of a man, his several wives and their married sons and children.  
(c) Polygamous families consist of a man, his several wives and their married sons and daughters but monogamous families consist of their single spouses and their children.  
(d) To maintain two household --- one in their extended family home and the other in the city poses a dilemma for the Kenyans.  
(e) The Kenyans have given up their pastoral lives because of keeping connection with the modern world.

**Extra**

- (1) Polygamy is disappearing because of modern outlook.
- (2) Polygamous families can still be found in the rural areas of Kenya.
- (3) To maintain two households is the dilemma of the modern Kenyan.
- (4) Things are changing there because of modern outlook.
- (5) A nuclear family is formed with a single wife and children.

6. (a) now (b) touch (c) living (d) given up (e) trying
7. In the past, the common form of marriage in Kenya was polygamy but people's thoughts are now changing because of the influence of modern outlook. People are now turning into the process of monogamy. This change has not yet been completed. For this reason, some people have to maintain two households, one in the village and other in the city. This creates a problem.



**MODEL QUESTION - 04**

1. (a) system (b) perplexed (c) established (d) keeping (e) retained

**Extra**

- (1) face (2) tradition (3) rustic (4) yielding (5) deserted

2. (a) True; (b) True; (c) True; (d) False; **Correct Answer-** Many Kenyans now practice monogamy. (e) True;

**Extra**

- (1) True; (2) True; (3) True; (4) False, **Correct Answer** - Polygamy is still existed in rural Kenya. (5) True; (6) True; (7) True; (8) False; **Correct Answer-** Kenya's social system is now changing. (9) False; **Correct Answer-** polygamous families will still be found in Kenya. (10) True.

3. (a) Polygamous (b) marriage (c) coming (d) maintenance of (e) exist.

**Extra**

- (1) find (2) modernism (3) married (4) given (5) consists of (6) seen in (7) maintained (8) earning (9) been given up (10) be found.

4. (a) Existing various cultural groups. (b) Having polygamous and monogamous marriage system. (c) Outlook being changed in life with modern thought. (d) Being maintained two household by some people (e) Facing problem for two households.

- (b) (i) The modern outlook is not in favour of many wives (ii) Polygamy was a common form of marriage in Kenya. (iii) Nuclear families are small in the country. (iv) To maintain two households is very difficult. (v) Extended families are large in size.

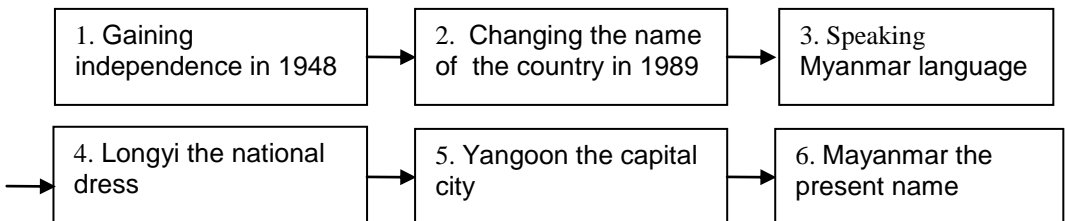
- (c) (a) The old custom of polygamous marriage is yielding to the new practise of monogamy. (b) Many Kenyans are now living in nuclear families with their single spouses and their children. (d) But in line with the modern world things are now changing there. (e) Some families have to maintain two households.

5. (a) Myanmar is situated in south-east Asia.  
 (b) It gained independence in 1948.  
 (c) The name was changed in 1989.  
 (d) Three languages are spoken in Myanmar.  
 (e) Myanmar is the traditional name of Burma.

**Extra**

1. Longyi is the national dress of Myanmar.  
 2. Pagoda means the prayer house of the Buddhists.  
 3. Longyi was the traditional dress of Myanmar.  
 4. Women in Myanmar have more rights than any other Asian women.  
 5. Moh Moh is proud to tell us that women in Myanmar have more rights than any other Asian women.  
 6. Moh Moh lives in Yangoon, the capital city of Myanmar.  
 7. Burma was the former name of Myanmar.  
 8. Moh Moh's father is a government service holder.  
 9. Moh Moh's uncle is a farmer.  
 10. The villages in Myanmar are beautiful.
6. (a) country (b) is (c) are (d) national (e) put on /worn.
7. Myanmar is a neighbouring country of Bangladesh. Most of the people here are the Buddhists but there are also the Muslims, Hindus and Christians. Here women have more rights than many other Asian women. Longyi is the national dress and Myanmar language is the mother tongue in Myanmar.

8.

**MODEL QUESTION - 05**

1. (a) expense (b) high (c) rented (d) fairly well (e) lives

**Extra**

(1) fond (2) confused (3) small (4) takes care of (5) expecting (6) contain (7) bad  
 (8) handsome (9) Kenya (10) poor

2.

- (a) True  
 (b) False: **Correct Answer:** Karoro's house consists of four members.  
 (c) True  
 (d) False: **Correct Answer:** karoro wants to maintain relationship with his relatives.  
 (e) False: **Correct Answer:** Maria likes gardening.

**Extra**

(1) True (2) True (3) False: **Correct Answer-** Maria does not make gardening because there was no gardening space. (4) True (5) True (6) False: **Correct Answer-** karoro's relatives often move to his house. (7) True (8) True (9) True (10) True

3.

- (a) banker by (b) gets (c) expensive (d) cost (e) been rented by

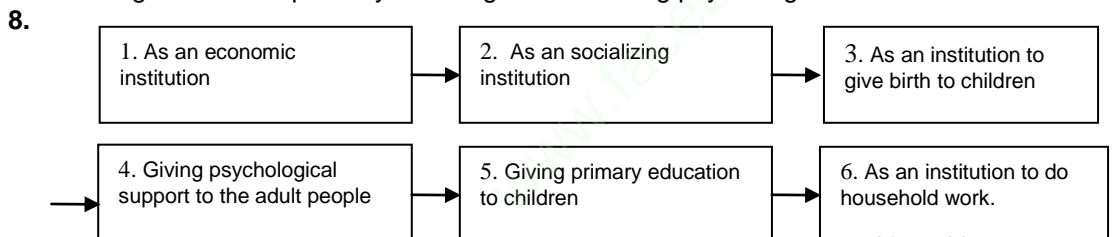
**Extra**

(1) paid (2) rented (3) depending /dependent (4) hopeful of (5) expense of (6) monetary (7) problematic (8 ) realization (9 ) is shared by (10) educational (11) gardening (12) ensure (13) live (14) Gardening (15) love

4. (a) High expense in the capital city. (b) Failing in give quality education to his children (c) Providing a support to his brothers (d) Not having a spacious house (e) Not having a gardening space
- (b) Arranging education for the children is one of the many worries of Charles. (ii) Maria can do nothing to earn an income. (iii) The salary of Charles is inadequate for a good living. (iv) Charles Kararo has no time to think of his own comfort. (v) The hardship of his brothers living in the village is a matter of great concern for Charles.
- (c) (a) Housing and food cost a lot in the city. (b) The brothers of Charles in the village have problems similar to his own. (c) Mr. Charles Karora is keenly aware of the need of good education for his children. (d) The family has no other source of in come than the salary of Charles. (e) Guests who come from the village seem to be callous about Charles problems.
5. (a) The importance of family in the present age is its economic and welfare activities as well as the activities like socializing and raising children and giving the psychological support to the adults.
- (b) The effect of wide disintegration of large kin groups is the deterioration of relationship among them as well as the intensification of relation in nuclear family.
- (c) An increasing association of women is seen positively.
- (d) In the industrial period women were segregated from out-of-home productive work and let to work in the hearth.
- (e) Women influence the decision in the family through their contribution to the family income.

### Extra

- (1) The household work is now done by both the husband and wife.
- (2) Extended families are now breaking down for industrialization and urbanization.
- (3) In the west the family tie is breaking down and the number of single father and single mother families is increasing.
- (4) The psychological problems of the children are the results of single father or single mother family.
- (5) In the post war period women got self dependence through their participation in the out –of –home activities and contribution to the family income.
6. (a) necessary (b) breaking (c) nuclear (d) deep (e) seen
7. The present age is remarkable for the importance of family as a social institution. Now women are playing an important role in the development of their families and the society as well. In the process of social advancement extended families are breaking down and the number of nuclear families is increasing. Women are gaining self dependence but marriage bond is hopelessly breaking down creating psychological crisis of children.





<b>MODEL QUESTION - 06</b>
----------------------------

1. (a) significant (b) segregated (c) intensified (d) organized (e) together

**Extra**

(1) separated (2) fireplace (3) five (4) brought (5) dwindling (6) disappearing (7) both (8) increase (9) important (10) add (11) broken (12) from (13) mental (14) economic

2. (a) True (b) False: **Correct Answer-** In the industrial period women were involved in household activities. (c) True (d) True (e) False: **Correct Answer-** In the developing countries kinship is on the decline.

**Extra**

(1) True. (2) False: **Correct Answer-** Relationship within the nuclear families has been intensified. (3) True (4) True (5) False: **Correct Answer-** To day the entertainment of the children is made to be done by both the father and mother. (6) True (7) False: **Correct Answer-** Husband and wives are becoming detached in the modern time. (8) True (9) True (10) False: **Correct Answer-** Extended families are turning into nuclear families.

(11) False: **Correct Answer** In the post war period both men and women became the earning members of the family. (12) False: **Correct Answer-** In the developed countries psychological problems of the children are increasing. (13) True (14) True (15) True

3. (1) important for (2) economically (3) being disintegrated (4) being intensified (5) seen

**Extra**

(1) increased (2) earning (3) be associated (4) widely (5) psychologically (6) production (7) responsible for (8) Rearing (9) Earning (10) Joined to (11) Contributing to (12) started (13) influential (14) decided on (15) authoritative (16) decision (17) share (18) recreational (19) industrialized (20) increasing (21) psychologically (22) are done (23) contributing (24) important

4. (a) as an economic institution (b) for earning activities (c) Socializing children

(d) Psychological support to the adults (e) Rearing children

- (b) (i) House hold work is no longer the responsibility of women. (ii) The break-up of large Kin groups is an indication of the disintegration of large families. (iii) Men during the industrial period had all the authority in the family. (iv) The present trends is in favour of having small families. (v) Single parent family cannot attend to the psychological needs of children.

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

5. (a) Banking is the profession of Charles Karoro.

(b) Maria can not work and earn money because there is none to take care of her children.

(c) His relatives come to Nairobi to find out job.

(d) The daily expense in Nairobi is very high.

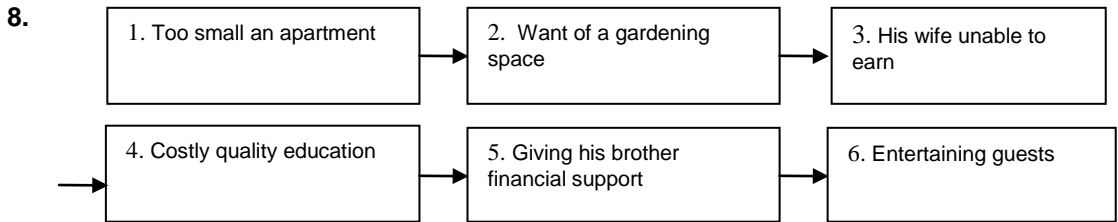
(e) Maria cannot grow anything for the want of a gardening space.

(f) Karoro's apartment is very small.

**Extra**

- (1) Karoro is a banker.
- (2) Maria is the name of Charles Karoro's wife.
- (3) Life becomes difficult at times to entertain the guests.
- (4) Maria's problem is that she cannot make a garden despite her love for gardening.
- (5) Maria is the wife of Karoro

6. (a) in (b) faces (c) have (d) look after (e) send
7. Charles Karoro is a banker living in Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya and facing many problems. He has to face the problems like high expense in the city life, high cost of education for his children, sharing his money with his brother and entertaining the guests. In addition his wife cannot support him economically.



**MODEL QUESTION - 07**

1. (a) indicates (b) correctly (c) two (d) mother tongue (e) inspire

**Extra**

- (1) developed (2) as. (3) likens (4) explicit (5) developed (6) subconsciously (7) implicit (8) shorter (9) communicating with others (10) learning (11) consciously. (12) learning (13) willingly (14) acquired (15) dissimilar

2. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) True (e) True

**Extra**

- (1) False, **Correct Answer:** People learn a second language consciously. (2) True (3) False **Correct Answer;** Explicit learning is a conscious process. (4) False **Correct Answer;** Implicit learning is a subconscious process (5) False **Correct Answer;** People develop competence in their mother tongue through natural process (6) True; (7) False: **Correct Answer:** Acquiring a language is more effective than learning it. (8) True; (9) True (10) False: **Correct Answer:** People acquire a language through natural process.

3. (a) communicative (b) using (c) Using (d) developed in (e) naturally

**Extra**

- (1) subconsciously (2) development of (3) appropriate (4) similarity (5) awareness (6) awareness of (7) spontaneous (8) using (9) naturally (10) encouraged by (11) spontaneous (12) belief of (13) competent in (14) spontaneity in (15) is believed (16) conscious of (17) learn (18) develop

4. (a) Speaking the language. (b) listening to the language. (c) using the language in different situations. (d) communicating with others through the language. (e) knowing the rules of language use.

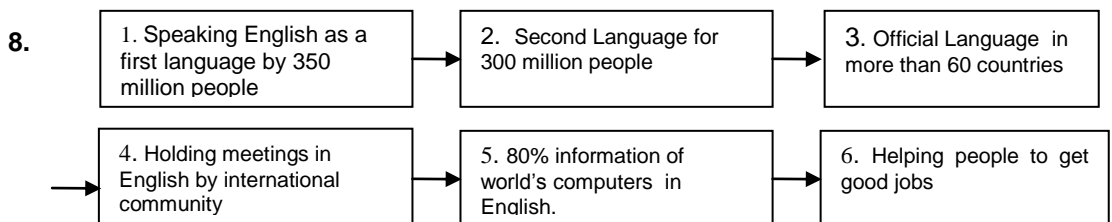
- (b) (i) We acquire our mother tongue and we 'learn' a second language. (ii) The first way of developing communicative competence is acquisition and the second way is learning. (iii) Acquisition is implicit learning but 'learning' is explicit learning.

very important but we don't have enough trained teachers. (v) Acquisition is a natural and subconscious process while learning is a conscious process.

- (c) (a) + ii = In non technical terms 'acquisition' is picking up a language. (b) + iii = Acquisition is a natural sub conscious process. (c) + iv = The second way of developing communicative language is learning that language. (d) + i = The ability to use language appropriately is communicative competence. (e) + v = It may also be called 'implicit' learning.
5. (a) About 350 million people speak English as a first language.  
 (b) 300 million people speak English as a second language.  
 (c) More than 60 countries use English officially.  
 (d) Organizations need those employees who speak and write a standard form of language.  
 (e) English is necessary to the business world to communicate across national borders.

### Extra

- (1) Some companies provide English Language training for their staff.  
 (2) International Olympic Committee holds meeting in English.  
 (3) By "good working knowledge of English, I mean much knowledge about English.  
 (4) English is so important as international language for its widespread use all over the world.
6. (a) International (b) essential (c) hold (d) able (e) often/usually/frequently.
7. The importance of English can not be described in words. It is seen that about 350 million people use English as first language. In more than 60 countries English is used officially or semi-officially. International meetings are held in English. So learning English is very much necessary for us all.



### MODEL QUESTION - 08

1. (a) spoken (b) expose (c) contact (d) demand (e) remuneration

### Extra

(1) conducts (2) data (3) offers (4) believed (5) give (6) astonishment (7) repeatedly

2. (a) True; (b) True; (c) True; (d) True; (e) True;

### Extra

(1) True; (2) True; (3) True; (4) True; (5) True;

(6) False; **Correct Answer:** More than 60 countries use English as official or semi-official language.

(7) True;

(8) True; (9) True; (10) True;

3. (a) Shown by (b) is spoken (c) officially (d) internationally (e) is provided by

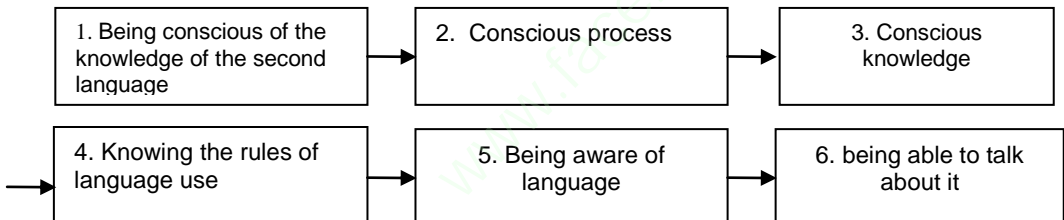
**Extra**

(1) wonderful (2) are held in (3) is used (4) use (5) speaking (6) believed (7) employed (8) internationally (9) importance of (10) frequently (11) advertise for (12) be helped (13) communication (14) is (15) communication.

4. (a) Helping to get a good job. (b) Helping to get better salaries. (c) Helping to run business. (d) Helping to communicate across national borders. (e) Helping to run computers.
- (b) (i) Some companies provide training for their employees to increase good working knowledge in English. (ii) International Olympic Committee holds meeting in English. (iii) English helps international communities to intermingle with each other. (iv) English is used as second language by 300 million people (v) Employers often look for the employees having good command over English.
- (c) (a) + iv = Statistics show the unique status of English as an international language. (b) + v = People using English as a second language are out numbered by these whose first language is English. (c) + vii = The wider use of English by international organizations is a sign of its great significance. (d) + vi = English is a great help for international meetings and conferences. (e) + iii = English language training is sure to get good jobs and better salaries.
5. (a) Communicative competence means to use language appropriately in various circumstances.
  - (b) We can develop communicative competence by two ways.
  - (c) Mother tongue means the tongue which people learn after being born.
  - (d) Acquisition is to pick up a language spontaneously and learning is to learn a language consciously.
  - (e) English is learnt by knowing the rules of English.

**Extra**

- (1) The language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning.
- (2) We develop our skills in second language by being aware of language use.
- (3) Explicit learning is to pickup a language consciously.
- (4) The learners of second language should be careful because it is not their mother tongue.
- (5) The Teachers suggest to practice second language and experience it in different circumstances.
6. (a) is (b) developed (c) acquisition (d) is (e) knowledge
7. The ability to use language appropriately in various circumstance is communicative competence. There are two ways of developing communicative competence. One is acquisition which is similar to learn mother tongue. Another is learning which is to learn another language except mother tongue. Between these two, acquisition is effective and more successful than learning.
- 8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 09**

1. (a) purchased (b) dropped (c) similar (d) liberal (e) ignored.

**Extra**

(1) resembles (2) practical (3) ignore (4) theoretical (5) careful.

2. (a) True; (b) False, **Correct Answer:** There is relation between riding a bicycle and learning English. (c) True (d) True; (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Ragib learnt bicycle riding through facing some problems.

**Extra**

(1) True; (2) True; (3) True; (4) True; (5) True; (6) True; (7) False; **Correct Answer:** One should not be anxious if anybody laughs at him (8) True; (9) True;

3. (a) Riding (b) Buying (c) knowledge (d) effective (e) worried

**Extra**

(1) taking (2) known to (3) learnt (4) Friendship (5) making (6) certain (7) need of (8) was finished by (9) trial (10) Communicating with (11) riding (12) importance (13) making (14) experienced with (15) falling

4. (a) Communicating with others. (b) Using the language. (c) Knowing the rules of language. (d) Practising the language again & again. (e) Experiencing in different circumstances

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

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

5. (a) The Chinese emphasize on the unity of the family.

(b) The Chinese spend their free time seeing the performance of musicians.

(c) The German spend their free time by traveling and making trips outside the country.

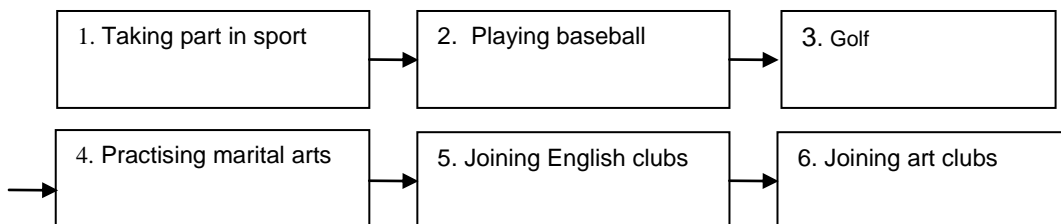
(d) Snow boarding is to do boarding on snow and skate boarding is to do boarding on the concrete thing.

(e) Camping sites provide facilities for food, sanitation and emergency medical services.

6. (a) are (b) since (c) in (d) during (e) riding

7. People of different areas of the world spend their leisure in different ways. The Chinese spend their free time by going to nice parks and watching TV. The Japanese are fond of taking part in sports. The Canadian spend their leisure by doing physical exercise, going to dance, long drives etc.

8.



## MODEL QUESTION - 10

1. (a) emphasize (b) Japan (c) amuse (d) engages. (e) ten.

### Extra

(1) Supervises (2) fond (3) concrete (4) quest (5) mountain (6) supply (7) favourite (8) congested (9) attend (10) required

2. (a) True; (b) True

(c) False, **Correct Answer:** Previously the Germans worked six days a week.

(d) True; (e) True;

### Extra

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** The Germans have now more time to relax (2) False, **Correct Answer:** Almost half of adult in Germany like to make a journey with their family. (3) True (4) True (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Germans leisure period has become broader. (6) False, **Correct Answer:** There are two types of past times in Canada. (7) False, **Correct Answer:** The Canadian swim in large lakes or sea. (8) False, **Correct Answer:** sports centres are found more in Germany. (9) False, **Correct Answer:** The parks of China are teemed with families. 10. False, **Correct Answer:** Young people in China do physical exercise.

3. (a) is put on (b) crowd in (c) short (d) take (e) divide

### Extra

(1) Performance (2) are found (3) entertainment (4) popularity (5) joining (6) involvement (7) loved (8) needs (9) snows (10) popularity.

4. (a) Conducting research. (b) Traveling. (c) Having trip outside the country. (d) Going for physical exercise. (e) Going to dance club.
- (b) (i) Many people go to the sports centres because physical exercise is necessary. (ii) Germans get little time to relax because they have to work six days a week. (iii) Most of the Germans make a trip to other countries because they love to travel. (iv) Sking is a popular game in Canada because it is a cold country. (v) People like bird watching because it is attractive.
- (c) (a + v) For camping people go to spend a few days in the mountains. (b) + iv = Snow boarding is also a favourite game (c + i) = In summer people love to go fishing. (d) + vii = Going to dance clubs or for long drives are some of most common leisure. (e) + vi = Canada is a very cold country with snow everywhere.
5. (a) Ragib was Adeeb's friend.  
 (b) Adeeb learnt bicycle riding by reading a book.  
 (c) The name of Adeeb's book was "How to Ride a Bicycle."  
 (d) Adeeb fell of several times because he was not experienced.  
 (e) Riding a bicycle is similar to learning a language as they can be learnt both theoretically and practically.

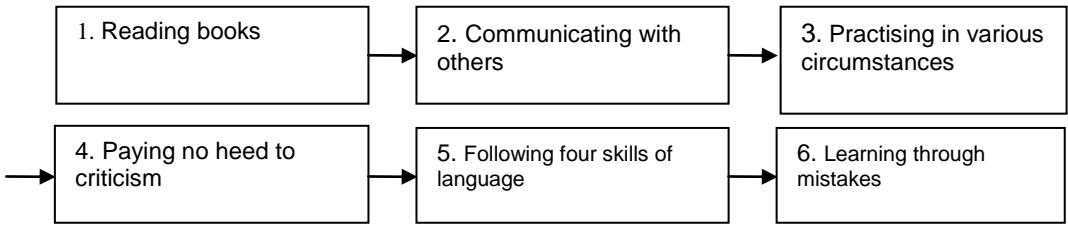
### Extra

(1) Practical process is the most important thing in learning a language.  
 (2) If one laughs while we make mistakes, we will not be worried.  
 (3) Addeb laughed at Ragib because of his falling off several times.  
 (4) Ragib wanted to learn bicycle riding practically.  
 (5) Ragib is practical and Adeeb is theoretical.

6. (a) Riding (b) Started (c) riding (d) practically (e) it.

7. Learning a language is similar to bicycle riding. The learning of language needs regular and frequent practices. Everybody will have to practise language. Another important thing of any language is to communicate with others. If we make mistake, we should not be frustrated.

8.



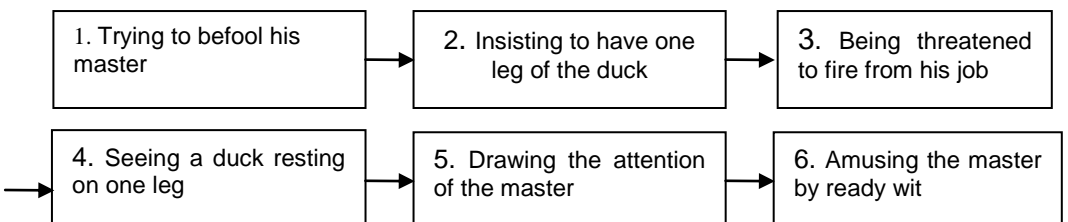
### MODEL QUESTION - 11

- (a) adorers (b) quickly (c) Buddhist monks (d) unlimited (e) penetrate
- (a) True; (b) True (c) False: **Correct Answer:** Indonesian worshippers drive needles through their cheeks. (d) True; (e) True;
- (a) ability to (b) is thought by (c) breathing (d) feeling (c) practicing
- (a) Driving needles through cheeks and tongue. (b) Walking on fire. (c) learning the art of meditation. (d) making vapours come out. (e) Thinking themselves to be possessed by god.
- (a) The roast looked very delicious.  
(b) The cook failed to resist temptation because it looked very delicious.  
(c) The cook saw outside a duck standing on one leg.  
(d) The master won at last.  
(e) The cook failed to befool his master because he knew all.

#### Extra

- (1) The clapping of hands of the master startled the duck.  
(2) The master forgave the cook because of his ready wit.  
(3) The master clapped to bring out the leg of the duck folded inside.  
(4) The cook made his master laugh with his ready wit.  
(5) The master was amused to the ready wit of his cook.
- (a) delicious (b) failed (c) ate (d) came (e) what
- Once a cook roasted a duck for his master. The roast looked so delicious that he failed to resist his temptation and ate up one of the legs. While eating, the master saw it and asked the cook. He said that the duck is of one leg. For example, he showed a duck outside standing on one leg. But at last the master won and the cook proved to be false.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 12**

1. (a) was roasted (b) tasteful (c) irritated (d) statement (e) forgave

**Extra**

(1) inflexibility (2) supported (3) convince (4) presence (5) puzzled (6) prevent  
(7) intelligent (8) gladdened (9) persisted (10) feared

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** The cook was unable to misguide the master. (b) True:  
(c) False; **Correct Answer:** The master threatened to dismiss the cook from his job. (d)  
True. (e) False; **Correct Answer:** The duck really belonged to two legs.

**Extra**

(1) False: **Correct Answer:** The obstinacy of the cook displeased/annoyed the master.  
(2) True (3) False: **Correct Answer:** A cook roasted a duck for his master. (4) True:  
(5) False: **Correct Answer:** The ready wit of the cook amused the master. (6) True  
(7) False: **Correct Answer:** The master didn't see one-legged duck before. (8) True  
(9) True (10) True

3. (a) was roasted by (b) tempted (c) was eaten by (d) sitting (e) notice of

**Extra**

(1) deliciousness (2) foolish (3) annoyed (4) insistence (5) stubbornness (6) insistence of  
(7) threat to (8) Looking (9) resting (10) quiet

4. (a) To roast a duck for his master. (b) To fail to resist his temptation. (c) To eat up one of  
the legs. (d) To insist that this duck had only one leg. (e) To amuse the master by ready  
wit.

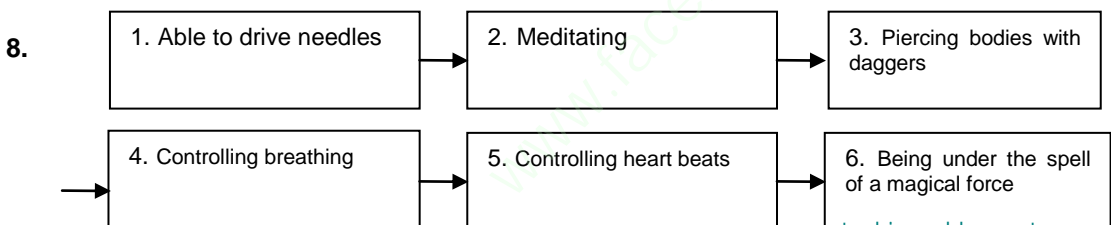
- (b) (i) The master threatened the cook for his misdeed. (ii) The cook roasted the duck  
deliciously. (iii) The cook ate one of the drumsticks. (iv) The cook's lie was too silly to be  
credible. (v) He saw one of the ducks.

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

5. (a) Indonesian worshippers think that they are possessed by gods.  
(b) Indonesian worshippers drive needles through their cheeks and tongue.  
(c) Researchers of Polynesia think of walking on fire that the secret lies on walking fast.  
(d) Indonesian dancers meditate and make themselves go into trance like state.  
(e) The normal human heart beat is 70-80 times per minute.

6. (a) consider (b) possessed (c) can (d) draw out (e) meditation

7. There are so many different strange personalities in the world. In Indonesia, worshippers  
thought that they are possessed by gods. In this situation they can drive needles through  
their cheeks and tongues. Dancers of Indonesia can meditate themselves. Polynesian fire  
walkers can walk on fire.





### MODEL QUESTION - 13

1. (a) liberty (b) willingly (c) thankfulness (d) willingly (e) inborn

#### Extra

(1) an artifice (2) firm (3) liable (4) attentive (5) four (6) courage (7) honesty (8) brave (9) accurately (10) integrity (11) repaired (12) inborn (13) four (14) willingly (15) integrity (16) greatness (17) asked (18) instinctive (19) excuse

2. (a) True (b) False: **Correct Answer:** Jerry steadied the loose stone for the use of the writer. (c) True (d) False: **Correct Answer:** Jerry was standing back of this own carelessness. (e) True

#### Extra

(1) True (2) False; **Correct Answer:** Jerry had been at the orphanage for 8 years. (3) True (4) False; **Correct Answer:** Jerry did for me the unnecessary things. (6) True; (7) True (8) False; **Correct Answer:** Jerry was not in the habit of thanking others. (9) True (10) False: **Correct Answer:** The axe handle broke because the fault was in the handle.

3. (a) imagine (b) brought (c) liked to (d) agent (e) excuse

#### Extra

(1) had been (2) responsibility of (3) carefully (4) living at (5) digging (6) admitted (7) carefully (8) failure (9) standing (10) was

4. (a) a boy of integrity (b) brave (c) free will agent (d) having instinctive courtesy (e) with firm character

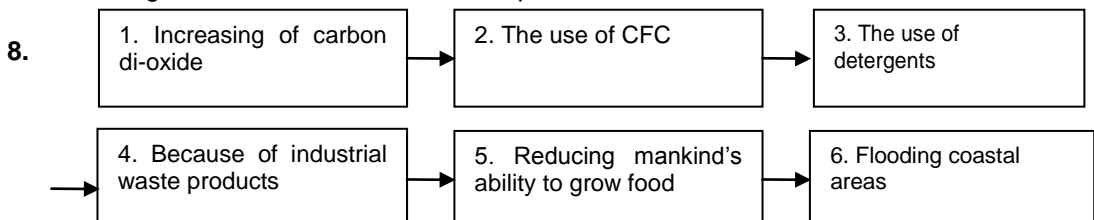
(b) (i) Jerry was sent to the orphanage at the age of four. (ii) The authoress had affection for Jerry. (iii) Jerry has his mental freedom. (iv) Jerry did not say "thank you" because he did not believe in formality. (v) Jerry's integrity was fixed firmly on courage.

(c) (a) + iii = Jerry found a cubbyhole beside the fire place. (b) + vi = Jerry was standing back of his own carelessness. (c) + i = It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave (d) + v = Jerry was a free will agent. (e) + iv = The authoress intended to see deeper into the clear well of his (Jerry's) eyes.

5. (a) Global warming means to increase the temperature of the world.  
 (b) The greenhouse effect is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth.  
 (c) Global warming affects wildlife and wilderness by destroying them.  
 (d) The causes of global warming are rapid growth of industry, the use of tar, the use of detergents etc.  
 (e) Deforestation is related to the greenhouse effect because it makes the world temperature hot.

6. (a) rising (b) areas (c) exception (d) pollution (e) immediate

7. There are many causes of the rises in the temperature. Five of them are the increased of carbon dioxide. The gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth is also responsible for temperature rise. Because of the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, the rise of temperature is increasing. Besides these the rapid growth of industry the use of detergents etc. are related to further pollution.



## MODEL QUESTION - 14

1. (a) Important (b) contaminated (c) farmers (d) chemicals (e) waste.

### Extra

(1) mills and factories. (2) unsafe (3) filth

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Water is an important element of the environment (b) False, **Correct Answer:** Water can be polluted. (c) False, **Correct Answer:** There are certain ways of water pollution. (d) False, **Correct Answer:** Farmers use chemical fertilizers in their field. (e) True

### Extra

(1) True (2) False, **Correct Answer:** Mills and factories throw their poisonous chemicals in water. (3) False: **Correct Answer:** Water vehicles are also responsible for water pollution. (4) True (5) True

3. (a) contaminated in (b) throwing (c) use (d) mixed with (e) are washed

### Extra

(1) standing on (2) dumping (3) thrown into (4) is contaminated by

4. (a) many throwing waste products into water. (b) Farmers by using chemical fertilizers. (c) Mills & factories by throwing their poisonous chemicals. (d) Water vehicles by dumping oil food waste. (e) insanitary latrine standing by the side of the river, canal etc.

- Or (a+d) Environment is polluted by rubbish.

(b+c) Vehicles emit smoke.

(c+e) Man contaminates water in various ways.

(d+a) There is no place left to dump waste.

(e+b) Man makes fire for various purposes.

5. (a) Jerry was an orphan boy.

(b) He had been at the orphanage since he was four.

(c) Jerry broke an axe-handle.

(d) Jerry did unnecessary things for the writer.

(e) The writer saw integrity in Jerry.

### Extra

(1) Integrity is embedded on courage.

(2) When Jerry was four, he was living at the orphanage.

(3) Jerry wanted to pay for the repair of the axe-handle because he thought himself responsible for breaking the axe-handle.

(4) Jerry agreed to take the money for the repair of the axe-handle when he knew that the fault was in the handle.

(5) The authoress said this.

(6) Jerry did not thank the writer because his courtesy was instinctive.

(7) Jerry's integrity impressed the writer most.

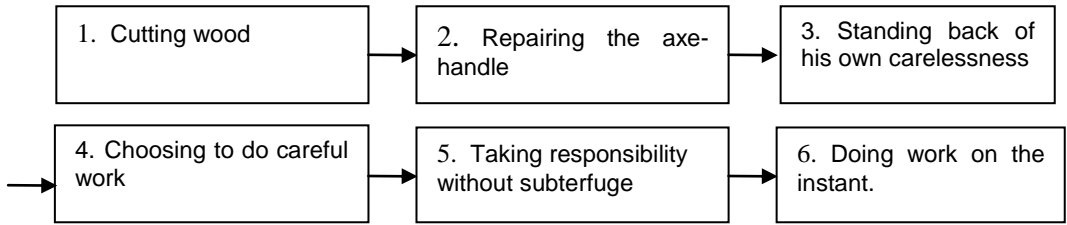
(8) Jerry chose to do careful work because he was a free will agent.

(9) Jerry did good things for the authoress because he was a man of great heart.

6. (a) Orphan (b) house (c) sense (d) integrity (e) courage

7. Though Jerry was an orphan boy, the writer was impressed by various qualities of Jerry. They are honesty, integrity etc. Jerry did the authoress many unnecessary deeds. He was a man of great hearts. Every one should follow the activities of Jerry.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 15**

1. (a) are used (b) remains (c) suitable (d) emit (e) unhygienic

**Extra**

1. created 2. washed 3. conscious 4. Dirt

2. (a) False. There is not enough suitable place for keeping domestic rubbish and industrial waste.

(b) True (c) False. **Correct Answer-** Water is contaminated by waste and rubbish.(d) True (e) False. **Correct Answer-** Chemical fertilizers and insecticides cause water pollution.

**Extra**

True 2.True 3.False. Man is responsible for polluting environment. 4.False. **Correct Answer-** Water vehicles have connection with water pollution. 5.True

3. (a) difficulty(b) thrown by (c) poisoning (d) produced around (e) contaminated

**Extra**

1. created by 2. contamination of 3. Emitting 4. known to 5. made by 6. getting 7.dumping

4. (a) A list of five things that pollute environment is given below.

(1) domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste (2) all kinds of smoke (3) chemical fertilizers and insecticides (4) poisonous chemicals and waste products (5) insanitary latrines and unsafe drains

(b)

- i. Air and water are important for our existence.
- ii. They are being polluted by many ways.
- iii. Insanitary latrines add to water pollution.
- iv. All types of smokes cause air pollution.
- v. Public awareness is essential to prevent pollution.

5. (a) Mills and factories pollute water by throwing their poisonous chemicals and waste products into it.

(b) We can prevent water pollution by not throwing waste and filth, poisonous chemicals, human waste, food waste into it.

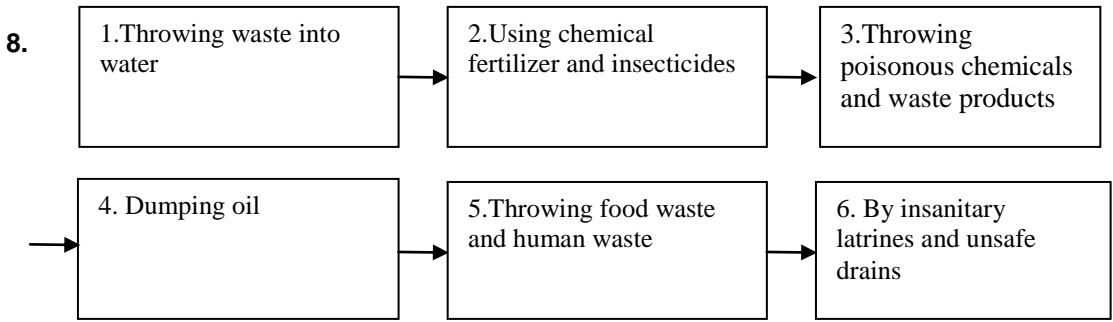
(c) Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields and pollute water.

(d) Water vehicles contribute to water pollution by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into water.

(e) Certainly, insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are responsible for water pollution.

**Extra**

1. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, and melt tar and to do many other things.
2. Tar is used for road construction.
3. It is difficult to dispose waste because there is not enough suitable locations to dispose all the refuse.
4. Smoke can be created by cooking, making bricks, melting tar, burning coal and oil, petrol and diesel etc.
5. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil and pollute air.
6. (a) healthy (b) environment (c) impossible (d) reduce (e) awareness
7. Air and water are two vital elements of our environment and are essential for our existence. But they are being polluted in many ways. Air is polluted by smoke and water is polluted by different kinds of waste and filth. The disposal of various kinds of waste is also seriously polluting environment. By raising awareness we can certainly prevent the pollution of environment.



**MODEL QUESTION - 16**

1. (a) Prime (b) disastrous (c) production (d) ocean (e) submerge

**Extra**

- (1) going (2) down (3) polluted (4) go up (5) ignition
2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Carbon-dioxide gas is the main culprit for global warming. (b) True (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Burning of fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming. (d) True (e) False **Correct Answer:** Global warming is harmful to the whole world.

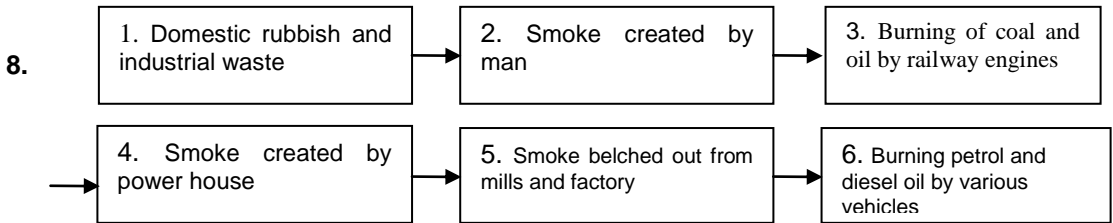
**Extra**

- (1) False, **Correct Answer:** Climate is changing significantly. (2) True (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** As a result of global warming the sea levels are rising up. (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Washing powder is a detergent.
3. (a) destruction of (b) belief of (c) worried (d) produced by (e) polluted

**Extra**

- (a) Significantly (b) provided (c) increase (d) causing (e) belief
4. (a) (1) increased amounts of carbon-dioxide (2) The greenhouse effect (3) the use of chlorofluorocarbons (4) air pollution (5) water pollution.

- (b) (1) Rise in temperature may have serious consequence on our food production. (2) Greenhouse effect is an international problem. (3) We should preserve forest to save our environment. (4) Bangladesh may fall victim to global warming by midway through the next century. (5) Rapid growth of industries also causes pollution.
- (c) (a) global warming may have destructive effect on life. (b) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon. (c) Polluted water is very bad for health. (d) Environmental pollution is a big problem for industrially developed countries. (e) This problem should be addressed disastrous.
5. (a) Water is polluted in various ways such as dumping oil in the rivers, by using chemical fertilizer and insecticides etc.  
 (b) A farmer pollutes water by using chemical fertilizers and insecticides.  
 (c) Mills and factories throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute water.  
 (d) Water vehicles contribute water pollution by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them.  
 (e) Yes, insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution.
6. (a) many (b) element (c) insecticides (d) throw (e) for
7. **Ans.** Various kinds of rubbish, waste and toxic chemical are seriously polluting the environment. Air, an important element of our environment, is polluted by smoke produced by fires, mills, factories, trucks, cars etc. Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways such as by waste, chemical fertilizers and insecticides, food waste and human waste and by dumping oil. Public awareness should be created for safe environment.



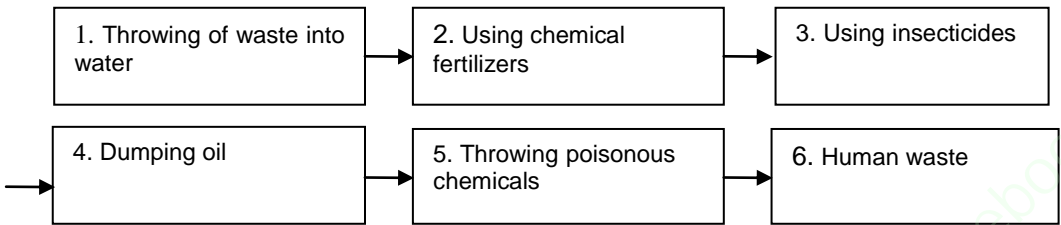
**MODEL QUESTION - 17**

1. (a) useful (b) endangered (c) tropical (d) extinction (e) Atlantic
- Extra**
- (1) ruining (2) extinction (3) available (4) survival
2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Humans, animals and plants are main elements of natural environment. (b) True (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** In order to protect environment we should protect our wildlife. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Sterility among the birds is caused by the use of chemicals and insecticides.
- Extra**
- (1) True (2) True (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** Whale hunting has caused the decrease of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean. (5) False, **Correct Answer:** George Laycock wrote about wild life.
3. (a) Destruction of (b) are losing (c) affected by (d) are faced (e) Hunting

**Extra**

- (1) cruelty of (2) kindness to (3) ecology (4) writer (5) living
4. (a) Destroying of plants (b) Destruction of animals feeding and nestling places. (c) Collection of eggs. (d) Hunting of birds and animals. (e) whale-hunting.
- (b) (1) Wild life is essential for maintaining ecological balance. (2) Their number is lessening day by day (3) Many wild animals have extincted by this time. (4) Many are on the way of extinction. (5) The destruction of wild life has quickened this process.
5. (a) As the amount of waste is huge, its disposal is getting difficult day by day.  
 (b) Smoke can be created in various ways namely, by fires, burning coal and oil, factories, brickfields and by vehicles using petrol and diesel.  
 (c) The main cause of air pollution in my area is the smoke produced by brickfields, mills, factories, buses, trucks etc.  
 (d) The poisonous chemicals and waste products of mills and factories are thrown into water and thus water is polluted.  
 (e) We can prevent water pollution by not dumping waste materials into water and by stopping the use of chemical fertilizer and insecticides, food waste and human waste and dumping oil.
6. (a) healthy (b) environment (c) difficult/impossible (d) reduce (e) awareness.
7. **Ans.** Air, one of the most important elements of our environment, is polluted in many ways. Smoke is mainly responsible for air pollution. We create fire, drive railway engines, motor vehicles, run mills and factories everyday. All these create smoke and this smoke mixes with air. Thus we are polluting our air everyday.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 18**

1. a. avoid b. attracted c. ears d. contamination e. cause

**Extra**

1. wastes 2. various pollutions 3. causes 4. pollution 6. water pollution.
2. a. False. **Correct Answer-** Air is polluted mostly by smoke and fume. b. False. **Correct Answer-** Sound pollution may damage our hearing. c. False. **Correct Answer-** The problems of environmental pollution can be controlled. d. False. **Correct Answer-** The passage deals with environmental pollution and its effect. e. False. **Correct Answer-** Unnecessary deaths caused by various pollutions can be avoided.

**Extra**

1. True 2. False. **Correct Answer-** Clean environment is necessary for a healthy living. 3. True 4. False. **Correct Answer-** Vehicle horns pollute sound. 5. False. **Correct Answer-** Mills and factories throw poisonous chemicals.
3. (a) burnt (b) leads to (c) unnecessary (d) causes (e) discharge

**Extra**

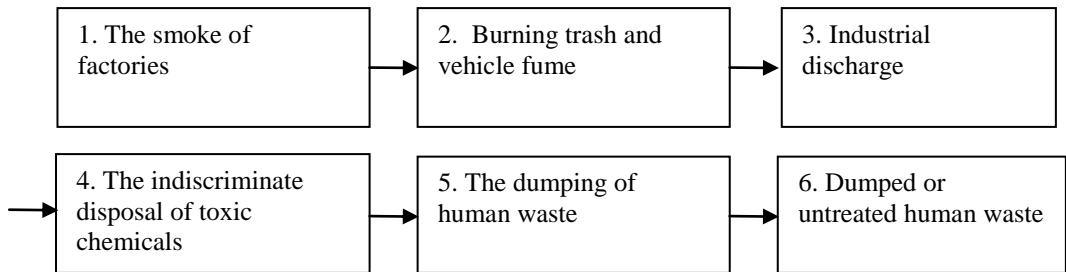
1. is caused 2. be avoided/avoidable 3. fortunately 4. affects 5. avoid

4. A list of five points about the causes of unnecessary death is given below.  
 (i) air pollution from factories (ii) burning trash and vehicles fumes (iii) the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals (iv) the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals (v) dumped or untreated human waste
5. Answer to the question no.  
 (a) Odour pollution is the pollution from untreated human waste which causes serious discomfort to our senses.  
 (b) Sound pollution takes place when vehicle horns, microphones or any kind of harsh sound cause aggression to our ears.  
 (c) Pneumonia, bronchitis are the respiratory diseases mentioned in the passage.  
 (d) According to the passage, water is polluted from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals.  
 (e) Air pollution, water pollution, sound pollution and odour pollution are the four types of pollutions responsible for unfortunate and avoidable death.

**Extra**

1. Odour pollution attracts diseases bearing creatures like rats and flies.  
 2. The effect of sound pollution is that it may damage our hearing.  
 3. Pollution causes many unfortunate and avoidable deaths.  
 4. The deaths mentioned in the passage are called avoidable because these diseases can be avoided if we are careful and can prevent environmental pollution.
6. (a) But (b) civic (c) man (d) wish (e) solved/minimized

8.

**MODEL QUESTION - 19**

1. a. things b. properly c. fuel d. rapidly e. fertilizer

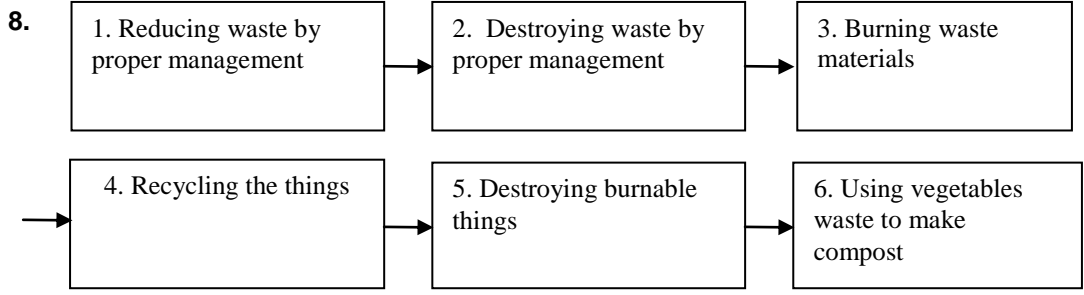
**Extra**

1. 1. fertile 2. decrease 3. used 4. changeability  
 2. a. True b. False. **Correct Answer-** By decreasing the amount of the rubies we can save the earth. c. False. **Correct Answer-** All types of things cannot be recycled. d. True e. True

**Extra**

1. True 2. False. **Correct Answer-** In some cases waste is useful to us. 3. False. **Correct Answer-** Most textiles, glass and metal can be recycled. 4. False. **Correct Answer-** We can't recycle paper or metal ourselves. 5. False. **Correct Answer-** Waste has become an indispensable part of our life.
3. (a) responsibility (b) using of (c) properly (d) improvement of (e) burial
- Extra**  
 1. destroying of 2. is 3. thrown 4. management 5. divided on
4. (a) burning (b) recycling (c) reducing (d) destroying (e) using bio-degradable wrappers

5. (a) Waste or rubbish means the wastage things of every days life.  
 (b) Waste includes every thing from unwanted old cars to cigarette packets.  
 (c) In some countries burnable waste is destroyed by incinerators.  
 (d) We can use vegetables to make compost and to improve the soil.  
 (e) We can get rid of environment pollution by burning waste materials.
6. (a) use (b) pollution (c) usefulness (d) recycled (e) fertile



**MODEL QUESTION - 20**

1. a. normally b. willful c. watched d. unbelievably e. intentional

**Extra**

1. extinguish 2. autumn 3. unalertness 4. watching 5. ploughed 6. necessary 7. danger 8. set 9. youth 10. any
2. a. False. The greenhorns put on the fire. b. True c. True d. False. The prairie fire occurs in the high standing grass rich in oily seeds. e. False. Correct ans: The heat of the fire spreads all over the prairie.

**Extra**

1. False. Correct ans: Fireguards were ploughed around the homestead at least around the buildings. 2. True 3. True 4. False. High wind is the result of the heat due to fire. 5. False. Prairie fires usually occurred during the fall. 6. False. People brought ploughs to prevent the prairie fires.
3. a. burnable for b. cautions c. raged by d. Malicious e. preventing
4. a) hurrying to the flames with water barrels b) hurrying to the flames with gunnysacks and hoes. c) digging furrows to prevent the fire d) ploughing fireguards around the homestead e) ploughing fireguards around the buildings

5. (a) Prairie refers to a large plain grass field covered with high grass.  
 (b) The worst fires swept over the prairies during the fall.  
 (c) Lighting, the carelessness of greenhorns, sparks from the railroads and deliberate malice are the causes of prairie fires.  
 (d) Everyone hurried to the flames with water barrels.  
 (e) Prairie fire was more common in the fall.

**Extra**

1. Fireguards were ploughed around the homestead, at least around the buildings they live.
2. The heat of the fire created high wind.

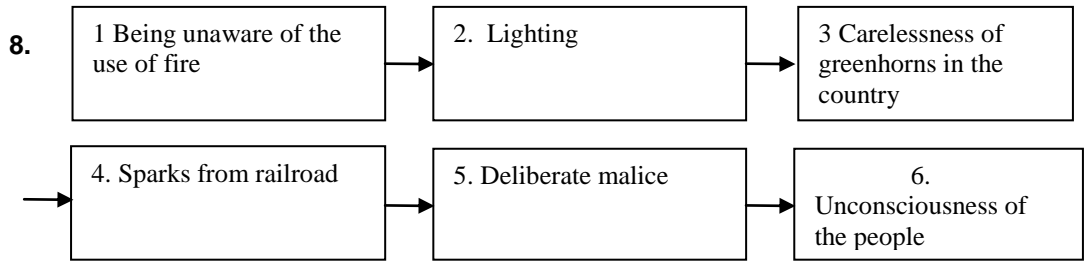


3. This passage refers to the United States.

4. The settlers hurried to the flames with water barrels, gunnysacks, hoes, plough etc. to prevent the fire from spreading when they sensed a fire.

6. (a) malice (b) different (c) curling (d) over (e) which

7. Prairie fire is a natural disaster. Though it breaks out during any time, it usually occurs in the fall. Lighting, spark from the rail road, deliberate malice are causes of it. When prairie fire occurs, settlers understand it by seeing the curling smoke rising from prairie grass. The settlers dig furrows around their homestead to prevent the fire from spreading.



### MODEL QUESTION - 21

1. (a) known (b) decrease (c) alarmed (d) expose (e) compulsory

#### Extra

(1) suggest (2) frequently (3) frightened (4) latest (5) concern

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Experts have given no straight answer to the question of safety of the buildings in Dhaka city during earthquakes. (b) False; **Correct Answer:** Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** There are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh. (e) True

#### Extra

(1) True (2) True (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** Adequate precautionary measures reduce loses caused by earthquake. (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Many earthquakes took place in Bangladesh.

3. (a) planned (b) active (c) possibility of (d) amplification (e) developing

#### Extra

(1) safety of (2) straightly (3) known to (4) precautionary (5) experienced in/by

4. (1) Lying in the active earthquake zone. (2) Developing an earthquake resistant building code. (3) Opining earthquake as a major threat. (4) Opining the signals not to be amplified (5) Creating threat for Bangladesh

(b) (1) People fear earthquake because it causes havoc. (2) The major fault lines do not pose a threat because they are not active. (3) Experts are divided in their opinions although none of the schools rules out the possibility of earthquake. (4) Earthquake resistant building code should be developed because it can minimise losses.

5. (a) According to the UN the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels.

(b) The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel.

(c) When the vibration of sound crosses its normal tolerance limit which is 45 decibels, it becomes a noise.

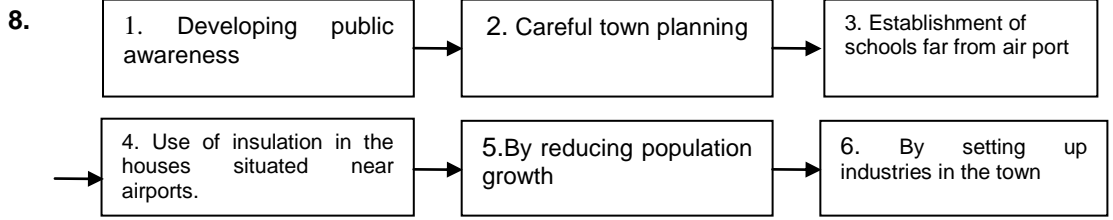
Solution To Model Questions

(d) The Japanese study considers the primary school environment noisy because the vibration of sound there surpasses the normal tolerance limit.

(e) In the cities of Bangladesh the range of sound is 30 to 90 decibels.

6. (a) measure (b) intolerable (c) increased (d) are (e) various

7. **Ans:** When the vibration of sound crosses the normal tolerance limit it becomes noise and causes sound pollution. One of the major reasons of sound pollution is the growth of population. The increasing use of machines in our daily life is also responsible for sound pollution. Factory work, truck driving, primary school teaching are some other factors responsible for sound pollution. People exposed to regular sound pollution are in danger of serious health hazards.



**MODEL QUESTION - 22**

1. (a) enduring (b) intolerable (c) urban (d) pleasant (e) unit

**Extra**

(1) two (2) urban (3) reasoning (4) loudest (5) regulated

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Primary school teaching is full of sound pollution. (b) True (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Primary schools are exposed to severe sound pollution (d) False, **Correct Answer:** People in cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. (e) True

**Extra**

(1) True (2) False, **Correct Answer:** In Japan primary education is one of the most noisiest occupations. (3) True (4) True (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Man can control noise.

3. (a) harmful to (b) are trying to (c) noisiest (d) provided with (e) developing/to develop/development of

**Extra**

(1) measuring (2) development of (3) living in (4) noisy (5) measurement.

4. (a) (1) Aero planes (2) Trucks (3) Factories (4) Primary Schools (5) Machines. (b) (1) Today people are cautious of sound pollution. (2) In Japan noise is produced by factory work, truck driving etc. (3) In Japan housewives are the victim of noise. (4) Sound pollution can be prevented by raising public awareness. (5) Noise can be tolerated when it is pleasant.

5. (a) In recent years the earthquakes are occurring frequently and that's why the experts are paying more attention to the issue.

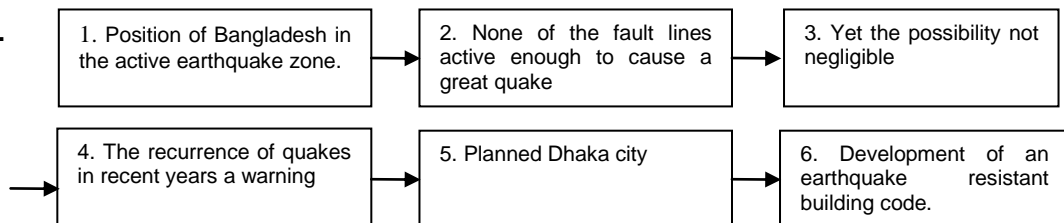
(b) One school believes a great quake is impending while the other thinks that the fault lines are not active enough to cause a great earthquake very soon and thus the thoughts of the two schools differ.

- (c) I think the safety measures against earthquakes in Dhaka city would be to plan an earthquake resistant building code immediately and force the people to follow it.
- (d) The recurrence of earthquake in recent years is regarded as a signal for a major earthquake.
- (e) The RAJUK is going to develop an earthquake resistant building code to reduce the losses in the event of an earthquake.

6. (a) safety (b) precautionary (c) suggest (d) follow (e) minimization.

7. In recent years the occurrence of earthquakes has attracted the attention of experts. Some of them think that a major earthquake is inevitable in Bangladesh. Others believe that the fault lines under the zone covering Bangladesh are not active enough to cause a major threat soon. However the RAJUK is planning to developed an earthquake resistant building code. It will minimise the losses during an earthquake in Dhaka city.

8.

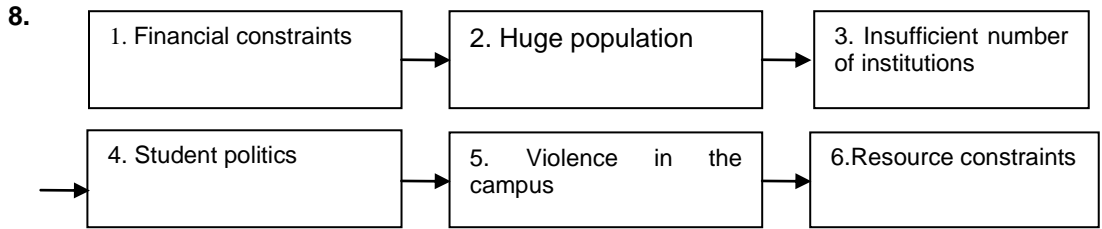


### MODEL QUESTION - 23

1. (a) formal (b) cautious (c) restriction (d) ignorance (e) flourishing
2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Education develops our mind. (b) True (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** Education is essential for our mental development. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Julius Nyerere's opinion regarding the importance of education was proper.
3. (a) comparison between (b) ennobling (c) brought about (d) undoubtedly (e) Enlightenment of
4. (1) To enlighten the individuals.  
(2) To develop one's capacity to the limit.  
(3) To train the individuals to make the right choices to go ahead.  
(4) To purify one's sensibility.  
(5) To broaden one's outlook.
- (b) (1) Education widens our outlook (2) Education frees a man from restrictions. (3) Education aims at better change. (4) Education removes the bar to progress. (5) Education helps one to become aware of his rights and responsibilities.
- (c) (a+b) Education helps a man to fix his goal. (b+d) Education widens our outlook. (c+e) Education makes us conscious of our duties. (d+c) To remove the darkness of ignorance there is no other alternative to education. (e+a) Better change can be brought about by education.
5. (a) Most people of Bangladesh can't send their children to school because of poverty.  
(b) There are three topics of discussion in the passage.  
(c) If all the children go to school we will not be able to provide them accommodation.  
(d) The students do not get standard education because the educational facilities are very poor in many educational institutions.

(e) Sudden closures of institutions due to politics and violence hampers academic progress greatly.

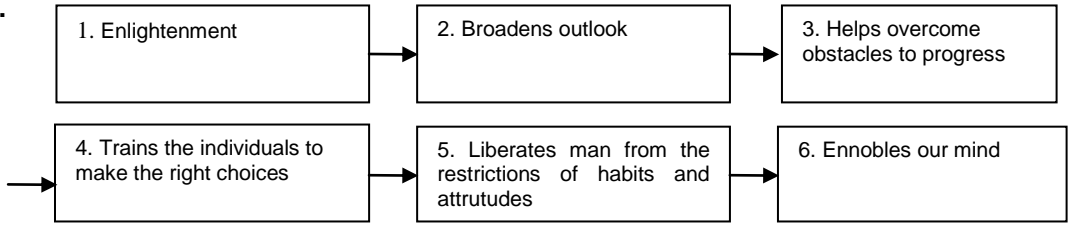
6. (a) problems (b) people (c) poor (d) poverty (e) educate.
7. Institutional learning is termed as education which gives us mental and intellectual training. It removes the darkness of ignorance and provide opportunities of growth and helps overcome obstacles to progress. It promotes understanding and widens our mind. It gives us clear and conscious view of our opinions and judgment and a truth in developing them. It promotes universal brotherhood by removing narrow vision of life.



### MODEL QUESTION - 24

1. (a) populous (b) below (c) poverty (d) inadequate (e) growing
2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** The environment of our educational institutions is uncongenial to study.  
(b) False, **Correct Answer:** Due to financial and resource constraints the government cannot fund to set up the required number of educational institutions. (c) False, **Correct Answer:** The standard of our education is low because facilities in the educational institutions are poor. (d) True (e) True
3. (a) imparted to (b) needed to (c) being (d) provided in (e) unwanted
4. (1) over crowded institution (2) unusually large class size (3) insufficient number of institutions (4) financial and resource constraints of the government (5) student politics and violence in campus.
- Or (1) Bangladesh is teeming with population. (2) The number of students are increasing day by day.(3) Sometimes clash takes places between two rival groups of students. (4) The government cannot finance all the institutions. (5) Poverty stands on the way of education to the poor children.
5. (a) Education means a process which develops our mind through formal learning at an institution.  
(b) The purpose of education is to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead and to give a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgment.  
(c) Education is compared to light because it removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong.  
(d) Julius Nyerere says about education that the primary purpose of education is the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes and that it should be used to promote humanity and universal brotherhood.  
(e) Newman opines that education helps us distinguish between right and wrong.
6. (a) enlightenment (b) development (c) helps (d) choose (e) noble.
7. Ans. The process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like school, college or university is called education. It helps us overcome all obstacles to progress. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It trains the individuals to make the right choices to go ahead.

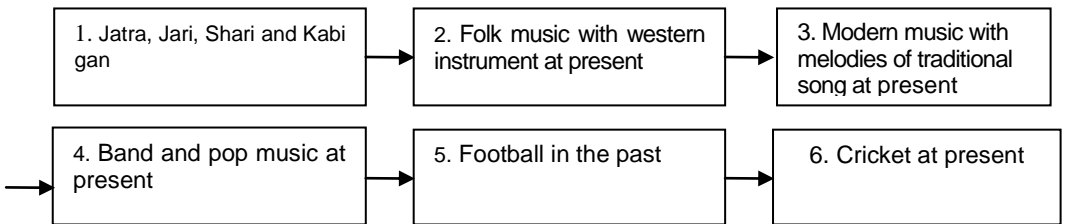
8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 25**

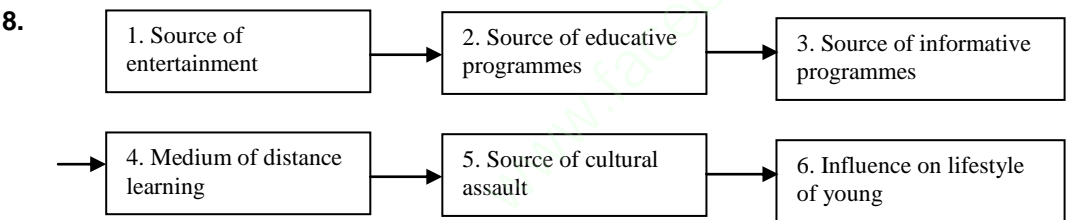
1. (a) popularity (b) interfering (c) interesting (d) instructive (e) different
  2. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** The people of the developing nation have attraction for the western culture. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** The range of programmes of television is wide.
  3. (a) influenced by (b) addicted to (c) entertaining (d) influence of (e) exposed to
  4. (1) entertaining (2) educative (3) informative (4) Influencing young generation (5) appearing as a cultural assault
- Or** (a) Television is the most common entertaining source in the world. (b) BTV telecasts programmes of the Open University. (c) Television has got a new dimension by satellite telecasting. (d) Television programmes are entertaining but sometimes harmful. (e) Television programmes should have a relation with our life and culture.
- Or** (a+iv) A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. (b+i) Almost every middle class family has a television set today. (c+v) Satellite telecasting has added new dimension to television. (d+iii) Young people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them. (e+ii) Many studies show that it does.
5. (a) The people of the east are being exposed more and more to western culture.  
 (b) Traditional forms of entertainments like jatragan, jarigan, sharigan , and kabigan have almost lost their appeal.  
 (c) The influence of television and satellite channel is so much that radio which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past has now lost its appeal.  
 (d) The changes that are found in music are that folk music or polligeeti is now being sung with western instrument and at the same time modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs.  
 (e) Cricket is the most popular form of sports nowadays.
  6. (a) superseded (b) songs (c) western (d) thought (e) modified.
  7. Day by day, we find great changes in the types of entertainment. The common forms of entertainment of the past have lost their appeal. People are interested in newer forms of entertainment. But this change often assaults the culture of developing countries. As a result our culture is getting westernized.

8.



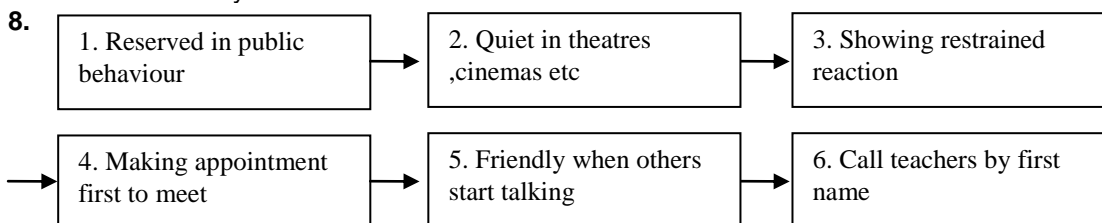
**MODEL QUESTION - 26**

1. (a) attraction, (b) influence (c) pleasure (d) influence (e) time
2. (a) False. **Correct Answer** - Our culture has undergone a significant change over time.  
(b) True.  
(c) False. **Correct Answer** - Cricket is a popular spectator games in our country at present. (d) True. (e) True.
3. (a) giving, (b) is changing, (c) presentation of, (d) is replacing, (e) taken
4. (a) satellite television channels, (b) western music, (c) folk song with western instruments, (d) sports, (e) cricket in Bangladesh.
- (b) (a) Many changes have taken place in the types in entertainment.(b) Western music attracts the younger generation more. (c) In Bangladesh cricket is becoming popular day by day. (d) Once football was very popular in Bangladesh. (e) Many old types of entertainment are on the wane.
- (c) (a)+(c) In Bangladesh cricket is becoming popular day by day. (b)+(a) Old types of entertainment are loosing their appeal day by day. (c)+(e) People look for newer forms of entertainment (d)+(b) Today sports entertain the people much. (e)+(d) Young generations like the mode of Western entertainment more.
5. (a) In education, TV plays an important role by distance learning programmes and other informative programmes.  
(b) The bad impacts of watching TV for long hours are addiction to TV programmes and hampering everyday schedules.  
(c) The positive aspects of watching TV are – transmitting distance learning programmes, entertaining people, airing highly informative programmes and so on.  
(d) Satellite telecast influence our young generation by exposing more and more to western music, entertainment, modes of life and tastes.  
(e) Cultural assault means the change and decay of particular culture due to the influence of other cultures which is a sort of domination.
6. (a) television/ channels, (b) entertainment, (c) assault, (d) who, (e) watch.
7. Presently, television is one of the most common modes of entertainment. Programmes of television can be informative and educative also. People from all walks of life enjoy TV programmes much especially of satellite channels. But at the same time it influences the lifestyle of young people a lot. Actually it has become a cultural assault on developing nations.



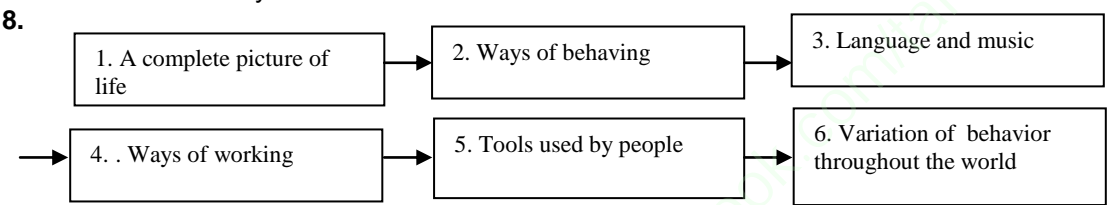
### MODEL QUESTION - 27

1. (a) wholeness, (b) components, (c) determines, (d) variation , (e) keeping
  2. (a) True. (b) False. **Correct answer** -Language is a part of society's culture. (c) True. (d) True. (e) True.
  3. (a) differ from, (b) combination of, (c) indicator of, (d) reflect, (e) varies from.
  4. (i) Ideas and ways of behaving. (ii) Peoples doings, making and using things. (iii) Important patterns of a society. (iv) Patterns of behaviour or actions. (v) Varies from society to society.
- (b) (a)+(vi) Getting as close to each other as 12 to 18 inches away during a conversation is considered unfitting in British and American society.  
 (b)+(vii) Because of cultural variation an impolite mode of behaviour in a society may be regarded as a polite sign of behaviour in another society.  
 (c)+(iii) The people of America and Latin America are used to following two distinctive cultures.  
 (d)+(ii) Patterns of behaviour, differing from country to country lead to cultural distinctions.  
 (e)+(iv) Language of a nation is a part of the culture of that very nation .
- (c)
- (a) These differences are referred to as cultural differences. (b) Cultures vary from country to country. (c) Some cultures include ideas and ways of behaving.
  - (d) Computers, technology, transport system as such are not elements of culture but the way we use them.
  - (e) In some Arab countries, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath.
5. (a) For keeping their emotions private the British have a reputation.  
 (b) People are quiet in theatres, concert halls and cinemas.  
 (c) The British are much more conservative in the public behavior than the Bengali people.  
 (d) When a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation he will find the British people friendly and considerate.  
 (e) To call teachers by their first name is a quite common thing in British educational institutions.
  6. (a) reserved, (b) considerate, (c) go, (d) appointment, (e) candies
  7. People in Britain are very reserved. They usually do not talk to other people on public transport. They remain quiet in cinemas, theatres and concert halls and hardly express their emotions. However, they are very friendly and considerate also if others take initiatives to talk with them. Even they have strange manners of calling the senior staffs and teachers by their first names.



**MODEL QUESTION - 28**

1. (a) important, (b) sympathetic, (c) ambiguous, (d) shake hands, (e) unrestrained
  2. (a) False. **Correct answer-** On a first introduction the British people only shake their hands.  
(b) False. **Correct answer-** In Britain people do not usually talk to other passengers on public transport.(c) True. (d) False. **Correct answer-** During performances the British people keep quiet. (e) True.
  3. (a) reputed for, (b) privacy in, (c) are noticeable/can be noticed, (d) usual (e) emotionally.
  4. (a) Much importance is attached to punctuality in Britain and America. (b) An apology is considered for being a little bit late. (c) To shake hands is regarded as unfriendliness in Latin America. (d) The placing of left hand on shoulder signifies intimacy and warmth. (e) Double abrazo differs friendliness form intimacy.
- Or,**
- (a)+(c) The British and the Americans put much importance on punctuality
  - (b)+(a) In Latin America two intimate friends hit each other harder
  - (c)+(d) The British are very punctual in meeting to see a film
  - (d)+(b) Punctuality is a part of culture of the British and the Americans
  - (e)+(e) The two passages show some cultural differences
5. (a) Culture is ideas and ways of behaving of a particular group of people.  
(b) Language, music, ideas of good and evil, ways of working and playing, tools and objects used by people etc. are parts of a society's culture.  
(c) Studying a persons repeated actions is a good way to find out about a person.  
(d) By studying the important patterns of an entire society the culture of that group can be learnt.  
(e) Patterns of behaviour and action varying in many degrees are referred to as cultural differences.
  6. (a) behaviour, (b) considered/thought, (c) unfriendly, (d) near/close, (e) unacceptable.
  7. A society's culture consists of ideas, ways of behaving, language, music, ways of working and playing, the tools and other objects. Culture of a country differs from that of other countries. The differences are treated as cultural differences. A country's culture may be treated inappropriate or rude to other countries' people. There may be no resemblance between a country's culture and the culture of other countries.



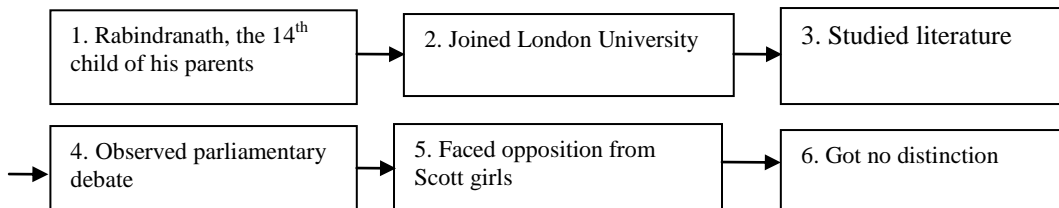
**MODEL QUESTION - 29**

1. (a) martyred (b) give (c) turned deaf ear (d) ablaze (e) voiced.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer-** Dr. Shamsuzzoha was martyred after the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque. (b) False. **Correct answer-** The university authority locked the main gate to pacify the agitating students. (c) True. (d) True. (e) True.
3. (a) was martyred (b) was killed in (c) was enforced in (d) violated (e) imposed/imposition of



4. (a) A flame of protest throughout the then East Pakistan against jail killing. (b) imposing section 144 and deploying Armed Forces (c) bringing out procession breaking the law (d) taking up their position the students (e) martyred of Dr. Shamsuzzoha.
- (b)
- (a) Dr. Shamsuzzoha was a professor of Chemistry Department.  
 (b) He did not leave his students in the face of danger.  
 (c) Students brought out a procession to protest the killing of Sergeant Zohitru Haque.  
 (d) Pakistani Army were deployed to curb the firebrands.  
 (e) Dr. Zoha 's killing was brought about after the incident of jail killing.
- (c) (a)+(v) On February 18, tension grew on the campus (b)+(vi) A flame of protest spread throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. (c)+(ii) Dr. Zoha rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital. (d)+(iii) The armed forces started to take up their positions (e)+(i) Dr. Zoha breathed his last at 4 p.m.
5. (a) Tagore went to England to get benefitted from Western Education system and to learn about their culture.  
 (b) When he was called back to India he returned home without any qualifications of distinction.  
 (c) He spent his time in London attending lectures with Henry Morley on literature, reading *Religio Medici*, hearing debates on Irish Home Rule and staying with Dr. Scott.  
 (d) Considering Rabindranath as a 'Blakie' and thinking him harmful the daughters of Mr. Scott left their house.  
 (e) Rabindranath wrote his first verse while he was at the age of eight.
6. (a) verse (b) was (c) impression (d) dismal (e) find
7. Rabindranath showed his literary genius at his very boyhood. At the age of 17 he was sent to London for higher education. But the city of London could not attract him at all at the beginning. Later he joined London University where he attended classes on English Literature and when he got time, he visited the Houses of Parliament. At the later stage he admired the Western culture and for this reason he was called back to India.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 30

1. (a) occidental (b) annoying (c) Henry Morley (d) despised (e) nineteen
2. (a) True. (b) True. (c) True. (d) False. **Correct answer-** Rabindranath obtained no qualifications of distinction from London University. (e) False. **Correct answer-** Tagore returned to India as he was called back.
3. (a) to acquiring (b) Racism (c) sheltered by (d) harmful to (e) was admired
4. (a) Joined London University to get western education.

Solution To Model Questions

- (b) Studied literature and “Religio Medici.”
- (c) Observed parliamentary debate on Irish Home Rule.
- (d) Facing opposition from Scott girls.
- (e) Getting no qualifications of distinction.

(b)

- (a) Mr Scott and his wife behaved well with Tagore.
- (b) The two daughters wondered at the sight of a blackie.
- (c) Tagore felt no peace in London.
- (d) At first London city impressed Tagore a little.
- (e) Tagore enriched his domain of knowledge.

(c)

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

5.

- (a) Dr. Shamsuzzoha attained martyrdom during pre liberation period at 1969.
- (b) As Dr. Shamsuzzoha sacrificed his life for his country he is considered to be a martyr.
- (c) The most strong side of Dr. Zoha's character was love for his country, for his students and for his language.
- (d) The Pakistani authority killed Sergeant Zohurul Haque.
- (e) The Ayub Khan government shot him after the failure of the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy case.

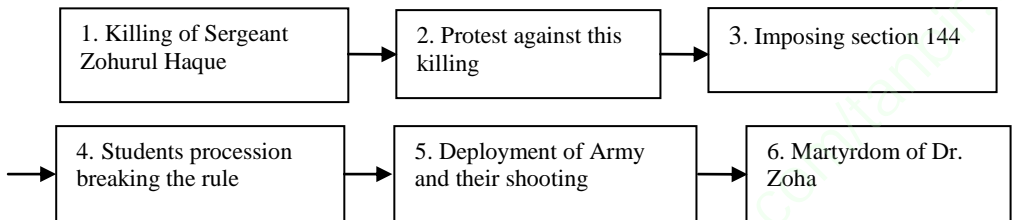
6.

- (a) independence (b) Ayub Khan (c) in prison (d) failure (e) conspiracy

7.

After the failure of Agartala conspiracy case in 1969, Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed by the then government. A flame of protest spread the whole country and section 144 was imposed to control it. Violating the law students brought out a procession and the Armed Forces fired on them. While trying courageously to save his students, Dr. Shamsuzzoha attained martyrdom. He is considered to be the first intellectual martyr during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh.

8.

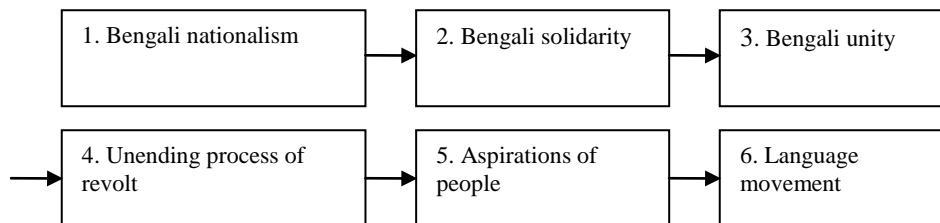


**MODEL QUESTION - 31**

- 1. (a) manifested (b) precursor (c) combination (d) amity (e) reflect.
- 2. (a) True. (b) False. **Correct answer-** Hamidur Rahman had his education in Fine Arts.  
(c) False. **Correct answer-** The Central Shaheed Minar was designed following the Language Movement.  
(d) False. **Correct Answer-** Hamidur Rahman is most remembered for his design of shaheed Minar.
- 3. (a) was shaped (b) designed (c) designer of (d) combination of (e) has combined

4. (a) Language movement as the central concept. (b) The aspirations of the people. (c) Bengali solidarity and unity for their national identity. (d) An unending process of revolt. (e) Possibility to withstand the climate.
- (b) (a) Hamidur Rahman carried on his higher studies of art. (b) People remember Hamidur Rahman for his design of the Shaheed Minar. (c) The moving shadow symbolizes an unending revolt. (d) The four columns implemented the balance and harmony. (e) He was assigned with the design of Shaheed Minar.
- (c) (a)+(c) The Shaheed Minar reflects Bengali identity and nationalism (b)+(e) Through the design of the Shaheed Minar, Hamidur Rahman expressed the aspiration of the people (c)+(b) The Shaheed Minar was built to make the memory of the martyred immortal (d)+(a) Shaheed Minar stands for freedom, strength and unity (e)+(d) Today we cherish the memory of Hamidur Rahman with profound respect
5. (a) Language Movement is the central concept of the Shaheed Minar. (b) The vertical lines and columns of the Shaheed Minar suggest the manifestations of inner strength of our nation. (c) Hamidur Rahman used stained glass and marble for building the Shaheed Minar. (d) In the basement he had designed a grand fresco work of 1500 square feet, depicting the language movement. (e) In 1950s Hamidur Rahman went to Europe.
6. (a) designed (b) shaped (c) conveyed (d) study (e) admire.
7. Hamidur Rahman is memorable for his contribution to the Central Shaheed Minar. Language movement is portrayed on the design of the Shaheed Minar. Bengali identity is also expressed in the design. The four columns show the balance and harmony of the Bangladesh. We remember Hamidur Rahman with profound respect.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 32

1. a. younger b. dedicated c. deteriorates d. experience e. compelled

#### Extra

1. retire 2.elderly 3.strong 4.resource 5.inadequate 6.unwanted 7. different 8. inadequate 9. respected 10. male 11.unfit 12.eligible 13. post
2. a. True b.True c. True d. False. **Correct Answer-** The retirees have enough protection in developed countries. e. True

#### Extra

1. False. **Correct Answer-** In Bangladesh a government employee can work till 57 years and for university teachers 65 years. 2. False. **Correct Answer-** In Bangladesh only the university teachers can carry on working until they reach the age of 65. 3.True 4.True 5.True 6. False. **Correct Answer-** The majority of our female population do not belong to the working class. 8. True 9. True 10. False. **Correct Answer-** In developed countries

Solution To Model Questions

women require social security.11. False. **Correct Answer-** In developed countries social security is provided by the government in the form of post-retirement and old age. 12.True 13. False. **Correct Answer-** In Bangladesh government employee are granted a pension.14.True 15. True

3. (a) retired (b) retirement (c) independently (d) longer than (e) is

**Extra**

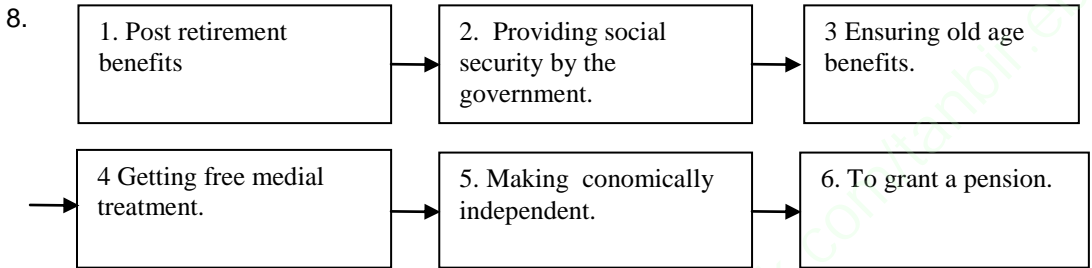
1. retire 2. service to 3. treated 4. will get 5. are given 6. enriches 7. elderly 8. populous 9. provides 10. service to 11. need of 12. respect 13. expected 14. expectation 15. minority of 16. eligibility for 17. ensure 18. respected 19. younger 20. extension of

4. (a) Providing social security. (b) Post retirement facilities. (c) giving old age benefits. (d) Free medial facilities. (e) economic independence.  
 5. (a) A Bangladesh government employee retires in 57 years old.  
 (b) The government of Bangladesh provides a pension and a few facilities of the government hospitals to the retired people.  
 (c) The female population in our country eligible for any pension or gratuity.  
 (d) 65 years is the retirement age limit in the united Nations.  
 (e) Retired people are considered an asset because of their knowledge that only experience can bring and need to feel useful and want in society.

**Extra**

(1) Women do not belongs to the working class.  
 (2) In the developed countries social security is provided by the government in the form of post-retirement an old age benefits.

6. (a) provides (b) granted / provided (c) sufficient (d) pension (e) facilities  
 7. This passage focuses an old age and retirement procedure around the world. There is a great discriminate treatment on the retirement benefits in Bangladesh and in developed countries. On the other hand though retired man is an asset, that are not permitted to work after 57. However we ourselves must respect and care for the elders as we are going to grow old very soon.



**MODEL QUESTION - 33**

1. (a) landless (b) fend (c) married off (d) at times (e) miserable.

**Extra**

(1) appear (2) capability (3) adjoining (4) survival (5) unhappiness

2. (a) False. **Correct answer-** Ayesha begum has three sons and two daughters.  
 (b) False. **Correct answer-**Ayesha begum lives in a broken little thatched house.  
 (c) True.

- (d) False. **Correct answer-** Ayesha's daughters were married off when they were teenaged.
- (e) False. **Correct answer-** Ayesha begum's sons had left to work in nearby towns at the age of seventeen.

**Extra**

- (1) True.
- (2) False. **Correct answer-** Her sons sometimes contributed to their family income before their marriage.
- (3) True.
- (4) True.
- (5) True.

3. (a) working (b) comprises (c) married (d) weakened (e) Finding

**Extra**

- (1) capability (2) shifted (3) have (4) poverty for (5) age (6) not a wealthy (7) offspring (8) to be (9) are not getting (10) gathering.

4. (a) Belonging to a poor family. (b) Maintaining a large family of seven members. (c) Her sons being unable to help her. (d) Suffering with her husband from malnutrition and deprivation. (e) Begging for survival.

Or, (b)

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

5. (a) A new law of citizenship formed on January 2000.
- (b) If a person does not give up or withdraw the citizenship of another country, his citizenship is taken away.
- (c) foreigner can apply for naturalization after 8 years of living there.
- (d) Ability to support oneself with family is compulsory for getting German Citizenship.
- (e) Naturalization is the process of getting the citizenship of another country.

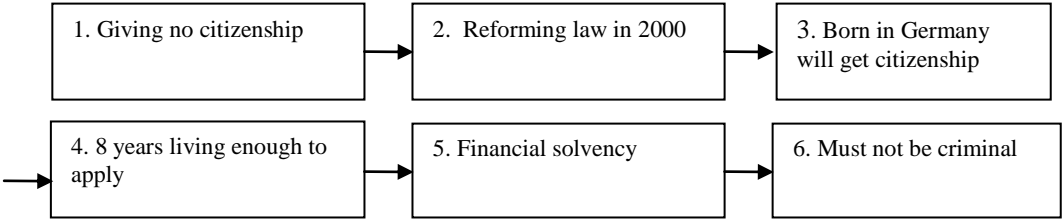
**Extra**

- (1) The children of non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth if his or her father or mother lives in Germany for at least eight years.
- (2) Adult non-Germans should live there for fifteen years, should be able to bear themselves, should know German and must not have committed crimes if they want to apply for citizenship.
- (3) The children of the non German parents must prove that they have given up or withdrawn the citizenship of another country if they wish to keep their German passport.
- (4) Non-German citizens must decide to choose between their German and Non-German citizenship after they are 18 years old.
- (5) If a foreigner wants to apply for naturalization he must prove that he is able to bear himself, knows German and must not have committed crimes if he wants to apply for citizenship.

6. (a) facilities, (b) citizen, (c) Bangladesh, (d) rights, (e) democratic.
7. A German citizen must not possess a citizenship of any other country. He or she must choose any one citizenship within five years after crossing eighteen. He must be able to

bear himself along with his family without the help of social security payments. Even he must know German. Besides, he is obligated to do military service for a short time.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 34**

1. (a) immigration/integration (b) introduced (c) eight (d) achievement (e) show

**Extra**

(1) Germany (2) preserve (3) withdrawal (4) disqualifies (5) citizenship (6) essential (7) obligatory (8) select (9) accepted (10) eight

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Children born of Non-German parents must surrender. (b) False, **Correct Answer:** the law regarding citizenship in Germany has been changed. (c) True (d) True (e) True.

**Extra**

(1) True (2) True (3) True (4) True (5) True (6) True (7) False, **Correct Answer:** Citizenship is the quality of being citizen in any country. (8) True (9) True

3. (a) leaving (b) seekers (c) gainers (d) living in (e) getting

**Extra**

(1) apply for (2) needs to (3) compulsory (4) imposed on (5) being (6) birth (7) personal (8) married (9) cultural (10) formed by.

4. (a) parents of a child must be legal residents. (b) must hold a permanent residence certificate. (c) must give up or withdraw the citizenship of another country. (d) must have financial support. (e) must serve in the military for a short period.

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

(c) (a + iii); You need to live in a state peacefully. (b + i); You should be social living in a state. (c + ii); You have the rights of demanding no interference in private life. (d + v); You have the right of freedom of thought. (e + iv); You have the right of having participating in administration.

5. (a) Ayesha Begum's husband was a landless farmer and he would work on other's land. (b) Her sons started working as day labourers when they were old enough to help. (c) out of desperation Aysha Begum started begging to feed her old invalid husband and herself.

(d) Now Ayesha Begum feeds her husband by begging.  
(e) When their daughters reached teenage they were married off.

**Extra**

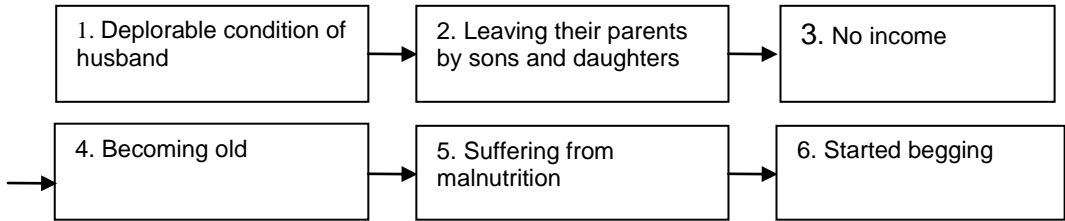
(1) When their sons went to the nearby town and started earning, they got married.  
(2) Ayesha Begum has five children.

(3) Their sons stopped sending money because they barely had enough to support their own families.

6. (a) living (b) was (c) two (d) started to (e) deprived

7. Ans. Ayesha Begum is a poor woman. Her husband does nothing. She has five children. But all of them have left their parents. Now Ayesha Begum and her husband have become old and feeble and have nothing to do. Out of desperation she has begun to beg for feeding her old, invalid husband and herself.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 35

1. (a) educated (b) conquered (c) widespread (d) agriculture (e) role.

#### Extra

(1) neglected (2) pragmatic (3) avoid (4) knowledge (5) helpful (6) invented (7) Greek (8) franchise (9) human (10) agriculture

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Greek influence developed a strong influence of literacy. (b) True (c) False, **Correct Answer:** The 5<sup>th</sup> century is important in the history of Education. (d) True (e) False, **Correct Answer:** The Greek educated only their male children.

#### Extra

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** The strength of education is very much powerful. (2) False, **Correct Answer:** We should be educated for our development. (3) True (4) True (5) True (6) False, **Correct Answer:** Very few Philosophers were as great as Ibn Sina (7) True (8) True (9) True (10) True

3. (a) welcomed by (b) realize (c) have (d) for schooling (e) brings.

#### Extra

(1) civilized (2) creation of (3) aims at (4) influenced by (5) be underrated (6) were deprived of (7) assists (8) welcome (9) to contribute (10) depended on

4. (a) First institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China. (b) Not for general people (c) Only male children got education. (d) Romans were influenced by the Greeks. (e) The Romans learnt only warfare and agriculture.

5. (a) Because of economic necessity and the desire to establish individual identity our women are joining outside workforce.

(b) The common role of women is as wife, mother and home worker.

(c) The significant change in our society is that women are joining out of home works in large numbers.

(d) Women of Bangladesh usually work at home.

(e) Of course, I support women's outside work. As both men and women enjoy all rights equally in our society, so I find no logical cause to confine women in home.

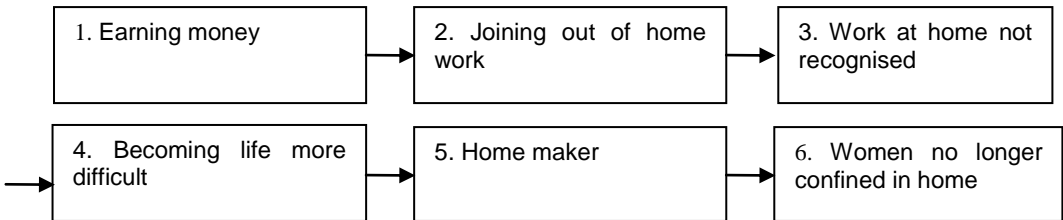
**Extra**

- (1) The village women work in the harvest time in the field.
- (2) Working women face various problems such as getting no respect competing with men by proving their ability twice.
- (3) All kinds of women who want to earn and become self reliant are coming out to work out-side.
- (4) After joining the out-side work force women's life has become more difficult because they have to prove their worth both at home and out side.
- (5) The unfortunate thing about our women is that their activities are not recognised.

6. (a) change (b) activities (c) participation (d) various (e) recognised

7. **Summary:** In the past women were confined only to household chores. Today women are being engaged in different professions outside. They play a very important role in enhancing the family income. They may be neglected and devaluated in some cases. But a revolutionary change has been brought in different professional sectors .

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 36**

1. (a) competent (b) confinements (c) raise (d) household (e) occupations

**Extra**

(1) choose (2) ability (3) efficiency (4) manage (5) necessary (6) enter (7) performed (8) upgrading (9) misfortune (10) confinements

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Both men and women reap the harvest in the village. (b) False, **Correct Answer:** Both educated and uneducated women come to do work outside of home. (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Not only due to economic necessity but also to establish the individuality women are engaging to earn money. (d) False, **Correct Answer:** In our society the women's work outside home is acknowledged. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** The house hold activities are not recognized as work in our society.

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** Nowadays life has become more difficult for women. (2) False, **Correct Answer:** Woman is capable of doing many kinds of work. (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** Both educated and uneducated are opting to work outside the home. (5) True

3. (a) coming out (b) entering (c) surpasses (d) building up (e) recognition

**Extra**

(1) Self-reliant (2) opting (3) competing with (4) belief of (5) attainment of (6) participation in (7) necessary for (8) engaged (9) relieved (10) getting

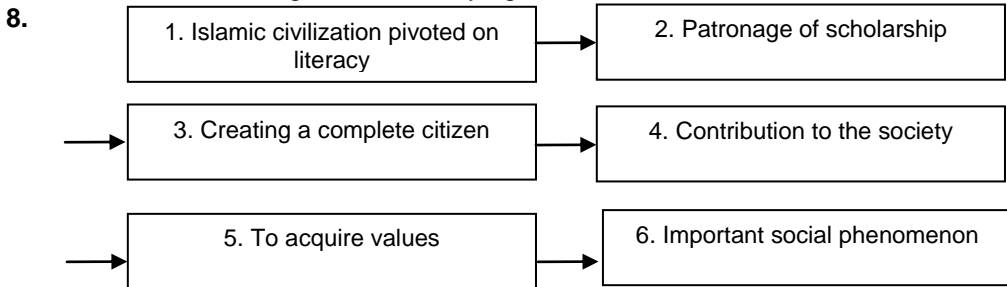
4. (a) due to economic reason. (b) to establish their identity. (c) getting educated. (d) coming out of their cocoons. (e) competing with man.



- Or (a) women are now eager to establish their own identity. (b) They intend to be self-reliant. (c) They earn their own livelihood. (d) They cannot but fulfill their traditional role of wife, mother and home maker. (e) Life is still difficult for women.
5. (a) Prophet Mohammad (sm) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers.  
 (b) A complete citizen should be good in the aspects that he is a literate man and he is prepared for profession and ready to contribute to the society.  
 (c) Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy.  
 (d) Education helps to create a complete citizen, physically mentally and morally, and prepares him for a profession where by he can earn his own livelihood  
 (e) The Greek conquered Rome.

**Extra**

- (1) According to the muslim philosophers the purpose of education is to create a complete citizen.  
 (2) Al-farabi thinks education is one of the most important social phenomena which makes sure that the individual is prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.  
 (3) According to Avicenna the task of education is to create a complete citizen, physically, mentally, and morally and preparing him for a profession whereby he can earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society.  
 (4) In the passage we find two philosophers one is Ibn Sina and other is Al-Farabi.  
 (5) Ibn Sina is known in the west as Avicenna.
6. (a) middle (b) equated (c) illiterate (d) considered (c) phenomenon.
7. Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina, one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen, physically mentally and morally. Education was one of the most important social phenomena which made sure that the individual was prepared to acquire values and knowledge from an early age.



**MODEL QUESTION - 37**

1. (a) outstanding (b) 1982 (c) crescent lake (d) wonder (e) architect

**Extra**

- (1) modernism (2) amazing (3) 430 (4) Pakistan (5) America (6) complex shape (7) 18 (8) Sher-e-Bangla Nagar (9) 56 seats (10) designed
2. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** It is difficult to afford the maintenance cost of parliament house. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** The designer of the Sangsad Bhaban is an American.

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** The Sangsd Bhaban is full of all modern facilities. (2) False, **Correct Answer:** Not only the MPs but also the guests, journalists and spectators have entry into the Parliament House. (3) True (4) True (5) False, **Correct Answer:** The Parliament house is a wonder for a poor country.

3. (a) Preserves (b) interest to (c) dignified (d) wonderful (e) costs

**Extra**

(1) designed by (2) come to (3) to enter into (4) available (5) is situated (6) came from (7) runs (8) inaugurated in (9) afford (10) surrounded.

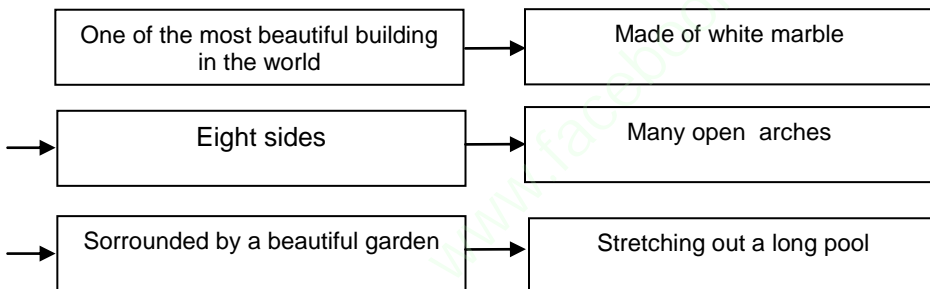
4. (a) 1605 doors (b) deceptive corridors. (c) 41.6 kilometers a bewildering length of corridors. (d) centrally air-conditioned. (e) provided with modern facilities.
5. (a) Emperor Sha Jahan built the Taj Mahal in order to immortalise the memory of his beloved wife.  
 (b) Mumtaz was the wife of Emperor Shah Jahan.  
 (c) The feeling of love prompted Shah Jahan to build such an expensive building.  
 (d) The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz are laid below the central room.  
 (e) At moonlit-night it is seen most appealing.

**Extra**

(1) The Taj Mahal is the tomb of Mumtaz, the wife of Shah Jahan, which is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.  
 (2) Emperor Shah Jahan was the builder of the Taj Mahal.  
 (3) The building stands for the symbol of love and beauty.  
 (4) Two types of marble were used here.  
 (5) The reflection of Taj Mahal can be seen in the pool water, which enhances the beauty of the Taj Mahal.  
 (6) The terrace, domes, slender tower, central room, the main building are the main architectural features of the Taj Mahal.  
 (7) The name Taj has been taken from the name of Mumtaz the wife of Shah Jahan.  
 (8) The visitor can look into the central room just inside the outer building.  
 (9) Terrace is the high plat-form on which the Taj mahal is built.  
 (10) The open corridor is just outside the outerwalls.

6. (a) surrounding (b) can (c) seen (d) mysterious (e) love
7. The Taz Mahal the tomb of mumtaz, the wife of emperor Shah Jahan is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building which is made of white and coloured marble has four towers, a large and four small domes. Here lie the two bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz. The pool surrounded by the Taj Mahal enhances its beauty. It looks most beautiful in the moonlit night.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 38**

1. (a) profound (b) narrow (c) central (d) design (e) surrounded

**Extra**

(1) many (2) loved (3) built (4) great (5) wall (6) beauty (7) platform (8) four (9) eternal (10) three hundreds

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** The Taj Mahal was built before the death of Shah Jahan.  
 (b) True (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Still now the Taj Mahal is valuable to the people.  
 (d) True (e) True

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** The Taj Mahal was built as a symbol of love. (2) True, (3) False, **Correct Answer:** There are five domes in the Taj Mahal. (4) False, **Correct Answer:** The Taj Mahal assumes different look at different times. (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Around the large dome there are four smaller domes. (6) False, **Correct Answer:** The interest of the Taj Mahal needs to be preserved. (7) False, **Correct Answer:** Around the Taj Mahal there is a beautiful garden. (8) True

3. (a) built by (b) rises above (c) used to (d) be seen (e) departed

**Extra**

(1) made of (2) rises above (3) assumes (4) attractive (5) deserves (6) preserve (7) plays (8) wanted to (9) impressed by (10) stands.

4. (a) built on a platform. (b) four tower on the terrace (c) built of white marble (d) inlays of red sand stone. (e) central room

- Or (1) The time of building the Taj Mahal was medieval. (2) The Taj Mahal was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan.

(3) It is situated on the bank of Jamuna. (4) On the terrace there are four slender towers. (5) The terrace is of white marble.

5. (a) Luis I kahn, an American was Architect of the Sangsad Bhaban.  
 (b) The construction work of our parliament house commenced in 1964.  
 (c) It was inaugurated in 1982.  
 (d) The name of the lake that surrounds the Sangsad Bhaban is named as Crescent Lake.  
 (e) The Sangsad Bhaban is situated at Sher-E-Bangla

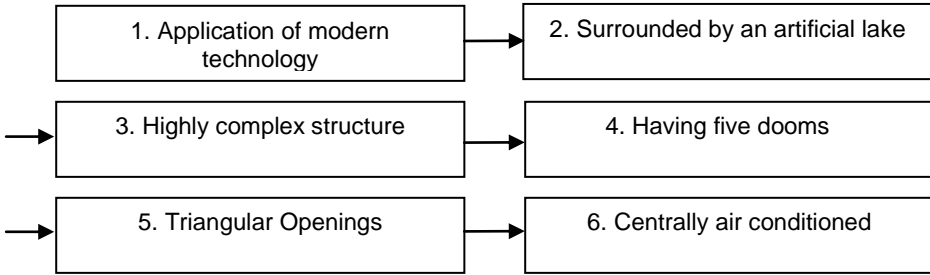
**Extra**

(1) It took 18 years to construct the magnificent building.  
 (2) Luis I Khan is an American famous Architect who built the Sangsad Bhaban.  
 (3) The height of the building is 155ft.  
 (4) The annual maintenance cost of parliament house is so high because there are all modern facilities in this building.  
 (5) There are 430 seats for the spectators.

6. (a) people (b) delighted (c) journalists (d) beautiful (e) pride.

7. Ans. The Snagsad Bhaban at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka was designed by a famous American Architect Louis I Khan. An artificial lake called the Crescent Lake surrounds the building. This 155ft high 9 storey building has 1605 doors, 335 windows, 365 ventilators and corridors totaling to a length of 41.6 kilometers. Although construction of this building started in 1964, its inauguration was held in 1982. The annual maintenance cost of this magnificent building is about 50 million taka.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 39**

1. (a) insufficient (b) acquire (c) education (d) better (e) imparted

**Extra**

(1) outcome (2) makes up (3) consciousness (4) Carry out (5) developed (6) illiterate (7) upshot (8) education (9) progress (10) purifies.

2. (a) False **Correct Answer:** Education helps to social development. (b) False **Correct Answer:** Education removes a superstitious consciousness. (c) True (d) True (e) False **Correct Answer:** Many people of Bangladesh have not the opportunity of proper education.

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** Education is one of the fundamental needs of human being. (2) True (3) True (4) True (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Our poor socio-economic condition is a problem for the spread of education. (6) False, **Correct Answer:** The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. (7) False, **Correct Answer:** Lack of education has many thing to do with population control. (8) True (9) False, **Correct Answer:** Education increases our ability to protect the environment.(10) True.

3. (a) Acknowledgement of (b) difficulties (c) necessary for (d) inaccessibility to (e) development of

**Extra**

(1) helps (2) poverty (3) development (4) are not aware (5) protection (6) enhancement (7) does not usually have (8) illiteracy (9) live (10) needed

4. (a) development of the country. (b) removes illiteracy. (c) living healthily and wealthy life. (d) enables to make the right. (e) helps to adopt rational attitude.

**Extra**

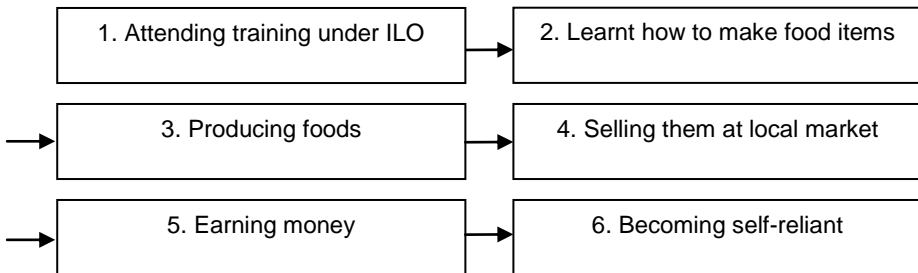
- (b) (1) Only education can help us adopt rational attitude. (2) Illiterate man does not know how to earn well. (3) Educated man knows how to protect the environment. (4) we can lead a planned life by being educated. (5) Education enhances our ability to select a right decision.
- (c) (1) Education can teach us well. (2) Illiterate people are not able to select right things. (3) Education is a basic need for human beings. (4) Illiterate people do not know the rules of health. (5) Education can enable to help the progress of a country
5. (a) The village women usually spend their time doing their house hold work. (b) The purpose of ILO is to impart training to rural woman in various activities and make them self-reliant. (c) Shakina Begum is a rural woman who is a beneficiary of ILO project.

- (d) ILO helps a woman by imparting training in various activities and make them self-dependant.
- (e) Sakhina learnt from the food processing course how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items.

**Extra**

- (1) ILO stands for International Labor Organization.
- (2) The name of the institute giving training under this project is Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute.
- (3) Yes, these village women earn cash money by selling the food items in the local market.
- (4) The full expression of ILO is International Labor Organization.
- (5) The full expression of BARI is Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute.
- (6) Sakhina Begum's husband is a rickshaw puller.
- (7) Sakhina Begum was benefited from the training by learning the process of making Jam, Jelly, pickles, popcorns etc.
- (8) The poor rural women will be the beneficiaries of this project.
- (9) Yes, of course other rural women like Sakhina Begum may also be self-reliant by getting training from BARI and selling the food item.
- (10) Sakhina Begum attended the ILO training programme at BARI.
6. (a) dominated (b) started (c) self-reliant (d) training (e) family.
7. The ILO recently started a project 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. She learnt how to make Jam, Jelly etc. and sell them in the local market, with the proceeds she is now able add to her family income.

8.

**MODEL QUESTION - 40**

1. (a) is imparted (b) women (c) doing (d) village women (e) agriculture

**Extr**

- (1) to provide training to women (2) working women (3) little (4) needy (5) brought (6) draws (7) unemployed (8) food processing (9) profit (10) food.
2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** There are very few working opportunities for women in rural areas. (b) False, **Correct Answer:** Creating new employment opportunities is the concern of the ILO (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Women in rural areas do only household chores. (d) False, **Correct Answer:** ILO helps to make the rural women solvent. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Doing house holdchores is the regular picture of rural women.

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** BARI is a place for Agricultural Training. (2) True (3) False, **Correct Answer:** Jam, Jelly etc. are the items of food. (4) False **Correct Answer:** A few village women are engaged in income generating activities. (5) True (6) False, **Correct Answer:** The passage deals with working opportunity for women. (7) False, **Correct Answer:** Shakhina Begum succeeded to attend a training on food processing. (8) True (9) False, **Correct Answer:** There are four members in her family. (10) False, **Correct Answer:** The training course that Shakhina attended was held at the BARI at Gazipur .

3. (a) unemployed (b) doing (c) production (d) is /was imparted to (e) contributes to.

**Extra**

(1) Doing (2) self-reliance (3) beneficiary (4) additional (5) eradication of (6) providing (7) are being brought up (8) was held (9) compelled (10) is now showing.

4. (a) Runs many projects. (b) Helps poor women (c) Helps rural women to be self-reliant (d) provides training. (e) creating job opportunity.

**Extra**

(b) (1) ILO works to reduce poverty from the developing countries. (2) The project aims at improving the living standard of rural people. (3) The rural women are not engaged with income-generating activities. (4) Shakina is now solvent and can finance the family. (5) Making the rural women self reliant is the motto of the project.

(c) (1) It is essential to impart training to the rural women. (2) By attending the training Sakhina has changed her lot. (3) ILO creates new opportunities of working. (4) Participation of women at every sphere is needed for the development of the country. (5) The ILO training will present them happier days.

5. (a) Education is essential for any kind of development.  
 (b) Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well.  
 (c) Education is the pre-requisite of social development.  
 (d) Education is essential for any kind of development.  
 (e) Education is one of the basic needs of human being.

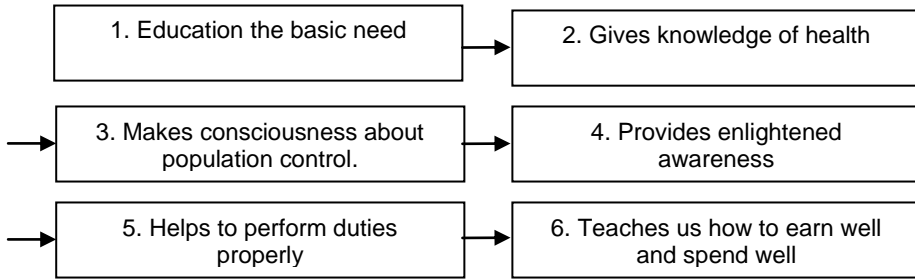
**Extra**

(1) Education teaches us how to earn well and spend well.  
 (2) Most people can't get education because of poverty.  
 (3) Of course, education makes us aware of our rights.  
 (4) The poor socio-economic condition is the cause of mass illiteracy.  
 (5) Illiterate people are not aware of health, sanitation and population control.  
 (6) Education aims at making people conscious.  
 (7) Most of the people are illiterate because of poverty and this is the main effect.  
 (8) Education ensures a better life for all by increasing the conscience of people about health, sanitation and population control.  
 (9) Education is needed for social development.  
 (10) By being educated a rational attitude be developed.

6. (a) mind (b) developed (c) depends (d) educated (e) condition.

7. Ans. Education teaches us how to earn well and spend well. It is the prerequisite of all development. Without education, no nation can be developed. The overall success of a nation depends on education. But most people can not have the opportunities of being educated for the poor socio-economic condition.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 41

1. (a) developing (b) soul (c) reduce (d) responsibility (e) assists

#### Extra

(1) easy (2) exposure (3) contagious diseases (4) health (5) lowering (6) many (7) calamity (8) helping (9) risk.

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** UNICEF not only ensures baby care centers but also mother care and health. (b) False, **Correct Answer:** Infant mortality rate is being controlled. (c) False, **Correct Answer:** UNICEF is entitled for assisting the baby and mother. (d) True (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Our children do not get their rights and privileges.

#### Extra

(1) True (2) False, **Correct Answer:** children should be given opportunity to grow. (3) False, **Correct Answer:** It renders many helps in education sector. (4) False, **Correct Answer:** Infant mortality rate has been reduced dramatically. (5) True (6) True (7) False, **Correct Answer:** The activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh play a positive role in social development. (8) True (9) True (10) False, **Correct Answer:** It provides both long and short term help.

3. (a) Stands for (b) awareness about (c) has also been undertaken (d) reduction of (e) has set up

#### Extra

(1) care of (2) comes (3) adopted (4) facilitated to (5) established by (6) exploitation (7) are benefited by (8) poverty (9) assists.

4. (a) Gives fund for children. (b) Gives long term helps. (c) Reduces infant mortality. (d) Assists rehabilitation programme. (e) Helps in time of calamity.
- (b) (1) UNICEF has benefited our children. (2) Education is geared up by UNICEF (3) Many baby care centers have been established by UNICEF. (4) We are assisted by UNICEF during disasters. (5) Our super structure has been helped to be well designed by UNICEF.
- (c) (1) UNICEF plays a vital role in Bangladesh. (2) It assists promoting education. (3) It has established many maternity centers. (4) It has helped children better their condition. (5) Education is pragmatized by UNICEF.

5. (a) UNICEF stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. (b) To facilitate education UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. (c) UNICEF organizes training programme to make the teachers efficient.

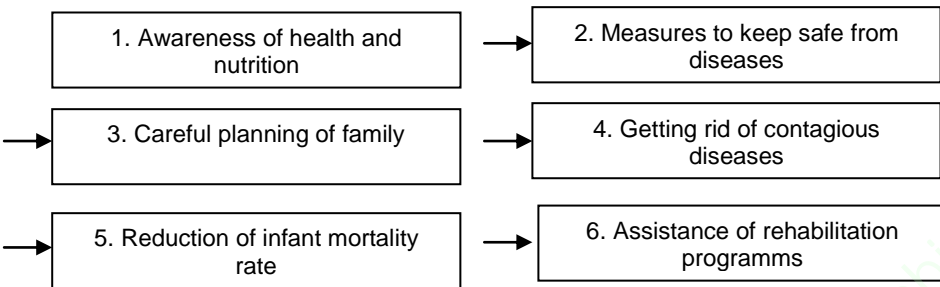
- (d) UNICEF has established numerous maternity and baby care centres to ensure the health of babies and child bearing mothers.
- (e) In times of natural calamities like cyclones, floods and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people.

**Extra**

- (1) The long-term activity of the UNICEF is to help the children of developing nations.
- (2) By establishing several maternity and baby care centres UNICEF helps to reduce infant mortality rate in Bangladesh.
- (3) It helps social development by providing training programmas and creating rural health workers.
- (4) Once its name was United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund but not it is named as United Nations Children's Fund.
- (5) Establishment of maternity and baby care centres has contributed in the area of lowering infant mortality.
- (6) The particular target is primary education especially girl's education.
- (7) In the times of natural calamities it undertakes humanitarian task.

6. (a) Organization (b) establishing (c) contribution (d) providing (e) helps.
7. UNICEF is now named as United Nations Children's Fund. It gives long-term help to teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It arranges training programmes for teachers. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres. It has become successful in reducing infant mortality rates in Bangladesh.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 42**

1. (a) speed (b) printed matter (c) photography (d) correspondence (e) fax

**Extra**

- (1) popular (2) telephone connection (3) printed (4) popular (5) use

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Fax requires a telephone connection. (b) True (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Fax is used for business and official purposes. (d) False, **Correct Answer:** Document system is more popular than photographic system. (e) True

**Extra**

- (1) False, **Correct Answer:** Fax can not be operated without telephone connection. (2) True (3) False, **Correct Answer:** The document system deals only with black and white levels. (4) True (5) True

3. (a) Office (b) has become (c) connection (d) informative (e) costlier/more costly.



**Extra**

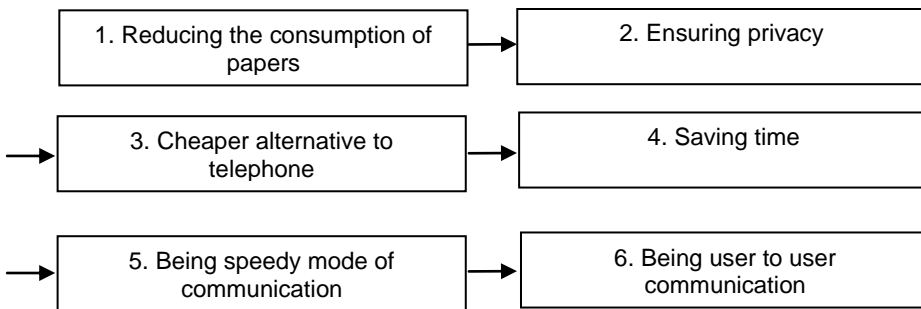
- (1) is applied (2) operation (3) able (4) printed (5) has been earned
4. (a) Speedy transmission.  
 (b) Capable of transmitting and receiving printed matters.  
 (c) Suitable for business and official purposes.  
 (d) Cheaper than telephone.  
 (e) saves time.
- (b) (1) A telephone connection is required to operate the fax system.  
 (2) It has the capacity to transmit messages immediately.  
 (3) Fax is always ready to receive messages.  
 (4) Fax helps a lot to develop trade and commerce.  
 (5) It takes less time to send messages.
- (c) (a+iv) Fax is an electronic medium of communication.  
 (b+vii) Fax system deals mostly with paper documents.  
 (c+vi) All documents can be easily transmitted.  
 (d+i) Electronic equipment like telephone is needed for it.  
 (e+ii) It is used in today's business, trade and commerce.
5. (a) In telex a message is distributed in a printed form by an operator from terminal to terminal.  
 (b) E-mail can reduce the consumption of paper by exchanging internal memos and reports electronically.  
 (c) E-mail is a speedy mode of communication because it can transmit messages speedily.  
 (d) Telex is costlier and can not ensure privacy.  
 (e) E-mail is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes.

**Extra**

- (1) E-mail is the communication of textual message through electronic means.  
 (2) 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.  
 (3) Files prepared on computers can easily be exchanged by being computer based messaging system.  
 (4) E-mail turns out to be a cheaper alternative by being a person to person communication.  
 (5) E-mail permits communication between two parties but they need not be present simultaneously.  
 (6) The difference between e-mail and telex is that telex communication is terminal to terminal but e-mail communication is user to user.  
 (7) We can get the advantage of maintaining privacy as the mail box can not be accessed or opened without the intended recipient.  
 (8) E-mail is a cheaper communication as messages can be transmitted within seconds electronically without using any paper.  
 (9) E-mail is not available in the developing countries like Bangladesh because most of the people here are poor and can not afford to have a personal computer.  
 (10) We need a computer, a modern and a telephone line to operate an e-mail.  
 (11) An important advantage of e-mail is that it can reduce the consumption of paper in the office.
6. (a) operated (b) reduced (c) mode (d) recipient (e) depend.
7. Ans. E-mail is an effective medium of modern communication. We need a computer a modern and a telephone line to operate this system. There are differences between a telex and an e-mail because telex communication is terminal to terminal but e-mail

communication is user to user. Reduction of paper consumption and improvement of office efficiency are some of many advantages of e-mail. It is a speedier and easier mode of communication. Today's trade and commerce depends much on e-mail.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 43**

1. (a) Computer (b) e-mail (c) e-mail (d) seventy (e) seconds

**Extra**

(1) electronic (2) telex (3) e-mail (4) paper (5) low (6) individual (7) exchanged (8) brought about (9) ensured (10) speedy (11) exchanging (12) mode (13) automatically (14) communication (15) operate.

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Electricity is necessary for an e-mail. (b) True (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** E-mail is cheaper than telephone conversation. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** In Bangladesh e-mail is accessible to the few.

**Extra**

(1) True (2) False, **Correct Answer:** Telex communication does not require mail boxes. (3) False, **Correct Answer:** E-mail has become popular because of its speedy mode of action. (4) True (5) True (6) True (7) False, **Correct Answer:** For an e-mail communication the receivers need not be present when the sender sends it. (8) False, **Correct Answer:** only the recipient can open his individual mail box based in computer. (9) True (10) False, **Correct Answer:** E-mail is cheaper than telephone conversation. (11) True (12) True (13) False, **Correct Answer:** In the e-mail system a message reaches the intended addressee within a few seconds. (14) False, **Correct Answer:** The disadvantage of telephone system is that the intended receiver must be present on the other hand.

3. (a) devices (b) has brought (c) differences (d) is not ensured (e) is distributed in.

**Extra**

(1) revolutionized (2) efficiency of (3) experienced (4) transmit (5) presence (6) using (7) be accessed (8) is transmitted/ can be transmitted (9) called (10) based (11) different (12) convenient

4. (a) Textual messaging system via electronic means. (b) Users to user communication. (c) Messages delivered to individual electronic mail boxes. (d) Necessity of a personal computer a modern and a telephone connection. (e) Reduction of paper consumption in the office.

(b) (a) We need a personal computer in order to operate an e-mail system (b) We use an e-mail in order to reduce the consumption of paper. (c) We can exchange reports without

using papers. (d) We can not operate an e-mail without using a telephone. (e) Files can't be easily exchanged as e-mail without using computer-based messaging system.

(c) (a+v) E-mail is an electronic medium for communication. (b+i) Information exchanged through faxes can be received in text. (c+ii) Hand-written texts can be easily transmitted. (d+vi) E-mail is a person to person communication. (e+iii) Present world largely depends on this speedy mode of communication.

5. (a) Fax is a machine that sends and receives documents in an electronic form through telephone wires and then prints them.  
 (b) There are two types of fax system such as the photographic and the document.  
 (c) The document system is more popular.  
 (d) It has become an important tool by being a speedy mode of communication and less costly.  
 (e) one A4 size page of written message costs about 25 taka.

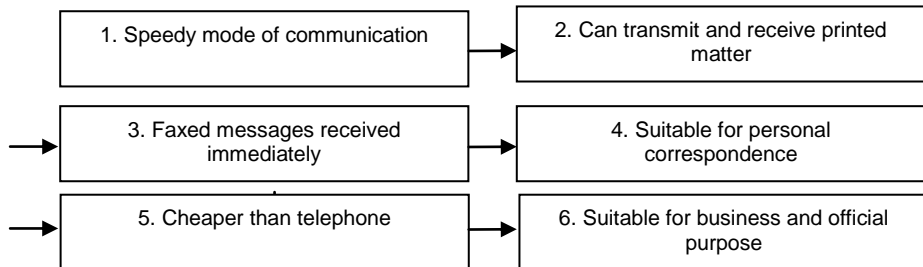
### Extra

- (1) Facsimile is popular because of its high speed to transmit messages.  
 (2) Fax machine can transmit and receive printed matter.  
 (3) There are 8 to 16 levels.  
 (4) The document facsimile is more popular  
 (5) Fax has become an important tool because text messages can be received immediately.

6. (a) everyday/daily (b) living (c) use (d) side (e) easy.

7. **Ans.** Now-a- days fax has become a popular medium of communication. A telephone connection is required for it. It is used for transmitting and receiving messages. The photographic and the document are two types of fax system. Documents are transmitted through different stages like scanning, compression and transmission. All documents including graphics, drawing, pictures and handwriting texts can be easily transmitted. It is far cheaper and speedy.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 44

1. (a) imposing (b) remote (c) unrivalled (d) evidence (e) deterioration.

### Extra

- (1) Bangladesh (2) Moghul (3) prominence (4) largest (5) protect (6) three (7) Bagerhat (8) outside (9) seventy seven (10) weather beaten (11) epoch-making (12) congregation (13) prodigious (14) delicately (15) verge

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** The shatgombuj Mosque symbolizes moghal architecture.  
 (b) True (c) False, **Correct Answer:** The 9<sup>th</sup> session of the world heritage committee was

held in 1985. (d) True (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Somapura Mahavira was a renowned intellectual centre from 7<sup>th</sup> century to 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**Extra**

(1) True (2) False, **Correct Answer:** The shatgombuj Mosque is situated on the edge of the sundarbans. (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** The beauty of the historical sites decays with the passage of time. (5) False, **Correct Answer:** The monastery city had influence. (6) True (7) False, **Correct Answer:** The mosque stands on the very large area. (8) False, **Correct Answer:** Its domes are supported by sixty pillars. (9) False, **Correct Answer:** The town of Bagerhat was founded by Khan Jahan Ali. (10) True (11) False, **Correct Answer:** The Shatgombuj Mosque has seventy seven domes. (12) False, **Correct Answer:** The Buddhist Vihara is older than the Shatgombuj Mosque. (13) True (14) True (15) False, **Correct Answer:** The Shatgombuj Mosque is not far away from Bagerhat. (16) True (17) True (18) False, **Correct Answer:** The sundarbans was declared as world Heritage site. (19) True (20) False, **Correct Answer:** The Buddhist Vihara is generally known as somapura Mahavira.

3. (a) support (b) nearb (c) is of (d) charms (e) visit

**Extra**

(1) boasts of (2) is situated (3) has covered /covers (4) proclaims (5) declared (6) foundation of (7) located (8) numbered (9) neighborhood of (10) declared (11) historically (12) possession of (13) foundation (14) architecturally (15) was built.

4. (a) The Shatgombuj mosque a 15<sup>th</sup> century Islamic edifice. (b) having sixty pillars and seventy seven curved domes. (c) The Buddhist Vihara the largest single Buddhist monastery. (d) Being renowned as intellectual centre. (e) having great influence.
- (b) (1) Bangladesh has many historical sites which have given it prominence. (2) The Shatgombuj Mosque covers a vast area. (3) The authority is determined to preserve the beauty of the architectural monuments. (4) Somapura Mahavira is the largest Vihara in the Indian sub-continent. (5) The 9<sup>th</sup> session of the world heritage site included 21 members.
- (c) (a+iv) Shatgombuj Mosque is culturally and historically important. (b+i) Shatgombuj Mosque is the embodiment of Moghul architecture. (c+v) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of the city of Bagerhat. (d+ii) Shatgombuj Mosque has become an asset of international community. (e+iii) Necessary measures should be taken to prevent its further decay.

5. (a) Emperor shahjahan built the Agra fort.  
 (b) The Agra fort was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.  
 (c) The Agra fort is called the red fort of Agra because red sandstone was used in the construction of the structure.  
 (d) The walls of the Agra fort are 2.5 kilometers long.  
 (e) Jahangir Palace was built for visitors.

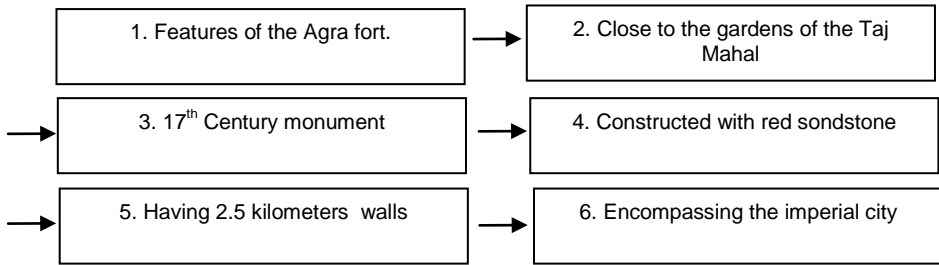
**Extra**

(1) The Agra fort is situated next to the gardens of the Taj Mahal.  
 (2) The Agra fort encompasses the imperial city of the Moghul rulers.  
 (3) The buildings inside the fort are fairy-like palaces.  
 (4) The fort was declared a World Heritage site in 1983.  
 (5) The International committee of UNESCO.

6. (a) rulers (b) famous (c) one (d) reflects (e) edifice.

7. Ans. Emperor shahjahan has become immortal to the history by building some magnificent structures. The Agra fort is one of them. There was a royal city inside the fort. Shahjahan also constructed Jahangir Palace for visitors. Besides he constructed Taj Mahal, a renowned architectural monument on the tomb of his beloved wife Momtaj.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 45

1. (a) in (b) close to (c) colour (d) wall (e) royal

#### Extra

(1) Moghul rulers (2) royal people (3) within (4) declared

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** The Agra fort was constructed during the reign of Emperor Shahjahan. (b) True (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** The palaces within the fort are fairy-like. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** The Agra Fort was included into World Heritage Site in 1983.

#### Extra

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** The Agra Fort is constructed next to the gardens of the Taj Mahal. (2) True (3) False, **Correct Answer:** The imperial city consists of fairy-like palaces. (4) True.

3. (a) built (b) architectural (c) encompassing (d) used by (e) recommendation of

#### Extra

(1) powerful (2) construction of (3) receiving (4) recreational

4. (i) Situated next to the gardens of the Taj Mahal. (ii) 17<sup>th</sup> century monument. (iii) constructed with red sandstone. (iv) having 2.5 kilometres surrounding walls. (v) having fairy-like palaces inside.

(b) (i) The Agra fort is a great fortification. (ii) The Taj Mahal was built as a symbol of love for a woman. (iii) Emperor Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal. (iv) Jahangir palace was meant for people coming to the Emperor. (v) There are two beautiful mosques in the fort.

(c) (a+iii) In the medieval age king and emperors used to construct forts. (b+v) They wanted to ensure protection from foreign attacks. (c+ii) Jahangir also constructed a number of forts. (d+i) Other Moghul emperors did the same thing for their security. (e+iv) The Agra fort is one of the important monuments of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

5. (a) There are three world heritage sites in Bangladesh.

(b) There are sixty pillars in shatgombuj Mosque.

(c) There are seventy seven domes in shatagombuj Mosque.

(d) Besides the shatgombuj Mosque, there are a number of mosques and ancient Islamic monuments and the mausoleum of the founder of the city, Khan Jahan Ali nearby.

(e) A monastery is a place or building where monks lived and spent their time in prayer and meditation.

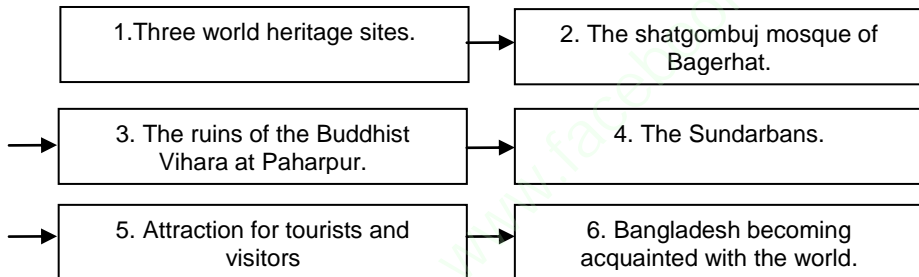
**Extra**

- (1) The Somapura Mahavira is the another name of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur.
- (2) It was renowned as an intellectual centre from the 7<sup>th</sup> century.
- (3) The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur was founded in the 7<sup>th</sup> century.
- (4) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of Bagerhat city.
- (5) The Shatgombuj Mosque which is situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat is a 15<sup>th</sup> century Islamic edifice and it has sixty pillars which support seventy seven exquisitely curved domes.
- (6) The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat.
- (7) The historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at paharpur and the sundarbans are the world heritage sites of Bangladesh.
- (8) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of the city and of the grand mosque.
- (9) The shatgombuj Mosque was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- (10) The mosque is unique in the sense that it has sixty pillars which support 77 exquisitely curved domes.
- (11) Khan Jahan Ali was a zealot worker, great warrior and a dedicated preacher of Islam.
- (12) With the declaration of the mosque as a world heritage site, it is expected that this world heritage site will be preserved from further decay.
- (13) It was appropriate to declare the shatgombuj mosque as a world heritage site because it is historically important.
- (14) A mausoleum is the grave of a saint or spiritually divine person.
- (15) The hope that has been raised by the declaration of the mosque as a world heritage site is that this architectural monument will be preserved from further decay.
- (16) The sundarbans are one of the naturally important world heritage sites of Bangladesh.
- (17) Bagerhat is about 175 km away from Dhaka.
- (18) The domes of the shatgombuj mosque have worn away with the passage of time.
- (19) Shatgombuj Mosque symbolizes a 15<sup>th</sup> century Islamic edifice.
- (20) Our hope about the mosque is that this beautiful architectural monument will be preserved from further decay.

6. (a) is situated (b) edge (c) having/with (d) supporting (e) exquisitely.

7. Ans. Bangladesh is a small country but it is historically important. It has three world heritage sites. These are the shatgombuj Mosque, the Sundarbans and the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur. These places have historical, economic and social value. Tourists and visitors come to visit these places and speak highly of our country.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 46

1. a. incredible b. cosmopolitan c. proportionate d. combination e. acknowledgement

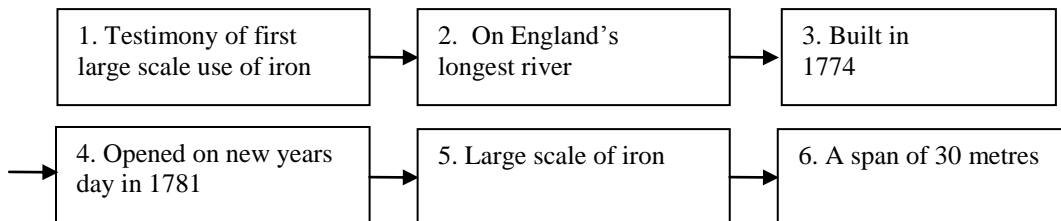
#### Extra

1. surpassing 2. discontinuous 3. affirmation 4. variability 5. manufactural
2. a. False. **Correct Answer-** The Iron Bridge in England is the first iron bridge. b. False. **Correct Answer-** It became a world heritage site because of its outstanding importance in the early development of industrialization. c. True d. True e. False. **Correct Answer-** The first commercial area to be listed as a World Heritage Site is the Iron Bridge.
3. a. demonstrates b. versatile c. concentrated d. remarkability e. surrounds

#### Extra

1. recognition 2. important 3. industrially 4. testifies to 5. remarkably 6. internationally 7. famous 8. symbolically 9. symbolizes 10. Structurally 11. recognized 12. utilize 13. tremendously 14. internationally 15. narrow 16. versatile
4. a) on England's longest river the Severn. b) built in 1779. c) opened on new year's day in 1781. d) a testimony of the first large scale use of iron for structural purpose. e) a span of 30 metres
5. (a) The bridge is made of iron.  
(b) The Iron Bridge Gorge was declared world Heritage site in 1986.  
(c) Iron Bridge is famous for its large scale use of iron.  
(d) It has become a world Heritage site because of its outstanding importance in the early development of industrialization.  
(e) The bridge bears the testimony of the first large scale use of iron for structural purposes.
6. (a) testimony (b) use (c) structure (d) fame (e) carries
7. The Iron Bridge bears the testimony of the first large scale use of iron. Because of its outstanding importance in the early development of industrialization, the Iron Bridge is was declared World Heritage Site. It is a unique example of engineering. It is the first industrial area to be listed as a World Heritage Site.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 47

1. (a) small (b) demands (c) affords (d) proficient (e) disinclined

#### Extra

- (1) calculated (2) dated (3) worthy (4) changeable (5) established (6) consciousness (7) rustic (8) increases (9) establishment.
2. (a) True (b) False, **Correct Answer:** The activities of micro-credit are functioning both in Bangladesh and other countries. (c) True (d) True (e) False, **Correct Answer:** In case of providing loan the Grameen Bank sanction loan to rural women.

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** It is not only nationally but also internationally substantiated that micro-credit programme reduce poverty. (2) False, **Correct Answer:** 5% of micro credit program participant has broken out of poverty line. (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** The micro-credit institution has lessened discrimination between the rich and the poor. (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Micro-credit institutions are needed because banks are often unable or unwilling to lend money to the poor. (6) True, (7) True (8) True (9) True (10) False, **Correct Answer:** Women participate in micro-credit programme in a large number.

3. (a) acclamation (b) particular (c) efficiency to (d) unwillingness to (e) loan to.

**Extra**

(1) conscious (2) has disbursed (3) international (4) emphasise (5) finances (6) financially (7) development of (8) raises (9) improving (10) nutrition (11) nutritious (12) reduces (13) importance (14) unwillingness (15) needed (16) economically (17) provides (18) participated (19) inability (20) particular

4. (a) Alleviating poverty. (b) Providing loan to the rural poor people (c) Removing unemployment problem.

(d) Improving nutritional status. (e) Developing skill among the rural women.

- (b) (a) Micro-credit has alleviated poverty to some extent. (b) The micro-credit institutions play significant roles in socio-economic development. (c) The need of micro-credit lies in granting loans to the poor rural women. (d) The micro-credit has removed unemployment problem of the rural women. (e) Micro-credit institutions make the rural people conscious.

- (c) (a+c) Micro credit activities have reduced poverty to some extent. (b+e) Many rural women have been able to change their economic condition taking loan from micro-credit institution. (c+d) Of the participants in micro-credit programmes women constitute two-thirds. (d+b) It has created employment opportunities. (e+a) Micro finance institutions lend loan to the poor people.

5. (a) Affluency comes to Ismail Hossain through the application of the knowledge he received from the training program of the Natore Horticulture centre in vegetable farming and also through hard work and perseverance.

(b) According to the officer-in-charge of NHC Ismail Hossain deserves national recognition.

(c) Before joining the training programme of the NHC, Ismail Hossain worked as a day labourer.

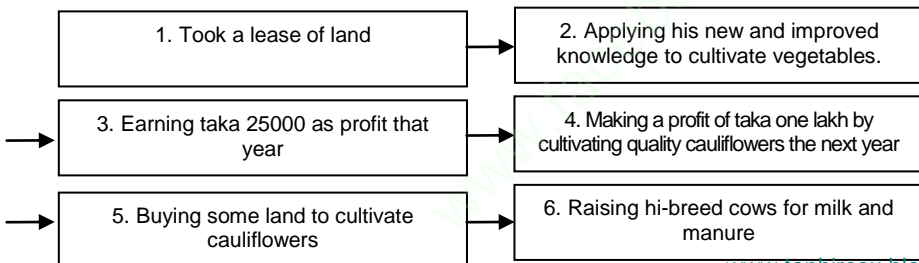
(d) Ismail Hossain made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers.

(e) Ismail couldnot continue his study because of poverty.

6. (a) selected (b) applying (c) cultivated (d) profited (e) work.

7. **Ans.** Ismail Hossain was poor by birth but he turned his life through systematic cultivation. He received training in vegetable cultivation. He applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables and earned taka 25000 as profit that year. He made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating cauliflowers the next year. He also raised hi-breed cows for milk and manure. Now he is very happy.

- 8.





<b>MODEL QUESTION - 48</b>
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1. (a) compelled (b) drastically (c) well-to-do (d) diligence (e) riches

**Extra**

(1) advanced (2) boasts (3) self-reliant (4) zealous (5) impecunious (6) vigour (7) employed

2. (a) True (b) False, **Correct Answer:** At first he cultivated vegetables in other people's land. (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** Before joining Natore Horticulture centre Ismail Hossain was poor. (e) True. **Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** Ismail started vegetable cultivation on a leased land. (2) True (3) False, **Correct Answer:** To the officer-in-charge of NHC Ismail Hossain seemed to be enthusiastic and energetic. (4) True (5) False, **Correct Answer:** The officer in charge of NHC feels proud of Ismail's life. (6) False, **Correct Answer:** After leaving school Ismail was a day labourer. (7) False, **Correct Answer:** Ismail left school because of poverty. (8) True.

3. (a) working (b) unemployment (c) working (d) affluence (e) devoted.

**Extra**

(1) satisfaction (2) happiness (3) self-sufficiency (4) cultivated (5) systematic (6) cultivating (7) laboured (8) pride in (9) persevering (10) prospered in (11) study (12) enthusiasm (13) energy (14) selected (15) cultivated (16) radical.

4. (a) enthusiastic (b) energetic (c) laborious (d) methodical (e) persevering

- (b) (a) Ismail Hossain has prospered by means of hard labour. (b) Ismail Hossain has raised a dairy farm. (c) Ismail Hossain feels happy to be self-reliant. (d) The officer-in-charge praises Ismail Hossain for his perseverance. (e) Ismail's education was postponed for poverty.

- (c) (a+b) NHC played vital role in Ismail's success. (b+e) Poverty stood in the way of Ismail's getting educated. (c+d) Ismail Hossain drew the attention of the officer of NHC. (d+c) Ismail Hossain has changed his economic condition by hard work. (e+a) Now Ismail Hossain leads a prosperous life.

5. (a) About 54000 people are employed in these institutions.

(b) The micro-credit programmes have positive effect on socio-economic variables including children's schooling, children's nutrition and family planning.

(c) There are about 800 micro-finance institutions in Bangladesh.

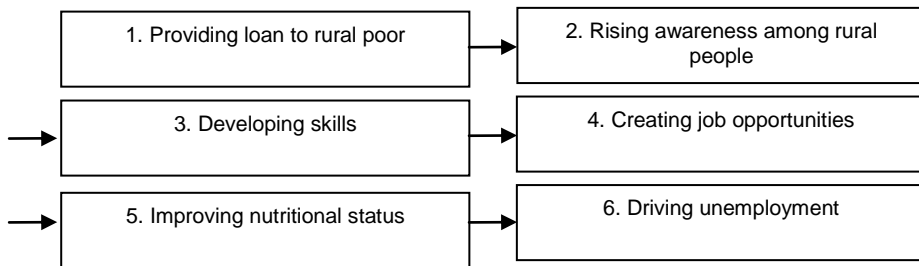
(d) Providing credit to the rural women, developing skills and raising consciousness among the rural poor are the functions of Grameen Bank.

(e) Micro finance institutions are needed in Bangladesh to sanction loan to the poorer section of people.

6. (a) international (b) providing (c) emphasis (d) development (e) conscious.

7. Micro finance institutions are badly needed in a country specially in a developing one like ours. Many micro-credit institutions are working in our country for the betterment of the poor section of people. They provide credit to the poor particularly rural women. These institutions also emphasise on the need to develop skills and raise consciousness among the rural poor. About 54000 people are employed in the institutions. The micro-credit programs have positive effect on socio-economic variables including children's schooling, children's nutrition and family planning.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 49**

1. (a) incessant (b) exasperated (c) apparently (d) exhaust (e) chase

**Extra**

(1) devouring (2) a mockery (3) conduct (4) abnormalities (5) soothe (6) baffling (7) approaching (8) distinct (9) always.

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** They sell their flowers at a cheap rate. (b) True. (c) **False, Correct Answer:** A poor boy or a girl sells flowers in some particular places of Dhaka city. (d) True (e) True

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** The kids are unwilling to answer the question of the buyers. (2) False, **Correct Answer:** It is all consuming poverty that has forced them to do what they are doing. (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** Their struggle is never-ending. (5) False, **Correct Answer:** The shouts of the passengers in the vehicles have very little effect on the minds. (6) True (7) True (8) False, **Correct Answer:** The sardar rules them. (9) True (10) True

3. (a) Emotionally (b) poor (c) seems (d) pursue (e) force.

**Extra**

(1) emotionally (2) demand (3) consolation of (4) force (5) end (6) end (7) consumed (8) satires (9) tired (10) tiredness (11) relentless (12) annoys (13) shout

4. (i) going to passengers to sell flowers. (ii) never getting tired (iii) pursuing the passengers relentlessly to buy flower. (iv) compelling the passengers to buy flower. (v) selling the flowers at cheap price.

- (b) (a) The kids pursue until a passenger buys flowers from them. (b) The kids sell flowers to support themselves. (c) The speaker holds a sympathetic attitude towards the kids. (d) The writer feels pity for the flower peddlers. (e) The shouts of the passengers influence the flower peddlers little.

5. (a) Globalization can help poor nations by giving scope of employment to the people of poor countries and by paying them pooper wages.

(b) The rich countries exploit the poor countries by exploiting their cheap labour. (c) In the passage the trifling majority means the small number of industrially developed countries and the overwhelming majority means the huge number of poverty stricken people of developing countries.

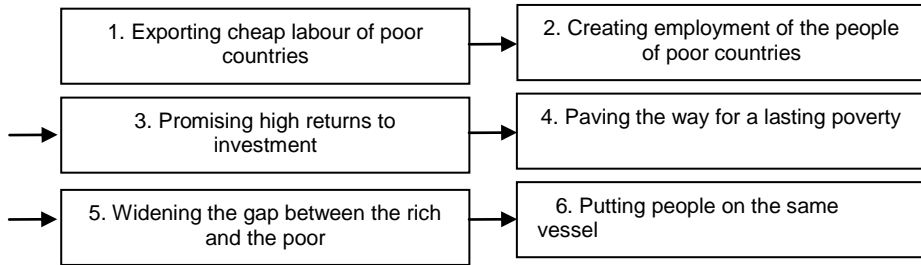
(d) Globalization helps capitalism by providing cheap labour and creating borderless market.

(e) In the concluding sentence it is clear that the capitalist countries may not help the developing countries to be developed ones.

6. (a) promises (b) employment (c) people (d) exploitation (e) cope (f) capitalism.

7. **Ans.** Capitalism seems to be on triumphant march because of globalization. Globalization creates more opportunities for capitalist countries than for developing countries. It is a matter of sorrow that in the name of help and co-operation the capitalist countries are exploiting the developing ones. Actually globalization paves the way for a lasting poverty. As a result the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 50

1. (a) intrinsic (b) jubilant (c) convenience (d) discomfort (e) manipulating.

#### Extra

(1) cheap (2) pledges (3) persist (4) massive (5) widening (6) stability (7) deprived.

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Globalization encourages capitalism. (b) False, **Correct Answer:** Globalization has widened the gap between the developed and undeveloped countries. (c) True (d) True (e) True.

#### Extra

(1) True (2) True (3) True (4) True (5) True (6) False, **Correct Answer:** Peace and prosperity pervade a limited part of the world. (7) False, **Correct Answer:** Globalization can bring happiness for all only if the passengers of the ship can travel in the same class of cabins. (8) False, **Correct Answer:** Globalization has widened the gap between wealth and poverty. (9) False, **Correct Answer:** Globalization is pretending to provide advantage to the power countries. (10) True

3. (a) pavement of (b) furnishing of (c) Europe (d) inherence in (e) widens.

#### Extra

(1) luxury (2) sufferers of (3) developing (4) continuous (5) co-operate with (6) lasts (7) match for (8) development (9) exploited (10) happily (11) travel (12) advantageous (13) exploitation (14) promise for (15) industrial (16) difference (17) are used (18) wide (19) luxury.

4. (1) Exploiting the poorer people of the developing countries. (2) Creating employment for the poor countries. (3) Promising high returns to their investment. (4) Paving the way for a lasting poverty. (5) Widens the gap between the rich and the poor.

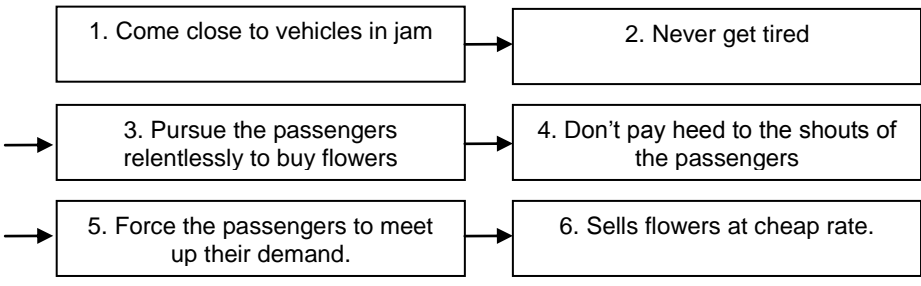
(b) (a) The capitalist countries use the labour from poor countries. (b) Globalization has broadened the gap between wealth and poverty. (c) Globalization has created employment opportunities for the poor countries. (d) Hunger and disease pervade almost all the parts of the world. (e) The capitalist countries enjoy more opportunities for globalization.

(c) (a+d) Globalization brings happiness through the maintenance of solidarity, equity and justice. (b+a) The reason of triumphant march of capitalism is globalization. (c+b)

globalization creates more opportunities for the capitalist countries. (d+e) Globalization and advancement of capitalism are the causes of the gap between wealth and poverty. (e+c) The result of the laissez faire is the development of capitalism.

5. (a) I would like to call the profession flower –selling.  
 (b) When the vehicles get stuck in a traffic jam they go to the passengers and try relentlessly to convince them to buy flowers.  
 (c) The sarder controls the flower peddlers with an iron hand.  
 (d) It is nothing but all consuming poverty that compels the boys and girls to sell flowers.  
 (e) The small boy and girls sell flowers at particular spots of the city like the Sheraton and panthapath road of Dhaka city.
6. (a) annoys (b) shouts (c) consolation (d) cheap (e) wonder
7. **Ans.** When a person gets stuck in a seemingly never ending jam, some poor kids are seen with flowers for sale. It is seen specially in some places in Dhaka city. They try to convince the passengers relentlessly to buy flowers from them. Though the passengers sometimes shouts at them, they never become tired. A sardar guides them with an iron hand. It makes us think about the harsh realities of our society which force these kids to wage an endless struggle against all odds to keep their heads above water.

8.



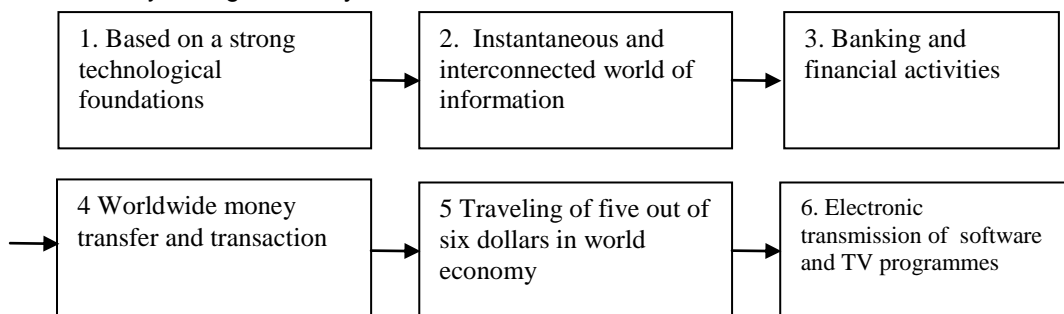
**MODEL QUESTION - 51**

1. a. technological foundation b. banking and financial activities c. electronic medium  
 d. Computer e. technological progress
2. a. True b. False. The modern information technology leaves a greater impact on banking and financial activities. c. True d. True e. True
3. a) results b) had c) has been d) are e) has been brought
4. A list of five things based on modern technology and globalization is below.  
 a) banking and financial activities  
 b) worldwide money transfer  
 c) transaction of business  
 d) software and TV programmes amenable  
 e) buying and selling goods
5. (a) We can create an instantaneous and interconnected world of information.  
 (b) Globalization is based on strong technological foundation.  
 (c) Modern information technology has brought a great change in banking and financial activities.  
 (d) Goods can be bought and sold now- a- days through the electronic screen.  
 (e) Five out of six dollars in the world economy travel through the electronic medium.

**Extra**

1. The electronic transfer of information via internet has lent speed to the process of globalization.
2. Computer has brought about a revolutionary change.
3. Technology has accelerated the process of globalization by creating an interconnection of information in 24 hours and transferring money world widely through computer.
4. IT has contributed to banking and financial system by worldwide money transaction of business through computer.
5. The electronic medium is used to transfer five out of six dollars in international financial transaction.
6. a) necessary/essential b) development/ running c) necessary d) exchange e) used
7. Globalization largely depends on modern technology. Modern technology creates an inter connected world of information. It changes banking and financial activities and at present, five one of six dollars travel through the electronic medium. Even goods are being sold and bought through electronic screen. So, computer has brought a revolutionary change in today's world.

8.

**MODEL QUESTION - 52**

1. (a) reciprocated (b) universally (c) fashionable (d) patronized (e) amusement

**Extra**

(1) revealed (2) bigotry (3) vivid (4) identification (5) awareness.

2. (a) True (b) False; **Correct Answer:** Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor international sporting events for advertising their products. (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** The products of the multinational manufacturing companies and business firms draw the attention of the consumers. (e) True

**Extra**

(a) False, **Correct Answer:** Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor sports to get publicity. (b) True (c) True (d) True (e) True (f) True

3. (a) acquaintance (b) contributory (c) popularly (d) organization (e) advertisement

**Extra**

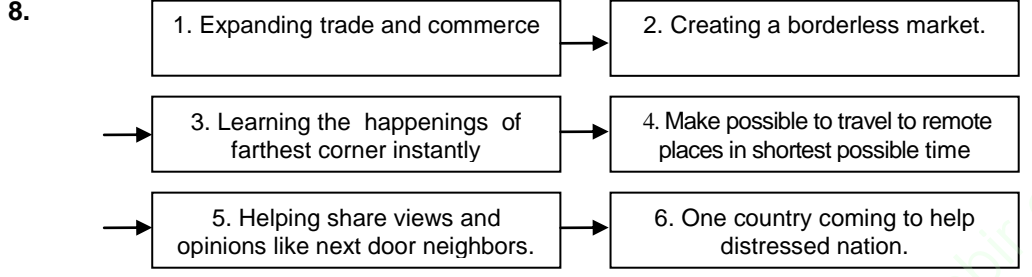
(1) meet (2) contribution to (3) acquaintance (4) develop (5) popularity (6) are entertained (7) entertaining (8) internationally (9) sponsor (10) broad (11) advertisement of (12) produce (13) telecast.

4. (a) Giving international recognition to companies and business firms. (b) Becoming a meeting place of people from different nations. (c) people coming closer to each other. (d) sharing views, opinions and making friendship. (e) developing a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation.

Solution To Model Questions

- (b) (i) Sports spread friendship and help to break down prejudices. (ii) Multinational companies sponsor sports and they pay for it. (iii) Advertisements are telecast by TV channels and the viewers watch it. (iv) Sports can create universal brotherhood but we can not ignore its commercial aspect.
- (c) (a) + v = Friendship between countries can be enhanced. (b) + i = Sports give us pleasure and entertainment. (c) + iii = People all over the world watch the sporting events. (d) + iv = Advertisements give international recognition to the companies. (e) + v = People from different countries unite together to watch games.
5. (a) A borderless market is a market which has free access of goods of different companies from any country.  
 (b) With the development of hi-tech communications and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer.  
 (c) We can learn in an instant the happenings of other countries through hi-tech communication and rapid transportation facilities.  
 (d) When one country falls in distress, other countries come immediately to its assistance.  
 (e) Globalization means the process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market.

6. (a) closer (b) possible (c) corner (d) members (e) brought/created.
7. **Ans.** Globalization is a process to expand trade and commerce through a borderless market. Now the world has come closer with the development of hi-tech communication. It makes possible to learn about the happenings of the remote places instantly. People of the world can share joys and sorrows like next door neighbors. Globalization can make the world a better living place by creating mutual understanding and co-operation.

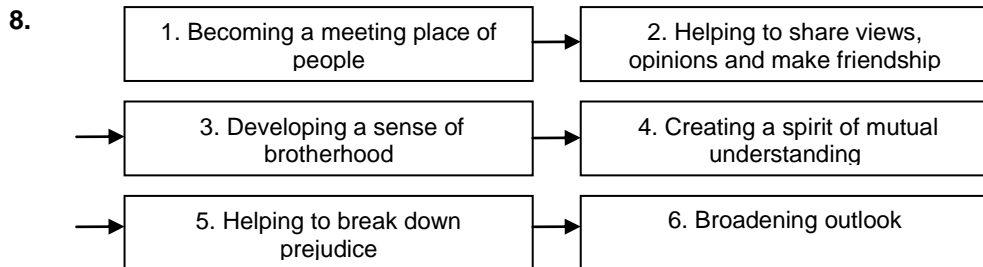


**MODEL QUESTION - 53**

1. (a) creating (b) small (c) widely (d) helped (e) easy
2. (a) True (b) True (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** Globalization has become a fashionable world. (e) True
3. (a) expanding (b) be reached (c) happens/ is happening (d) assistance (e) was
4. (a) Expands trade and commerce.(b) World has come closer. (c) Gives media coverage to multinational companies. (d) Possible to know the happenings of the farthest countries instantly. (e) People share joys and sorrows like next door neighbors.
- (b) We are living in a high technological world. (ii) It is a blessing for the developed countries. (iii) Globalisation is most talked topic. (iv) Without mutual understanding globalization would not bring happiness. (v) It is very easy to learn what is happening in the farthest corner of the globe.
- (c) (a) + ii = People now can share their joys and sorrows easily. (b) + v = We should develop an atmosphere of mutual understanding through globalization process. (c) + i =

Modern transportation facilities ensure easy travelling. (d) + iii = The news of the remote areas can be learnt immediately. (e) + vi = Globalisation has linked the countries of the world with the help of information technology.

5. (a) Sports play an important role in the process of globalization.  
 (b) Media coverage means the advertisement of products in the media like satellite TV.  
 (c) People can share their views, opinion and make friendship when they get together in the sporting venue and thus develop a sense of universal brotherhood among themselves.  
 (d) Many multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor global sports. They do so for advertising their products in order to get their products international recognition.  
 (e) People of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event.
6. (a) telecast (b) products (c) receive (d) internationally (e) contribute.
7. Ans. Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized by many multinational manufacturing companies. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other and make friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps break down prejudice and broadens out look.



### MODEL QUESTION - 54

1. (a) influence (b) primarily (c) constantly (d) getting (e) fusing
2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Cultural intrusion bears a negative effect on the culture of a country. (b) True (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Globalization is mainly related to business, trade and international relations. (d) True (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Bangladesh has a long traditional culture.
3. (a) difference (b) Traditionally (c) been connected with (d) interaction with (e) encroachment of
4. (a) Requiring a common language for international communication in the process of globalization (b) No longer a unique possession of the British or the Americans (c) Considering global English now considered as bad English (d) The pronunciation, grammar and idioms being greatly influenced by varieties of English. (e) English getting a bewildering variety.
- (b) In the present world no nation can maintain its cultural identity. (b) Later on it has changed its mono-dimensional course. (c) It is now expanding international relation. (iv) The primary aim of globalization was to extend trade and commerce throughout the

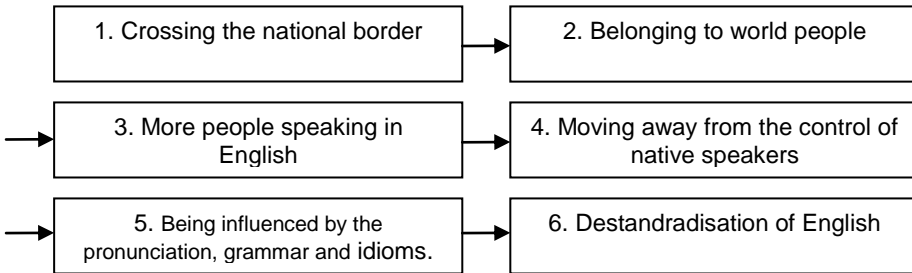
world. (v) The news of an incident happened in a corner of the world reaches the other within moments.

- (c) (a) + iii = Satellite television and internet have revolutionized information technology. (b) + ii = The invention of these two devices has brought revolution in our life. (c) + iv = They have now brought the whole world in our drawing room. (d) + v = We can now establish connection with any corner of the globe. (e) + vi = Of course there is other side of the coin.

6 (a) required (b) language (c) over (d) longer (e) people

7. Ans. For international communication English is commonly used by world people. English has crossed the national border and is no longer the unique possession of the British or the American. More and more people speak English and thus more varieties have emerged. Pronunciation, grammar and idioms have greatly influenced the great varieties of English language. Global English is now considered as bad English.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 55

- (a) influenced (b) importance (c) essential (d) command (e) understanding
- (a) True, (b) False, **Correct Answer:** Not only the people of England but also the people of other countries speak English. (c) False, **Correct Answer:** The process of globalization needs a common language for international communication. (d) True, (e) False, **Correct Answer:** Non-native English speakers do not follow the native speakers.
- (a) importance (b) communication (c) required (d) known (e) globally
- (a) Belonging to world people (b) crossing the national border. (c) More varieties having emerged.(d) On the process of destandardisation
- (b) (i) There are so many changes that the question of good or bad English is irrelevant. (ii) English has been changed so much that it has moved away from the control of the native speakers. (iii) English has borrowed so many words from many different languages. (iv) There are so many mistakes that it is not possible to learn. (v) We need a common language so that we can communicate with the people of the world.
- (c) (a) + v = English has become a global language. (b) + iii = English has taken many foreign words. (c) + vi = There are bilingual and multilingual users of English language. (d) + iv = The native speakers are no more the controller of English. (e) + i = Global English is rather bad English.
- (a) Our culture is facing a threat because many foreign customs and beliefs are intruding on our culture.  
 (b) Satellite channels and internet bring all sorts of different customs and behaviour into our homes.  
 (c) Customs and beliefs of other cultures are noticed in our society.



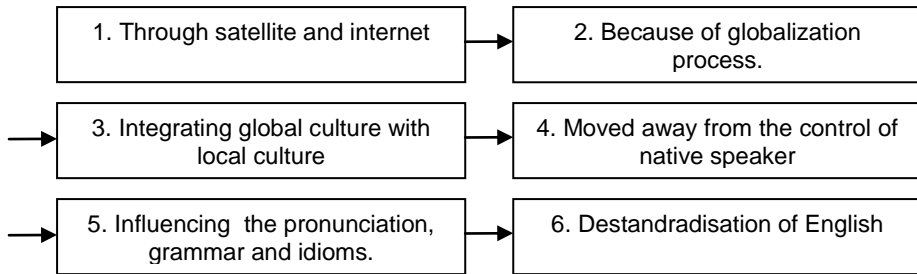
(d) The Primary concern of globalization is business, trade and international relations.

(e) By intruding on our culture, foreign culture encroaches our own culture.

6. (a) interacting (b) culture (c) influenced (d) tradition (e) intrusion

7. **Ans.** Because of the tide of globalization, our culture is getting acquainted with all sorts of different customs and behavior. Under the influence of globalization, global cultures are steadily integrated with our culture. Though we have our own social values, beliefs and attitudes, they are constantly interacting with other culture. Foreign culture has a profound effect on young generation. Foreign culture is threatening our culture by intruding on it.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 56

1. a. unveiled b. subsistence c. scrutinize d. doubted e. apart from

#### Extra

1. scheme 2 found 3. transmitting 4. alighted 5. plenteous 6. differences  
7. examination

2. a. True b. False **Correct Answer-** Mars possesses atmosphere substance thinner than the Earth. c. False **Correct Answer-** The soil of the Mars is rich with iron. d. True e. False. **Correct Answer-** The scientists jointed together regarding space research.

#### Extra

1. True 2. False. **Correct Answer-** The landing of two Viking space crafts proved that there was little existence of life on Mars. 3. False. **Correct Answer-** The sky of Mars is different from others.

4. False. **Correct Answer-** There are two seasons in Mars. 5. False. **Correct Answer-** Space probes have been sent to Five planets. 6. True 7. True 8. False. **Correct Answer-** Two space crafts were sent to Mars in 1976.

3. a) proof b) wonder c) ) wonder d) establishment e) attentive

#### Extra

1. establishment 2. attract 3. thought 4. evidence 5. analysis of 6. evident 7. revelation 8. pink 9. atmospheric 10. mountainous 11. seasonal

4. A list of five important points about the planet Mars

i) having a red sky ii) pinkish iron rich soil iii) thinner atmosphere iv) less gravity than earth v) having deserts, high mountains, volcanoes etc vi) having two seasons summer and winter

5. a) Scientists reached the conclusion that some forms of life can exist in Mars from much evidence sent by two Viking spacecraft.

b) By the term "the other world" the author means the space out of the world.

c) Scientists send radio signals to establish contact with any other living beings out in the space.

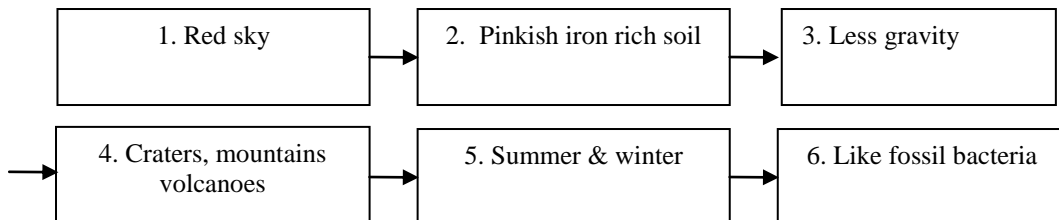
- d) Scientists collect details about the planet Mars by sending two Viking crafts and collections pictures.  
 e) The gravity of the Mars suggests that the atmosphere of it is much thinner than that of the Earth.

**Extra**

- 1) The planet Mars has two seasons : winter and summer.
- 2) The author says, "Who knows" because he does not know who could give the real evidence of life out of the space.
- 3) The aim of the project is to establish contact with any other living being in the universe.
- 4) The planet Mars is different from Earth because its gravity is less than the earth, its sky is red and its soil is pinkish iron-rich.

6. (a) wondered (b) sending (c) has (d) strong (e) than

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 57**

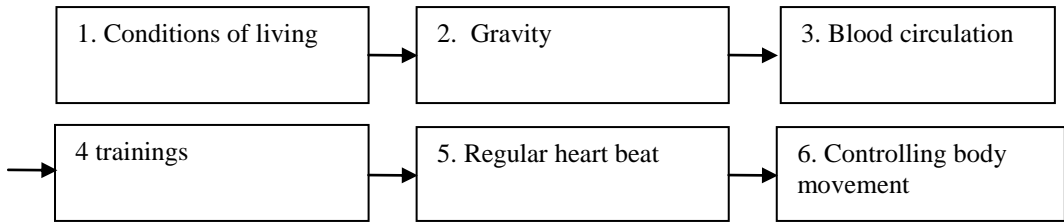
1. a. travel b. difficult c. pulsation d. lose e. atmosphere
2. a. False. **Correct Answer-** Scientists are curious to travel in the space. b. False. **Correct Answer-** In the space one feels weak. c. False. **Correct Answer-** In the space one can lose his wights. d. False. **Correct Answer-** It is very difficult to stay in the space. e. True
3. (a) Living (b) experiment (c) Adjustment in (d) needed (e) difficulty
4. A list of five thing that an astronaut should learn before going to space is given below.
  - (a) learning about the gravity of space
  - (b) knowing about blood circulation
  - (c) obtaining training
  - (d) knowing to do everyday jobs
  - (e) knowing the feelings of space sickness
5. (a) The gravity is a must for the circulation of blood.
  - (b) The astronauts require training about controlling body movements and things.
  - (c) The head of the scientists had felt because there was no gravity.
  - (d) Water cannot be poured in the space because there is no gravity.
  - (e) Astronauts need months of training to adjust the living in space.

**Extra**

1. Scientist have been experimenting with the idea living in space.
2. It is not easy to live in the space because there is no gravity.
3. Calcium strengthens bones of human body.

6. (a) experiment (b) live (c) living (d) lack (e) needed

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 58**

1. (a) distinguished (b) varnished (c) appreciable (d) monumental (e) innovation

**Extra**

(1) demonstration (2) consequential (3) reiterated (4) experienced (5) polarized  
(6) tranquilised (7) perpetrated

2. (a) True (b) False, **Correct Answer:** In the 20<sup>th</sup> century many nations fought for democracy. (c) False, **Correct Answer:** The last century will never sink into oblivion. (d) False, **Correct Answer:** There has been significant advancement in the fields of science, technology and medical science. (e) False, **Correct Answer:** In the last century man enjoyed mixed feelings.

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** Former European colonies were in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

(2) False, **Correct Answer:** The re-unification of Germany has a great influence on other countries.

(3) False, **Correct Answer:** In the eighties Germany became united (4) True, (5) False, **Correct Answer:** Terrorism has increased. (6) True

(7) True (8) False, **Correct Answer:** Last century is bestowed not only with dark aspects but also with bright aspects.

3. (a) Ideologically (b) forgettable/ forgotten (c) embellishment/enrichment (d) immensely (e) revolutionary

**Extra**

(1) miserable (2) memory (3) progressed (4) immensely (5) technological (6) experience  
(7) advanced (8) achieved (9) significantly (10) revolutionary (11) independent  
(12) struggled (13) divided (14) collapsed (15) embellishment (16) enrichment  
(17) scientifically (18) scientific (19) ended

- Or,** (a) forget (b) taking (c) embellishment (d) advancements (e) progressed

4. (a) Tremendous advancement in science, technology and medical science. (b) Independence of many former European colonies. (c) Division and re-unification of Germany. (d) Rise of superpower and collapse of socialism. (e) Rise of terrorism.

- Or,** (a) Medical science advanced far in the last century. (b) Information technology has revolutionized the whole world. (c) The last century will be cherished by the people. (d) People suffered untold sufferings in the last century. (e) Terrorism is on the rise

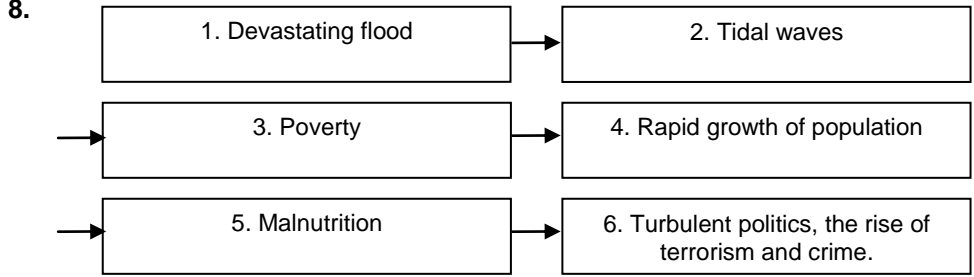
5. (a) The achievements that the Bengalis made are achieving their independents, the right to speak Bengla, getting International Mother Language day and the production of great poets, artist and novelists.

(b) The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation.

Solution To Model Questions

- (c) Bangladesh is proud of Kazi Nazrul Islam because he raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.
- (d) The fate of our people is very miserable and floods, tidal waves, poverty, malnutrition, turbulent politics etc. are closely related to their lives.
- (e) Both the social and political conditions of Bangladesh are alarming. The rise of terrorism and crime is adversely affecting society. Turbulent politics is also working in their lives.

- 6. (a) poverty (b) sufferers (c) growth (d) slowing down (e) have affected
- 7. **Ans.** Some important events have taken place in Bangladesh during the last century. Most important event for Bangladesh is its birth as independent nation in 1971. Various natural calamities have devastated the life of Bangladeshi people. Restless politics, increasing terrorism and crime are adversely affecting the society. Bangladesh got its International Mother language day and produced great artists, poets, and novelists.

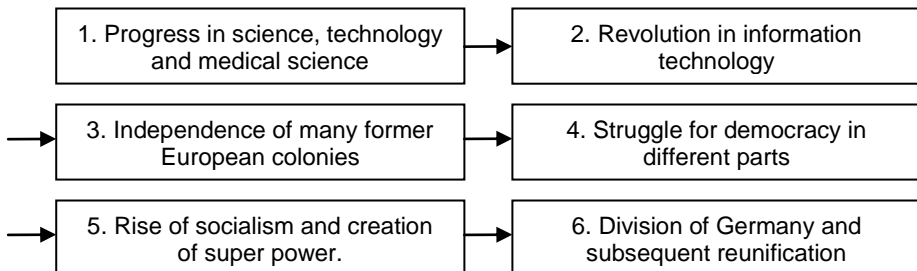


**MODEL QUESTION - 59**

- 1. (a) were swept away (b) achievement (c) emergence (d) effect (e) pride  
**Extra**  
(1) poverty (2) 1971 (3) 24 (4) tidal bores (5) victory
- 2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Tragedy plays an important role in the lives of Bangladeshis.  
(b) True, (c) True (d) False, **Correct Answer:** Bangladesh was under British colonial rule till 1947. (e) True  
**Extra**  
(1) True (2) True (3) False, **Correct Answer:** Our huge population creates poverty.  
(4) False, **Correct Answer:** Our International Mother Language day has got the recognition of UNESCO.  
(5) False, **Correct Answer:** Bangladesh became free from the Pakistani rule in 1971  
(6) False, **Correct Answer:** Poverty is the main reason of malnutrition of the vast majority of our population.  
(7) False, **Correct Answer:** Bangladesh has become successful in controlling the growth of population to some extent.  
(8) False, **Correct Answer:** The 20<sup>th</sup> century will always be remembered for some positive events. (9) True  
(10) False, **Correct Answer:** The growth of population has decreased to some extent.
- 3. (a) Devastating (b) were swept/have been swept away (c) independence (d) colony of (e) oppression of/by  
**Extra**  
(1) adverse (2) declaration of (3) victorious (4) suffering of (5) rapidly in (6) affected  
(7) memory (8) has declared (9) production of (10) pride in

- Or, (a) emergence (b) independent (c) experience (d) shaped (e) devastation
4. (a) Birth of Bangladesh as an independent nation. (b) Language movement in 1952. (c) Declaration of 21<sup>st</sup> February as the international Mother Language Day. (d) Got 16<sup>th</sup> December as victory Day. (e) Production of great poets, novelists and artists.
- Or, (1) The British dominated Bangladesh till 1947. (2) Bangladesh takes pride in Kazi Nazrul Islam. (3) Tidal surge has swept away heavy tolls of life. (4) People here live below poverty line. (5) Bangladesh emerged as an independent country.
- Or, (a) Consequence of flood and tidal waves is the devastation of our lands and sweeping away of thousands of lives.  
 (b) The most remarkable thing for Bangladesh in the last century is its birth as an independent country.  
 (c) Turbulent politics, instability, the rise of terrorism and crime are affecting the society.  
 (d) Achievement in the field of literature art, and culture are the production of great poets, novelists and artists.  
 (e) Bangladesh feels proud of Nazrul Islam for his fiery voice against injustice and corruption.
5. (a) Some of the beneficial achievements of the century are tremendous advancement in the field of science technology, information technology, medical science independence of many countries, struggle for democracy.  
 (b) The name of the European countries are Britain, France.  
 (c) War means fighting between nations or groups using military force and battle means fight specially between armed forces.  
 (d) One single bomb wiped out the beautiful town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki, Nobody could escape death, and radiation crippled everyone.  
 (e) "Cold War" means mental conflict between two countries. It seems to be real war but actually it does not take place.
6. (a) revolutionary (b) independent (c) struggled (d) divided (e) reunited
7. **Ans.** Many important events have taken place throughout the whole world during the last century. Tremendous advancements were made in the field of science and technology. The century had witnessed the independence of many former European colonies. The worst events are misuse of atom bomb, increase of conflict and strife and wars. The century faces many problems like poverty, hunger, global warming and the epidemic of AIDS.

8.



### MODEL QUESTION - 60

1. (a) erosion (b) agricultural lands (c) regaining (d) feed (e) decreasing

#### Extra

- (1) employment (2) encourage (3) recently (4) main (5) alarming (6) increase (7) disintegrated

Solution To Model Questions

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Improvement of agricultural production is essential. (b) False, **Correct Answer:** Support from Government as well as from private sectors are needed to accelerate technologies. (c) True (d) True (e) True.

**Extra**

(1) True (2) True (3) True (4) True (5) False, **Correct Answer:** The cultivable land of our country is decreasing every year. (6) True (7) True (8) True (9) True (10) False, **Correct Answer:** New employment scope is decreasing in our agricultural section.

3. (a) annual (b) losing (c) challenging to (d) To sustain (e) agriculture

**Extra**

(1) Compensation of (2) possible to (3) increase in (4) particularly with (5) sustained (6) loss of (7) Fragmentation of (8) improvement (9) promotion of (10) decline of

Or, (a) feed (b) come (c) sustenance (d) losing (e) diminishing

4. (i) Excessive pressure on land for human settlement (ii) Building of infrastructure (iii) River erosion (vi) Non agricultural uses (v) Fragmentation of farmland

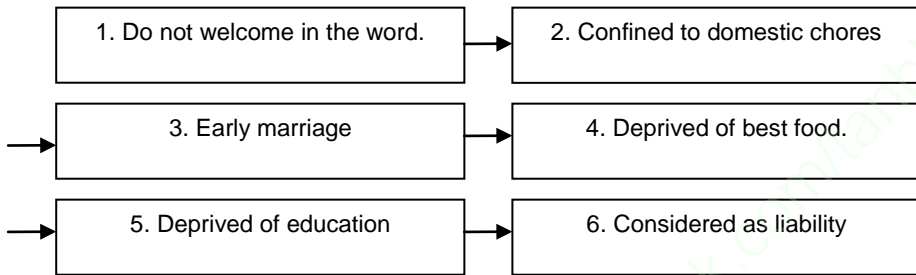
Or. (a) Big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades is to feed the ever growing population (b) The difficult task for Bangladesh is the sustenance of the current level of agricultural production (c) Loss of land can be prevented by doing land reclamation in the bay of Bengal (d) Improvement of agricultural production is inevitable at present. (e) Human settlement, building of infrastructure, river erosion etc. cause the loss of cultivable land

5. (a) Gender discrimination begins at birth.  
 (b) Malnutrition and anemia cause high mortality among our women.  
 (c) The prime concern of our parents about their girls is to marry them off.  
 (d) All the works of girls are stopped when they are married off.  
 (e) Most parents in our country want to have male children.

6. (a) discrimination (b) are taught (c) should be kept (d) eat (e) begin.

7. Ans. Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. The girls are deprived of education and of the best food. They are made to do household activities. Their marriage is the prime concern of their parents. All these discriminatory treatments have a long term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and woman in a family.

8.



**MODEL QUESTION - 61**

1. (a) entrusted (b) household (c) education (d) marriage (e) behaviour

**Extra**

(1) agreement (2) apt (3) influence (4) physique (5) realize (6) take (7) to protest.

2. (a) False, **Correct Answer:** Girls are not free to go out of home without permission and escort of mles

(b) False, **Correct Answer:** It is thought that male children deserve the best food available in the family.

(c) False, **Correct Answer:** In Bangladesh parents give prime importance on their daughters marriage. (d) True (e) True.

**Extra**

(1) False, **Correct Answer:** Girls are deprived not of only education but also other rights. (2) True (3) True (4) False, **Correct Answer:** Most parents want to have children so that they can supplement their family income. (5) True

3. (a) supplementary to (b) welcomed/welcome (c) assignment (d) is born (e) beginning

**Extra**

(1) permitted (2) think about /of (3) escort (4) marriage (5) concerned about (6) treated (7) kept for (8) to raise (9) establishment of

Or, (a) discrimination (b) welcomed (c) confined (d) stops (e) send.

4. (a) Born to an unwelcome world. (b) Confined to domestic chores. (c) Early marriage. (d) Deprived of food and education. (e) Considered as liability.

Or, (a) Girls are confined within the four walls of their house. (b) Their parents give them in marriage before their maturity. (c) Their parents remain anxious for their marriage. (d) Girls are not allowed to go out alone.

5. (a) Our agricultural lands are decreasing due to excessive pressure on lands for human settlement, the building of infrastructure, erosion and other non-agricultural uses and fragmentation of land.

(b) "Increasing Population and Our Land" can be a title for the given text.

(c) Excessive pressure on land for human settlement, the building of infrastructure, river erosion, non-agricultural uses and fragmentation of land have led to the problem.

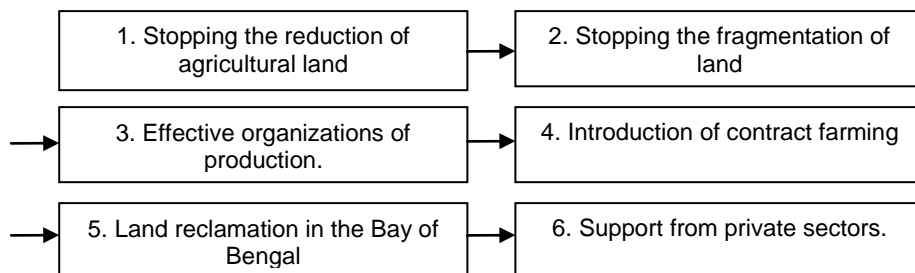
(d) Effective organisations of production, introduction of contract farming, land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal, stopping of land fragmentation and support from the public sectors are suggested to deal with the problem.

(e) This text deals particularly with the problem of agricultural production for the fast increasing population.

6. (a) increase (b) smallness (c) fragmentation (d) production (e) creation

7. **Ans.** The main challenge for Bangladesh is to feed ever increasing population. Bangladesh is losing her agricultural land because of human settlement and other non-agricultural uses of land. Though the number of farms is increasing, they are highly fragmented. 'Contract farming' and support from public sectors are needed to sustain the current level of production. Partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions may also be involved.

8.



**Answer to fill in the blanks for practice question no- 09**

1. (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) provides (j) independent
2. (a) huge (b) educate (c) available (d) needs (e) increasing (f) constraints (g) requisite (h) unusually (i) facilities (j) standard
3. (a) needs (b) essential (c) enables (d) enhances (e) protect (f) carry (g) provides (h) awareness (i) redefined (j) getting
4. (a) Although (b) see (c) sense (d) ability (e) man (f) way (g) letters (h) dots (i) nails (j) using
5. (a) looked (b) question (c) original (d) taken/ considered (e) recreation (f) though (g) facilities (h) concerned (i) broadcast (j) religious
6. (a) increasing (b) predict (c) risen (d) severely (e) ability (f) catastrophically (g) raise (h) flood (i) alarming (j) go
7. (a) is (b) driving (c) frequently (d) without (e) drive (f) conscious (g) knowing (h) occurs (i) move (j) through
8. (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal (g) computer (h) distributed (i) individual (j) based
9. (a) reputation (b) keeping (c) noticeable/noticed (d) usually (e) embrace (f) introduction (g) keep/remain (h) interpreted (i) makes (j) friendly
10. (a) protect (b) washed (c) grown/planted (d) add (e) provide (f) take (g) give/produce (h) needs (i) breath (j) preserve
11. (a) lived (b) trade (c) against (d) dressed (e) veil (f) perfect (g) sweet (h) said (i) indeed (j) knocked
12. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) means/opportunities (j) easily
13. (a) recent (b) essential (c) about (d) device (e) called (f) abacus (g) refers (h) large (i) great (j) trained
14. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare (j) wretch
15. (a) holders (b) conscious (c) family (d) children (e) her (f) herself (g) success (h) educated (i) going (j) daughter
16. (a) have (b) being (c) losing (d) dying (e) find (f) enjoy (g) prefer (h) taken (i) considered (j) bound
17. (a) subservient (b) beaten (c) husband (d) considered (e) issue (f) are maltreated (g) protect (h) law (i) save (j) education
18. (a) means (b) borders (c) almost (d) matter (e) generation (f) of (g) life (h) given (i) job (j) written
19. (a) because (b) dominated (c) beaten (d) maltreated (e) unnoticed (f) awareness (g) justice (h) introduced (i) benefited (j) law
20. (a) banned (b) which (c) going (d) one (e) dissuade (f) impediment (g) additional (h) such (i) search (j) working
21. (a) agricultural (b) depend (c) livelihood (d) industries (e) agricultural (f) supplies (g) consumption (h) decline (i) causes (j) brings
22. (a) prosper (b) removes (c) light (d) discrimination (e) basic (f) deprive (g) remain (h) darkness (i) participation (j) educate
23. (a) on (b) build (c) island (d) down (e) idea (f) majesty (g) opposition (h) out (i) all (j) great



24. (a) science (b) stage (c) depend (d) blessed (e) become (f) universe (g) ushered (h) anything (i) can (j) predominate
25. (a) essential (b) exists (c) provide (d) comfortable (e) destroying (f) ecological (g) recurrence (h) worst (i) plant (j) save
26. (a) wanted (b) replied (c) became (d) anger (e) however (f) help (g) go (h) returned (i) about (j) son
27. (a) rare (b) orphanage (c) striking (d) sincere (e) subterfuge (f) responsibility (g) heart (h) assigned (i) important (j) sudden
28. (a) ages (b) touch (c) really (d) differs (e) cherished (f) glory (g) leap (h) foot (i) mystery (j) astronauts
29. (a) joyous (b) flood (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) becomes (g) favorite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive
30. (a) contribution (b) promotion (c) prestigious (d) divided (e) instituted (f) invented (g) educated (h) famous (i) huge (j) treated
31. (a) student (b) close (c) study (d) favorable (e) married (f) fallen (g) new (h) screams (i) keeps (j) help
32. (a) shed (b) marriage (c) born (d) visiting (e) coming (f) confusions (g) concentrate (h) difficult (i) share (j) times
33. (a) published (b) problems (c) rosy (d) think (e) greener (f) awfully (g) like (h) time (i) happy (j) busy
34. (a) talk (b) work (c) wishes (d) move (e) feels (f) envies (g) live (h) hopes (i) does (j) happy
35. (a) beautiful (b) situated (c) neighbor (d) independence (e) speak (f) tribal (g) national (h) tightly (i) wear (j) bright
36. (a) lives (b) formerly (c) famous (d) prayer (e) live (f) works (g) parental (h) close (i) think (j) rights
37. (a) cultural (b) embedded (c) married (d) changing (e) yielding (f) found (g) living (h) given (i) become (j) give up
38. (a) salary (b) expenditure (c) expensive/costly (d) rented (e) really (f) loves (g) work (h) look (i) depends (j) hopes
39. (a) sure (b) help (c) need (d) education (e) expecting (f) hope (g) stay (h) realize (i) loves (j) difficult
40. (a) importance (b) increasing (c) raising (d) support (e) large (f) within (g) seeing (h) earning (i) worked (j) productive
41. (a) joining (b) income (c) influence (d) rested (e) power (f) important (g) shared (h) activities (i) done (j) given up
42. (a) ability (b) developing (c) acquisition (d) mother (e) natural (f) usually (g) aware (h) using (i) communication (j) spontaneously
43. (a) developing (b) refers (c) use (d) talk (e) consciously (f) described (g) believe (h) successful (i) encourage (j) practise
44. (a) speak (b) use (c) language (d) international (e) holds (f) community (g) information (h) need (i) provide (j) ask
45. (a) wanted (b) bought (c) reading (d) started (e) laughed (f) fairly (g) how (h) experience (i) important (j) effectively
46. (a) divided (b) favorite (c) wearing (d) like (e) popular (f) done (g) concrete (h) swimming (i) hunting (j) involves
47. (a) pursuit (b) work (c) leisure (d) become (e) spare (f) spending (g) conducts (h) travel (i) made (j) physical

48. (a) growing (b) containers (c) becomes (d) height (e) originated (f) fondness (g) contributed (h) normal (i) carefully (j) appearance
49. (a) large (b) container (c) covered (d) flow (e) taken (f) cut (g) bottom (h) help (i) spread (j) allowed
50. (a) coiled (b) grow (c) allows (d) particular (e) allowed (f) classified (g) planted (h) called (i) woody (j) popular
51. (a) edge (b) shed (c) tell (d) niche (e) returned (f) said (g) calling (h) hillock (i) gathered (j) open
52. (a) seen (b) brighter (c) ended (d) go (e) prayed (f) peeped (g) ready (h) repeated (i) considered (j) quoted
53. (a) been going (b) lamp (c) came (d) began (e) lived (f) beyond (g) beginning (h) words (i) pathetically (j) presently
54. (a) utter (b) patiently (c) staring (d) head (e) except (f) suddenly (g) assembled (h) come (i) hard (j) rose
55. (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warming (h) alarming (i) catastrophe (j) imperative
56. (a) observed (b) back (c) confined (d) occasions (e) celebrated (f) began (g) logical (h) season (i) celebration (j) own
57. (a) undergone (b) enter (c) compared (d) have been (e) are (f) which (g) higher (h) for (i) depending (j) than
58. (a) is (b) attributed (c) have (d) live (e) earn (f) to spend (g) enables (h) enhances (i) provides (j) develops
59. (a) matrimonial (b) children (c) live (d) obeyed (e) affection (f) monogamy (g) nuclear (h) although (i) positive (j) solvency
60. (a) multipurpose (b) different (c) eleventh (d) iron (e) construct (f) hand (g) of (h) versatile (i) contribution (j) recognized
61. (a) markets (b) payment (c) exploiting (d) lot (e) co-operation (f) scope
62. (a) recent (b) essential (c) about (d) device (e) called (f) abacus (g) refers (h) great (i) high (j) trained
63. (a) important (b) destroying (c) danger (d) causing (e) particularly (f) covering (g) living (h) faced (i) extinction (j) destruction
64. (a) backbone (b) progress (d) frustrates (e) serious (f) education (g) enlightened (h) send (i) taken (j) illiteracy.
65. (a) developing (b) is getting (c) communicate (d) is thought (e) mutual (f) make (g) treat (h) ensure (i) distress (j) neighbour
66. (a) Water (b) vital (c) responsible (d) view (e) insecticides (f) harmful (g) vehicles (h) unsafe (i) impure (j) poisonous
67. (a) culture (b) changing (c) intimate (d) introduced (e) ask (f) income (g) find (h) understood (j) interest
68. (a) stars (b) because (c) space (d) light (e) burning (f) gravity (g) pinpoint (h) energy (i) towards (j) presence
69. (a) name (b) measure (c) tolerable (d) consider (e) more (f) call (g) causes (h) found (i) noisy (j) awareness
70. (a) pharaohs (b) ever (c) used (d) knows (e) captives (f) thought (g) grave (h) gave (i) help (j) desert
71. (a) around (b) working (c) ill (d) leads (e) inadequate (f) dawn (g) poor (h) speak (i) alone (j) whole

72. (a) sell (b) imported (c) departmental (d) air-conditioned (e) appeared (f) haggling (g) (h) managed (i) feeling (j) paid
73. (a) adage (b) twelve (c) symbolize (d) festivals (e) seasons (f) activities (g) root (h) traditional (i) contribute (j) society
74. (a) undergoing (b) increasing (c) caused (d) around (f) gradual (g) heat (h) oceans (i) pollution (j) waste
75. (a) decision (b) process (c) important (d) closer (e) takes (f) measure (g) importance (h) help (i) receiving (j) other
76. (a) occurred (b) records (c) risen (d) long (e) stopped (f) affected (g) greatly (h) washed (i) tops (j) stand still
77. (a) prosper (b) removes (c) light (d) discrimination (e) basic (f) deprive (g) remain (h) darkness (i) participation (j) educate
78. (a) in (b) build (c) island (d) down (e) idea (f) majesty (g) opposition (h) out (i) all (j) great
79. (a) science (b) stage (c) depend (d) blessed (e) become (f) universe (g) ushered (h) anything (i) can (j) predominate
80. (a) challenges (b) depress (c) determination (d) leading (e) encouraged (f) choice (g) launched (h) alternative (i) passionate (j) unsuccessful
81. (a) changed (b) traditional (c) cope (d) adapt (e) felt (f) technological (g) time (h) up to date (i) youth (j) greater
82. (a) cooked (b) money (c) had (d) mortifying (e) borrow (f) myself (g) came (h) put (i) picked (j) pay
83. (a) importance (b) international (c) lends (d) rural (e) emphasizes (f) raise (g) employment (h) effect (i) planning (j) reduce
84. (a) built (b) architecturally (c) made (d) marbles (e) corners (f) from (g) lie (h) graves (i) surrounded (j) pool
85. (a) wonder (b) slowly (c) colours (d) attention (e) speed (f) impact (g) mountain (h) danger (i) closure (j) site
86. (a) communication (b) travel (c) have (d) regular (e) maintained (f) unforeseen (g) been opened (h) including (i) services (j) world
87. (a) found (b) wearing (c) covering (d) addition (e) foreigners (f) with (g) slipper (h) dislike (i) gathering (j) put on
88. (a) reputation (b) emotions (c) reserv (d) behaviour (e) obvious (f) overseas (g) on (h) embrace (i) simply (j) meet
89. (a) amusement (b) entertainment (c) were (d) losing (e) fading (f) existence (g) prefer (h) have (i) considered (j) found
90. (a) away (b) speed (c) position (d) for (e) rotates (f) observe (g) them (h) allows (i) from (j) studying
91. (a) decibel (b) 45 (c) sound (d) harsh (e) serious (f) exposed (g) increasing (h) developed (i) pollution (j) awareness
92. (a) late (b) considered (c) offered (d) expect (e) important (f) reputation (g) academic (h) accepted (i) relaxed (j) means
93. (a) considered (b) thought (c) shake (d) friendly (e) placed (f) intimate (g) embrace (h) frequently (i) meet (j) see
94. (a) celebrate (b) range (c) involving (d) origins (e) developed (f) see (g) progress (h) maintaining (i) influenced (j) held
95. (a) introduced (b) celebrate (c) independence (d) held (e) splendid (f) takes (g) explode (h) work (i) caught (j) take

96. (a) important (b) organized (c) tries (d) playing (e) performing (f) costumes (g) school (h) living (i) named (j) dancing
97. (a) considered (b) martyrdom (c) killing (d) spread (e) imposed (f) joined (g) violation (h) locked (i) injured (j) rushed
98. (a) grew (b) violate (c) deployed (d) kept (e) going (f) jump (g) scale (h) requested (i) doused (j) set

**Answer to fill in the blanks for practice question no- 10**

1. (a) mortal (b) later (c) nothing (d) measured (e) works/deeds (f) interest (g) death (h) lives (i) country/people (j) ever
2. (a) mode (b) economic (c) includes (d) developed (e) carrying (f) now (g) only (h) enjoying (i) more comfortable/easier (j) carried
3. (a) about (b) tellers (c) historical (d) experience (e) who (f) imagine (g) imagine (h) deal (i) imagine (j) able
4. (a) necessary (b) reasons (c) prestige (d) crossed (e) reach (f) unique (g) world's (h) bewildering (i) emerged (j) influenced
5. (a) education (b) another (c) true (d) historical (e) acquainted (f) adventure (g) help (h) form (i) interesting (j) easier
6. (a) (b) carelessness (c) habitation (d) forest (e) disastrous (f) evil (g) tiger (h) threat (i) situation (j) protect
7. (a) consisting (b) usually (c) offsprings (d) related (e) connection (f) affection (g) essential (h) grow (i) rear (j) care
8. (a) attentive (b) implemented (c) came (d) born (e) dual (f) know (g) support (h) behaviour (i) knowledge (j) compulsory
9. (a) to (b) escape (c) once (d) afraid (e) against (f) people (g) death (h) take (i) escape (j) cowardly
10. (a) passed/used to pass (b) evening (c) much (d) hand (e) happy (f) keep (g) time (h) however (i) money (j) life
11. (a) destroy (b) cut (c) fall on (d) turn (e) absorb (f) change (g) warmer (h) effect (i) trapped (j) melt (k) submerge/flood
12. (a) turning (b) exploiting (c) being exploited (d) come (e) name (f) miserable (g) impose (h) high (i) attitude (j) happy/solvent.
13. (a) remarkable (b) exist (c) forms (d) appeal (e) channels (f) melodies (g) traditional (h) pop (i) popular (j) new
14. (a) electronic (b) same (c) differences (d) used (e) e-mail (f) terminal (g) computer (h) paper (i) uses (j) wastage
15. (a) help (b) co-operation (c) exploiting (d) promises (e) rich (f) paves (g) rich (h) gradually (i) quick (j) so-called
16. (a) parents (b) family (c) new (d) traditional (e) suited (f) chores (g) married (h) concern (i) attitude(j) bad/negative
17. (a) rain/ nature (b) modern (c) depend (d) joy (e) maintain/follow/arrange (f) select/choose (g) participate (h) give (i) harvest/crop (j) shortage/scarcity
18. (a) alike/shabby (b) poor (c) livelihood (d) room/shelter (e) becoming (f) workers (g) centre (h) supplement (i) after (j) what
19. (a) who (b) belonged (c) chop (d) for (e) so (f) there (g) sudden (h) with (i) keep (j) gratitude

20. (a) talked (b) harm (c) called (d) taste (e) slightly (f) destruction (g) particles (h) reaction (i) ruinous (j) save
21. (a) jolly (b) bound (c) eager (d) like (e) come (f) joyful (g) dear (h) coming (i) parents (j) happy
22. (a) as (b) writing (c) education (d) but (e) who (f) largely (g) sent (h) conquered (i) domination (j) education
23. (a) part (b) life (c) remembered (d) honor (e) observed (f) parts (g) pavement of (h) going (i) are hung (j) garlands
24. (a) people (b) as (c) in (d) spend (e) income (f) expected (g) moreover (h) have (i) gradually (j) of
25. (a) death (b) ordered/given (c) murder (d) punishment (e) inhuman (f) been (g) banned (h) conviction (i) preferred (j) off
26. (a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) get/are (e) polluted (f) toxic (g) waste (h) standing (i) responsible (j) mismanagement/kinds
27. (a) curious/ inquisitive (b) queries (c) know (d) interested (e) on (f) being (g) invented (h) owe (i) contribution (j) welfare
28. (a) period (b) role (c) support (d) part (e) ignored (f) diseases (g) right (h) provide (i) offered/given (j) awareness
29. (a) experienced/could remember (b) unemployed (c) poverty (d) means (e) unwilling (f) to (g) enough (h) struggling (i) borrowed (j) rice-husking
30. (a) trunk (b) with/using (c) the (d) down (e) pick (f) sometimes (g) of (h) have (i) his (j)
31. (a) women (b) development (c) prime (d) ways (e) first (f) educated (g) but (h) parents (i) girls (j) utilize
32. (a) remarkable (b) yearly (c) many (d) rescue (e) mother (f) demanding (g) state (h) sacrifice (i) tongue (j) run
33. (a) selected (b) tribal (c) official (d) major (e) nations (f) language (g) English (h) ruler (i) establish/impose (j) people
34. (a) neighboring (b) languages (c) Hindi (d) official (e) at (f) in (g) people (h) language (i) speakers (j) used
35. (a) years (b) catastrophe (c) seasons (d) risky (e) specially (f) hot (g) scarcity (h) bright (i) drops (j) vain
36. (a) people (b) coastal (c) miseries (d) blow (e) often (f) dangerous (g) lives (h) accompanied (i) sustains/ lasts (j) decision
37. (a) calamities (b) cyclone (c) makes (d) excessive (e) difficult (f) poor (g) suffer (h) brings (i) diseases (j) hampers
38. (a) oxygen (b) shelter (c) protect (d) flood (e) realize (f) cut (g) in (h) though (i) stop (j) desert
39. (a) applied (b) communicative (c) writing (d) composed (e) purposes (f) enrich (g) students (h) way (i) introduced (j) methods
40. (a) movement (b) helpful (c) keep (d) fit (e) moveable (f) exercises (g) prevent (h) makes (i) increases (j) various
41. (a) hampers (b) interest (c) harm (d) study (e) disturbed (f) occurs (g) mainly (h) think (i) restriction (j) ban
42. (a) shout (b) ordered/directed (c) as (d) for (e) then (f) done (g) perfectly (h) follow/ maintain (i) for (j) when
43. (a) taking (b) forgot (c) sinking (d) reached (e) running (f) get (g) off (h) up (i) followed (j) make

44. (a) complexity (b) facilities (c) feel (d) simple/comfortable (e) pollution (f) pollution (g) strong (h) realization (i) attraction (j) joy.
45. (a) behavior (b) requires (c) to (d) profusely (e) have (f) follow (g) maintain (h) may (i) build up (j) only
46. (a) big (b) region (c) in (d) surrounded (e) Pakistan/Myanmar/Bangladesh (f) population (g) Population (h) percent (i) language (j) followers.
47. (a) important/recognized (b) life/wealth (c) Royal (d) sunder bans (e) at (f) can (g) kinds (h) mentioned (i) cause/has seen (j) stopped
48. (a) which/that (b) wants (c) sorrow (d) by turns (e) only (f) have (g) earns/belongs (h) thought (i) lies (j) measured
49. (a) living (b) lend (c) rate (d) was (e) was (f) borrow (g) was (h) give (i) went (j) blood
50. (a) for (b) brings (c) sorrow (d) tension (e) support (f) between (g) turn (h) kidnap (i) ask (j) scarch
51. (a) of/with/having (b) populated (c) live in (d) densely (e) high (f) checked/controlled (g) goes (h) will face (i) should/come (j) raise
52. (a) in (b) saw (c) on (d) seemed (e) was (f) replied (g) who (h) could (i) at (j) who
53. (a) town (b) was (c) happiness (d) London/France (e) first (f) with (g) the (h) Romanticism (i) romantic (j) died
54. (a) in (b) wants (c) to (d) for (e) of (f) from (g) and (h) into (i) to (j) looks
55. (a) than (b) because (c) more (d) to (e) which (f) are (g) the (h) situated in (i) has (j) in
56. (a) sows (b) dear (c) quarrels (d) popular/ favorite (e) regularly (f) follows (g) makes (h) spends (i) attains (j) prepare
57. (a) came (b) expressed (c) told (d) asked (e) exists (f) replied (g) tell (h) appreciated (i) included (j) reveals
58. (a) of (b) forward (c) rights (d) lose (e) happening (f) cruel (g) honor (h) observe (i) solemnity (j) Anywhere
59. (a) immune (b) virus (c) disease (d) destroys (e) AIDS (f) as (g) save (h) the virus (i) death (j) medicine
60. (a) was (b) joined (c) became (d) conquered (e) were (f) satisfied (g) paid (h) maintain (i) helped (j) are
61. (a) many (b) fail (c) foreign (d) main (e) easy (f) few (g) learning (h) cross/ overcome (i) difficult (j) fearful
62. (a) had (b) was (c) allowed/permitted (d) hung (e) enter/visit(f) became (g) being (h) wind (i) blew (j) over
63. (a) rebel (b) called (c) poet (d) fame (e)poem (f) poetic (g) writing (h) poems (i) composed (j) works
64. (a) bad (b) take (c) longer / more (d)cause (e) serious/incurable (f) astonished (g) puff (h) dangerous (i) committing (j) up
65. (a) abbreviation (b) organization (c) happy (d) children (e) effective (f) projects (g) of (h) necessary (i) involved (j) role
66. (a) made/invented (b) science (c) destructive (d) life (e) radiation (f) caused (g) thrown/used (h) result (i) face (j) peace
67. (a) several (b) human (c) and (d) survive (e) call (f) profusely (g) mainly (h) are (i) from (j) aware/careful
68. (a) celebrate (b) personal (c) and (d) for (e) with (f) well-being (g) arrange (h) entertained (i) evening (j) wishing
69. (a) subservient (b) male (c) children (d) marriage (e) husbands (f) beaten (g) in-laws (h) knowledge (i) out (j) illegal

70. (a) number (b) surprising (c) increasing of (d) raised (e) physical (f) have (g) because of (h) deprived (i) help / co-operate (j) providing
71. (a) divine (b) impact (c) fades (d) love (e) departed (f) sorrow (g) dearest /loving (h) memory (i) enormous (j) wonders
72. (a) health (b) exercise (c) blowing (d) breath (e) circulation (f) good /needed (g) who (h) get up from (i) riser (j) makes
73. (a) fruitful (b) real (c) types (d) various (e) environment (f) lot (g) learning (h) experience (i) part (j) proper
74. (a) becoming (b) locations (c) rubbish (d) misuse (e) polluting (f) make (g) melt (h) factories (i) smoke (j) pollute
75. (a) male (b) decision (c) considered (d) insulted (e) knowledge (f) ensure (g) passed (h) abandoned (i) bear (j) more
76. (a) expensive (b) joke (c) maintain (d) maintenance (e) use (f) sake (g) issue (h) debate (i) insult (j) misuse
77. (a) is (b) carry (c) hold (d) keep (e) corner (f) involve in (g) loses (h) rebuke (i) mind (j) use.
78. (a) of great (b) field (c) gained /achieved (d) visible (e) broke (f) destroyed (g) thousands (h) independent (i) war (j) high
79. (a) age (b) is (c) retire (d) beings (e) indicates (f) of (g) should (h) regarded (i) asset (j) respectful
80. (a) becoming (b) lead (c) needed (d) money (e) educated (f) increased (g) quality (h) trained (i) untrained (j) get
81. (a) saying (b) attached (c) master (d) place (e) places (f) unchanged (g) accepted (h) cat (i) behaviour (j) owner
82. (a) spread (b) declared/imposed (c) took (d) violate (e) violence (f) over (g) requested (h) on (i) doused (j) took
83. (a) be measured (b) learn (c) properly (d) widely (e) by (f) maintain (g) opens (h) having (i) learning (j) beggars.
84. (a) university (b) occurred /continued (c) stop (d) valuable (e) and (f) peaceful (g) free (h) hazards (i) conscious (j) greedy
85. (a) plain (b) hard (c) living (d) spending (e) being (f) hearing (g) number (h) helped (i) wife (j) now
86. (a) to (b) world (c) heavenly (d) important (e) code (f) settled (g) spread (h) land / area (i) for (j) salvation
87. (a) ground (b) poisonous (c) form (d) serious (e) white (f) detected (g) has spread (h) people (i) poisoning (j) the
88. (a) killed (b) prison (c) killing (d) throughout (e) took (f) violating (g) clash (h) injured (i) who (j) students.
89. (a) causes (b) very (c) people (d) now (e) operate (f) factors (g) dangerous (h) about (i) affecting (j) wrong / pernicious
90. (a) reasons (b) language (c) about (d) learning (e) cross (f) examination (g) examination (h) difficult (i) on (j) bring
91. (a) great/historical (b) field (c) gained (d) visible (e) broke (f) destroyed (g) thousands (h) independent (i) war (j) high
92. (a) expand/gain (b) teach (c) bring (d) had (e) is (f) answer (g) not (h) answer (i) wisdom (j) desire
93. (a) friends (b) friends (c) need (d) harm (e) at (f) make (g) pleasure (h) ideas (i) perfect (j) throughout.

94. (a) assets (b) attitude (c) very (d) duty (e) enthusiasm (f) limit (g) strength (h) decide  
(i) knowledge (j) longs
95. (a) retirement (b) weak (c) asset (d) developed (e) benefits (f) sufficient (g) but also  
(h) caring (i) remember (j) service

**Answer to substitution table for practice question no- 11**

1. (i) Monalisa is one of the most famous paintings of Leonardo da Vinci.  
(ii) This painting today hangs in the Louvre museum, Paris preserving some of the world's rarest art pieces.  
(iii) Leonardo worked hard on this painting for about three years.  
(iv) During the course of painting, he became fascinated both with his model and the portrait.  
(v) The face, enigmatic in expression has tantalized the millions over the years.  
(vi) The landscape behind her adds a mysterious backdrop.
2. (i) Pablo Picasso, the greatest painter was born in 1881 in Spain.  
(ii) His father was an excellent painter and an art teacher.  
(iii) Pablo's talent developed early.  
(iv) He created more than 20,000 work of art during his 75 years of art career.  
(v) He became also an artist in his early teens.  
(vi) He died in France at the age of 92.
3. (i) A young man of twenty-five smoking twenty cigarettes a day cannot expect to live forty years more.  
(ii) A non-smoker of the same age is likely to live at least 10 years longer than the smoker.  
(iii) There is little or no controversy over the fact that smoking tobacco products is a major health hazard.  
(iv) In many countries of the world the advertisement of cigarettes on radio and television is not allowed.  
(v) Moreover, cigarette packets carry a warning 'Cigarette smoking is dangerous for your health.'  
(vi) Indeed, cigarette smoking is so dangerous that it may cause cancer, heart attack, chronic bronchities and other diseases.'
4. (i) Since 1896 the Olympic Games which take place every four years create great excitement all over the world.  
(ii) There is a burner in each stadium where the games take place to keep a link still with the Olympic town in Greece.  
(iii) At the opening ceremony the flame is lit from a torch kindled in the temple of Zeus in Olympia and carried by the teams of relay runners who travel on land and by sea.  
(iv) When the last runner enters the stadium he circles the running tracks and then bounds up the step to light the Olympic flame.  
(v) The Olympic Games have been held regularly in different countries every four years except during the years of the first and second world wars.  
(vi) Millions of people in many countries of the whole world watch the game on television.
5. (i) In Bangladesh many children are forced to manual work because of poverty.  
(ii) The hands that should be used for study or play are used for hard work.



- (iii) Their gentle and impressionable minds which ought to imbibe noble qualities are exposed to the cruelties of the world.
- (iv) It is indeed a pity to see them toil and shoulder responsibilities which are heavier than their tender shoulders can bear.
- (v) They are weak and undemanding that make them susceptible to exploitation.
- (vi) It is thus a childhood wasted which but comes once in their lives.
6. (i) Khan Jahan Ali was a powerful leader of the people.
- (ii) He was a monarch and his deeds were glorious too.
- (iii) He was always busy with construction work and not with military exploits.
- (iv) They made roads, dug tanks and built mosques to lead the people to path of well-being and prosperity.
- (v) It was his sincere love for the suffering people and his ceaseless efforts to improve their living condition.
- (vi) Khan Jahan Ali could build luxurious palace and amass vast riches for his own pleasure.
7. (i) Water is very essential in our country.
- (ii) It is both a blessing and a curse for our agriculture.
- (iii) If the rainfall is timely and moderate, we get bumper crops.
- (iv) But excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops.
- (v) Our farmers suffer every year owing to excessive or inadequate rainfall.
- (vi) They feel the dire need of water for irrigation.
8. (i) What is the role of men and women in our society?
- (ii) The common answer would be that a man is the guide, protector and provider for his wife and children.
- (iii) A women's role is that of wife, mother and homemaker.
- (iv) It was a common early belief that men should be bread-winners and women should be busy at home preparing food.
- (v) In addition women would give birth to and bring up children.
- (vi) A woman had to be feminine, which meant she had to be soft, weak, submissive and dependent on her husband for her care and protection.
9. (i) For most Bangladeshis, life has never been a very happy one.
- (ii) Poverty and natural disasters have often shaped their lives.
- (iii) They have always been haunted by the fear of poverty.
- (iv) Natural calamities like floods, cyclones and erosion have regularly brought untold miseries to their lives.
- (v) The people have suffered immensely and with great fortitude.
- (vi) Our governments have failed to do enough to change their lot.
10. (i) Nowadays pollution is a curse to our modern civilized world because our cities, rivers and seas are becoming uncomfortable for us.
- (ii) Fume and smoke from motor vehicles, mills and factories, industrial waste chemicals and other poisons are polluting them.
- (iii) Forests are being cut down and burned on a large scale not only in Brazil but also in the whole world.
- (iv) All these are producing disastrous effects on agriculture, on food supplies and above all on climate.
- (v) Sound pollution also affects our hearing, our nerves, our ability to work and above all our health.

Solution To Model Questions

- (vi) Many scientists have warned that our world is heading towards a disaster and obviously this warning is well founded.
- 11.** (i) A young bachelor who was by trade a porter lived in Baghdad.  
 (ii) One day he sat in the market place leaning idly against his basket.  
 (iii) A young woman dressed in rare silk and cloaked in a gold embroidered mantle, stopped before him.  
 (iv) Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of perfect beauty.  
 (v) At once the porter took up his basket thinking to himself this is indeed a lucky day.  
 (vi) He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and knocked.
- 12.** (i) The British people do not talk to someone whom they do not know well.  
 (ii) They do not usually go to someone's house without informing him.  
 (iii) If an English man makes an appointment, he keeps it at any cost.  
 (iv) When you visit a British family you must take some gift with you.  
 (v) When you stay with a British family, be always careful about their manners.  
 (vi) If you accept an invitation, you should tell your host what food you do not like.
- 13.** (i) Emperor Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal on the grave of his wife.  
 (ii) The building was made of white marbles with inlays of coloured marbles.  
 (iii) Four slender towers rise from the four corners of the terrace.  
 (iv) The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden.  
 (v) It is very nice to look at in the moonlit night.  
 (vi) It is now a great attraction for the tourists of the whole world.
- 14.** (i) Grameen Bank is a famous finance institution which is internationally recognized.  
 (ii) It is estimated that more than 54,000 people have been employed by various micro finance institutions.  
 (iii) A recent survey shows that about 45 households in Bangladesh take part in different micro credit programmes.  
 (iv) In Bangladesh more than 800 micro finance institutions are working to bring about a great change in rural life.  
 (v) The rural people especially rural women are getting different types of support from different micro credit programmes.  
 (vi) It shows very effective influence on our social and economic variables.
- 15.** (i) Environmental disasters take place when there is sudden change in the systems.  
 (ii) Natural disasters linked with the atmosphere cause huge destruction.  
 (iii) Disasters both natural and man-made can happen anytime and anywhere.  
 (iv) One of the consequences of disasters is the damage of productive land due to landslide.  
 (v) Energy is a basic need for everyday life for cooking, heating and lighting.  
 (vi) In the industrialised countries large quantities of energy are consumed by industries.
- 16.** (i) The Chinese put a lot of emphasis on the unity of the family.  
 (ii) The Japanese love to take part in sports in their free time.  
 (iii) Skiing is a popular sport in Canada.  
 (iv) The Germans love to travel for pleasure and relaxation.  
 (v) Canada is a very cold country.  
 (vi) One activity that is common to all is watching television.
- 17.** (i) There are few working opportunities for women in rural areas in Bangladesh.  
 (ii) Generally women have to remain busy with their household chores.  
 (iii) In this regard, ILO launched a project in order to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

- (iv) Sakhina Begum is one of the beneficiaries of this project.
- (v) She was trained on food processing at BARI at Gazipur.
- (vi) Finally, she was able to change her lot by the project.
18. (i) In the post-war world, women started joining the workforce.
- (ii) They thus started exercising an influence on family income.
- (iii) In the past, the authority in the family rested on the husband who was the decision maker in all matters.
- (iv) But women, with their economic power, started influencing decisions about family matters.
- (v) In developed countries now household work is shared by both husbands and wives.
- (vi) And out-door activities like shopping and taking children to school are done equally by both husbands and wives.
19. (i) Economic development is not isolated from other development activities.
- (ii) Education develops the tendency of mothers to educate both male and female children.
- (iii) The impact of educating girls is beneficial to future generations.
- (iv) An integrated approach to development must include education for girls.
- (v) Girls' education favourably affected by investing on female literacy.
- (vi) Failing to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human resources.
20. (i) Globalisation has put the people of the world on the same vessel but in different cabins of different status and facilities.
- (ii) Globalisation has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations.
- (iii) On the surface level it has high sweet sounding promises.
- (iv) Because of this so-called globalisation the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening.
- (v) Because the poor are no match for a globalising powerful capitalism.
- (vii) But the developing countries have no reasons to be happy about the surface level illusions of globalisation.
21. (i) Taimur was one of the conquerors of the world.
- (ii) Once he attacked the province of a powerful Prince.
- (iii) He entered the kingdom of the Prince and captured a large village.
- (iv) The village was situated far away from the capital.
- (v) The soldiers of the Prince surrounded the village on all sides.
- (vi) Taimur's soldiers were killed but Taimur escaped in the guise of a poor traveller.
22. (i) Bertrand Russel was an outstanding philosopher and perhaps the greatest thinker of the present times.
- (ii) He was born in 1872 in an aristocratic family.
- (iii) He was privately educated and he acquired a perfect knowledge of French and German.
- (iv) In 1890 he went to Trinity College, Cambridge where he graduated with distinction.
- (iv) He was appointed a fellow of his college in the autumn of 1895.
- (v) From 1895 to the outbreak of the World War in 1914 he led a simple quiet life of study, teaching and writing in a suburb of London.
23. (i) The world we live in is full of natural calamities.
- (ii) They are flood, cyclone, storm, heavy rainfall, drought, erosion, earthquake, firing etc.
- (iii) All these are producing disastrous effects on earth and polluting our environment.
- (iv) Among the common disasters, cyclone is a very dangerous one.
- (v) It causes untold miseries to the people.

- (vi) Both cyclone and storm mainly attack offshore islands and the main land of Bangladesh.
- 24.** (i) Nowadays the greenhouse effect is one of the most talked topics of the world.  
(ii) It usually means the increasing of the temperature of the world.  
(iii) It is now generally accepted that the continuing build up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will lead to substantial global warming.  
(iv) This global warming is caused by the accumulation of certain gases called greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.  
(v) The environmental pollution of the earth is the cause of gradual warming.  
(vi) This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic, industries etc.
- 25.** (i) Communicative competence refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances.  
(ii) Acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue.  
(iii) In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously.  
(iv) Learning language may be described as explicit learning.  
(v) Learning refers to conscious knowledge of knowing the rules of language.  
(vi) The linguists tell that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning.
- 26.** (i) Human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment.  
(ii) The natural forces such as storms cyclones and earthquakes are also a part of this environment.  
(iii) Environmental disasters both natural and man-made cause huge destruction.  
(iv) Natural disasters take place when there is sudden change in the systems.  
(v) Disasters linked with the atmosphere can happen anytime and anywhere.  
(vi) One of the consequences of disasters can cause damage of productive land due to landslide.
- 27.** (i) One day Zayed and his friends wanted to know about Robi.  
(ii) Robi replied that he had no lofty dream.  
(iii) His dream is a plate full of rice big pieces of chicken and sweet.  
(iv) This made Zayed and his friends surprised.  
(v) They took him to a restaurant.  
(vi) They gave the boy what he dreamt.
- 28.** (i) Elderly population has been growing for centuries all over the world.  
(ii) The traditional society of Bangladesh does not offer any commendable role to the old aged people.  
(iii) Their long experiences of life, their wealth of knowledge are not given much importance.  
(iv) Oriental societies take more care of their senior citizens than the West.  
(v) Many older people who depend on their families for care are emotionally abused.  
(vi) But they remain powerless to stop it because of their physical and financial inability.
- 29.** (i) Investment in education for girls increases the economic and social returns of development investments in all other sectors.  
(ii) Educating girls contributes to creating wealth through its impact on economic development.

- (iii) Educated women have a higher income potential than those who have had no schooling.
- (iv) Educated mothers are more likely to send both their boys and girls to school.
- (v) It is important to realize that success in girls' education generally results from an integrated approach to community development.
- (vi) Thus failing to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human resources.
- 30.** (i) Deforestation means burnt down roots and leaves.
- (ii) Rain forests have come from Africa.
- (iii) Many rain forests have been damaged in various ways.
- (iv) Plants help us in various ways.
- (v) Plants maintain the ecological balance.
- (vi) Our indigenous forests absorb the harmful carbon-dioxide.
- 31.** (i) The next morning Manson collected the insects gorged with the blood of the infected boy.
- (ii) He dissected them and examined them under a microscope.
- (iii) They were all infected with living filaria worms.
- (iv) Thus it was discovered that the mosquito was the carrier of the germ which caused elephantiasis.
- (v) Manson's discovery set certain men thinking.
- (vi) If the mosquito carried the parasite of one disease from person to person, might it not also spread malaria.
- 32.** (i) Mother's breast milk which is rich in antibodies is much better than cow's milk.
- (ii) The calosostrium produced during the milking brings many benefits to their new born babies.
- (iii) Milk substitutes are useful in cases where mothers cannot produce their own milk.
- (iv) Many large companies that produce milk substitute operate large scale campaign in the third world countries.
- (v) But these substitutes should not be meant for those babies who are already getting enough required nourishment.
- (vi) So, we should abandon this sort of substitutes in order to build up a better generation.
- 33.** (i) On an average 55 lac pieces of polythene bags are being used everyday in Dhaka city alone.
- (ii) Most of this huge quantity of used and then thrown-out polythene bags find their way into the drains.
- (iii) Then the polybags block sewerage pipes and the regular flow of drain water which result in the complete disruption of the drainage system.
- (iv) During the rainy season this kind of blockage by polythene obstructs the rain water flowing to drains and many low lying areas of cities and towns go frequently under water.
- (v) In this regard we can recall the longest lasting flood in 1998 when flood water remained in many parts of Dhaka for over two months.
- (vi) Polythene is also a potential threat to our cultivable land and it is not capable of being decomposed by natural way.
- 34.** (i) Street accidents are almost daily occurrences in modern city life.
- (ii) Thousands of people die in street accidents every year.
- (iii) Proper steps should be taken to make the streets safe.

- (iv) New roads should be built in the major cities of Bangladesh.
- (v) People in general and the drivers in particular should be made aware of the traffic rules.
- (vi) Exemplary punishment should be meted out to the violators of the rules.
35. (i) Marjorie K. Rawlings was an American short story writer.
- (ii) She was born in Washington D.C and was educated in the University of Wisconsin.
- (iii) She won the Henry Memorial Award in 1933 for a story entitled 'Gidal Young Ua.'
- (iv) The Yearling a novel, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1938.
- (v) She wrote about an orphan boy called Jerry.
- (vi) The name of the story is "A Mother in Mannville".
36. (i) Education is inevitable for any kind of development.
- (ii) As a boon education disperses the gloom of ignorance and fosters the spirit of glorious survival.
- (iii) If people get educated they can live a happy life.
- (iv) A community devoid of education is nothing but a gang of savage.
- (v) But poverty is an obstacle to education.
- (vi) Education is prerequisite for social development.
37. (i) Gipsies are an interesting group of wandering people.
- (ii) Originally, gipsies came from a caste of Indian people.
- (iii) Some gipsies went to Britain about the year 1,500 to introduce themselves as Egyptians.
- (iv) Nowadays, the word 'gipsy' is used to describe wandering people who live in groups.
- (v) The women are more important in the group than the men.
- (vi) In Britain, gipsies often make their living by dealing in scrap metal.
38. (i) The 21st of February is a very important day in our national calendar.
- (ii) On this day in 1952 valiant youths of the soil laid down their lives.
- (iii) They were demanding that Bangla be declared an official language of the state.
- (iv) Because of their supreme sacrifice, we have got our mother tongue as our official language.
- (v) It is the language in which the government conducts all its business
- (vi) An official language is usually the language of the majority of the population.
39. (i) The name of our country is Bangladesh and it is an independent country of south-east Asia.
- (ii) Our neighbouring country India is in three sides and the Bay of Bengal is in one side of our Bangladesh.
- (iii) We have achieved the independence from Pakistan in 1971.
- (iv) It was one of the provinces of Pakistan and was called East Pakistan by name.
- (v) Bangladesh is a land of beauty with green trees, small hills, hundreds of flowing rivers and sea beaches.
- (vi) The land area of our country is 1,47,570 sq. kilometers.
40. (i) Huge population is responsible for the extreme poverty in Bangladesh.
- (ii) Bangladesh is placed in human development effort at 147 out of 174 poor countries of the world.
- (iii) About 48% of its population are under the poverty line which is alarming.
- (iv) There is a widespread disparity in income among the people.
- (v) It is acute prick to our national conscience that so many of our people are struggling hard.
- (vi) Government should create awareness in order to reduce population.

41. (i) E-commerce includes the tasks that support buying and selling of goods.  
(ii) E-commerce can improve customer relation which is essential for good business.  
(iii) Without e-commerce the nation is bound to lose competitiveness in international trade.  
(iv) It will be very difficult to improve export earnings without employing e-commerce.  
(v) E-commerce depends on a series of underlying infrastructures.  
(vi) Network infrastructure covers the media required for moving information.
42. (i) Prince Hamlet was greatly troubled by an uncertainty about the manner of his father's death.  
(ii) His uncle Claudius had given out that a snake had poisoned Hamlet's father to death.  
(iii) When Hamlet's mind was troubled by these doubts and anxieties, words came to him that the ghost of the dead king had appeared.  
(iv) The ghost of his father appeared in three successive nights and looked pale with a face that was full of sorrow.  
(v) Young Hamlet suspected that Claudius himself was the snake and had killed him for his crown.  
(vi) The ghost came just as the clock struck twelve midnight which seemed to be very much of the dead king.
43. (i) In chemistry arsenic is referred to as a violently poisonous white compound of brittle element.  
(ii) Now this element is detected to be present in large quantities in the tube well water of many districts of Bangladesh.  
(iii) Arsenic contaminated water causes health hazards and many diseases like sores and stomach troubles.  
(iv) The problem is so acute that one of every ten persons is under the threat of arsenicosis.  
(v) It is therefore, urgently needed to be checked and teach people how to get rid of it.  
(vi) The World Bank has agreed to extend all possible help to mitigate this problem in Bangladesh.
44. (i) Presently flower cultivation has been undertaken on commercial basis to earn currencies.  
(ii) Flower cultivation started in Bangladesh from the year 1979.  
(iii) Flower garden took shape in 1984 in Jessore district.  
(iv) Later flower cultivation gradually expanded in extensive areas of other districts.  
(v) Over one hectare of land has been brought under massive flower cultivation in these areas.  
(vi) Tube rose and marigold grow abundantly in those places much to the profit of the growers.
45. (i) The word drama comes from a Greek term meaning a thing done.  
(ii) A drama tells us a story by means of action and speech.  
(iii) In Greece the art of drama reached great heights.  
(iv) The Greek drama began with the worship of Dionysus.  
(v) The plays of Greek drama are known as classical drama in verse.  
(vi) It is true most of the plays were written in prose.
46. (i) Football is a common game throughout the world.  
(ii) A footballer is considered a familiar figure to us.  
(iii) We see a footballer everywhere.  
(iv) He is expected to be extremely energetic and alert.

- (v) This game is played for one and a half hours in jersey, boots and stockings.
- (vi) A successful footballer becomes a popular hero within a short time.
47. (i) Bangladesh is a least developed country in south-east Asia.
- (ii) It has a higher prevalence of low birth weight.
- (iii) Low birth weight is strongly associated with under nutrition of Bangladesh.
- (iv) Low birth weight is the main reason why over 50% of the children are under weight in Asia.
- (v) Attention should be paid to the quality and the quantity of food consumed.
- (vi) Intervention to reduce the prevalence of low birth weight should receive high priority.
48. (i) The National Memorial at Savar is a symbol of the nation's respect for the martyrs of the War of Liberation in 1971.
- (ii) It is an achievement the dimensions of which can be measured, but it stands for an achievement which is immeasurable.
- (iii) It stands upright for the millions of martyrs who laid down their lives so that we may stand upright, in honour and dignity among the nations of the world.
- (iv) Most prominently visible is the 150 ft tower that stands on a base measuring 130 ft wide and it was laid on the first anniversary of the Victory Day.
- (v) The most moving sight of this memorial is the several graves of the martyred freedom fighters close to the towers.
- (vi) Standing in front of the graves we bow down our heads in respect, as the towers soar up symbolizing the loftiness of their spirit.
49. (i) Travelling does not mean that it is simply passing time.
- (ii) It has much benefit because it helps to gather experience.
- (iii) Some people travel for pleasure, some for education and some for business.
- (iv) The benefit of travelling is too much to describe.
- (v) In ancient time travelling was difficult and full of problems.
- (vi) Travelling nowadays has become much easier.
50. (i) The Red Fox lives among the thorn bushes and willows fringing the edges streams in Tibet.
- (ii) Red Foxes shelter in a burrow dug in the ground and where there is vegetation.
- (iii) Like all foxes they seek their food by night though hunger may compel them to venture out by day.
- (iv) Ground birds are killed by them and they usually hunt alone or in pairs.
- (v) They visit human dwellings to pick up scraps of discarded food in winter.
- (vi) The diet of meat is varied in season with fallen fruit and honey of wild bees.
51. (i) Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries but it has the highest density of the population.
- (ii) Bangladesh has the total population of 13 crore but most of the people live below the poverty line.
- (iii) The population control programme will never succeed until the people of the country are educated.
- (iv) So first of all we should try to educate all the people of the country in the shortest possible time.
- (v) When people will be educated they will know the value of keeping the family small.
- (vi) The rate of population growth is not coming down though the government is trying to control population.
52. (i) The incidents are increasing in Bangladesh and some other developed countries.



- (ii) This nefarious activity has over shadowed the barbarous slavery system of the medieval age.
- (iii) The child and women traffickers have found the capital city as safe heaven.
- (iv) The traffickers collect child and women from different areas.
- (v) Border points are used by them to transport child and women.
- (vi) About 20 thousand women and children are being trafficked annually.
- 53.** (i) The Olympic Games were named after the town of Olympia in Greece.
- (ii) It was first held in Olympia long before the Christian era began.
- (iii) In those days Greece was divided in many cities.
- (iv) Men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time.
- (v) A man named Iphitos hit upon a plan to arrange athletic contests to stop rivalry.
- (vi) He became concerned about such wasteful strife's.
- 54.** (i) The traffic jam is a common feature of city life today.
- (ii) In great cities of the world the cause of traffic jam is the huge number of vehicles.
- (iii) But in our country there are various reasons that create traffic jam.
- (iv) Traffic jams are most acute during the time people go to or return from their working places.
- (v) Great suffering is caused to people by traffic jam.
- (vi) If urgent steps are not taken in this regard , city life will become intolerable.
- 55.** (i) The great pyramid was built thousands of years ago for a king called Khufu.
- (ii) It is located on the west bank of the Nile River not far from Cairo.
- (iii) In fact, all the pyramids along the Nile are on its west bank.
- (iv) The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to the beginning of life.
- (v) They also compared the setting of the sun to the end of life.
- (vi) This is why they buried the dead on the west bank of the Nile.
- 56.** (i) There lived a poor but worthy farmer in a village.
- (ii) With the small income of his few acres of land, he used to support himself, his wife and seven children.
- (iii) One day while walking through the fields, he was thinking about himself.
- (iv) He found a purse of gold which had been dropped by a passer-by.
- (v) He carried it home and showed it to his wife.
- (vi) She advised him to use it for themselves.
- 57.** (i) We must acknowledge our debt to the parents and then to nature.
- (ii) The first lesson we learned from our parents.
- (iii) They taught us how to eat, how to talk and how to live.
- (iv) But when we came out of our house, we discovered the endless mystery of nature.
- (v) We wondered how graceful the Creator is to arrange everything in order.
- (vi) The planets are marching in the heavenly plain without colliding each other.
- 58.** (i) A sunset scene by the side of a sea-shore or of a river is very charming.
- (ii) At the end of the day the sun gradually goes down in the western horizon.
- (iii) The western sky is coloured with a red colour.
- (iv) The rays of the sun are soft and soothing.
- (v) The tops of the trees become red with the rays of the setting sun.
- (vi) Such a sight undoubtedly presents a unique look of nature.
- 59.** (i) Cinderella was the name of a maiden.
- (ii) She lost her mother in her childhood.
- (iii) She had two elder sisters who were very unkind to her.
- (iv) They made her to do all hard work of the house.

- (v) Sometimes she crept in among the cinders in order to keep her warm.
- (vi) So, the maiden was called by the name Cinderella.
- 60.** (i) The college magazine plays an important role in college life.
- (ii) It is different from other regular journals as it is the product of young minds.
- (iii) The editor of the college magazine is a student who acts under the supervision of a teacher.
- (iv) The magazine is the mouthpiece of the students of the college.
- (v) The budding writers find an opportunity to express their thoughts and ideas.
- (vi) A student feels proud and happy when he finds his article in print.
- 61.** (i) Visiting historical places will enrich our sensibility.
- (ii) We read history to know about our ancestor.
- (iii) Travelling is a part and parcel of our education.
- (iv) Go back to your own country and see the beauties of it.
- (v) People nowadays are becoming selfish and rude.
- (vi) Love of one's own country is considered a heavenly virtue.
- 62.** (i) Aristotle was born in Greece thousands of years ago.
- (ii) He was a son of a royal physician.
- (iii) His father wanted him to be a physician.
- (iv) But he wanted to be a free thinker.
- (v) So he studied under a great thinker Plato from his childhood.
- (vii) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- 63.** (i) When William Shakespeare was a small boy, no one could have guessed that he would become the most famous writer of all times.
- (i) His books have been translated into dozens of languages and his plays have been performed in almost all the countries of the world.
- (ii) And yet inspite of the fame our knowledge of much of his life remains extremely limited.
- (iii) To begin with he lived with his family in Stratford and went to the local grammar school.
- (iv) The exact date of his birth is unknown nor do we know very much about his childhood.
- (v) We can only assume that by tradition his birth is celebrated on 23rd April 1564.
- 64.** (i) Gustave Eiffel was born in a prosperous family in France.
- (ii) He graduated from the central school of Engineering in Paris.
- (iii) He made plan of dams, factories and structures of great size.
- (iv) Engineers copied them all over Europe.
- (v) The French Government decided to organise a world fair in Paris.
- (vi) Gustave Eiffel proposed a 989 feet tower as a symbol of the exhibition.
- 65.** (i) Bangladesh is a land of folklore and has a rich cultural heritage.
- (ii) From the last half of the 18th century a record number of European came to our country.
- (iii) They made great contributions to the study of proverbs, riddles, folk tales of aboriginals.
- (iv) Dr Dinesh Chandra made great contributions to the collection of folk materials all over Bangladesh.
- (vi) He appointed a large number of experienced folk-collectors within a short time.
- (vi) Dr Sen edited more than 50 folk tales and published them with a title.

66. (i) Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental right of all people of the world.  
(ii) Supply of safe drinking water is a challenge for the 21st century.  
(iii) Around 6 thousand women and children are dying everyday of water-borne diseases.  
(iv) The water supply management authorities do not have the capacity to arrange it for the urban poor.  
(v) Many countries have not enough money to dispose of the garbage.  
(vi) Thus the water supply has posed a serious threat to the life and health of the people.
67. (i) Bonsai is a miniature form of a big tree.  
(ii) It was originated more than 1000 years ago in China.  
(iii) It is shaped carefully to remain small.  
(iv) Early Japanese aristocrats showed a fondness for Bonsai  
(v) A Bonsai tree is a new form of pot planting.  
(vi) Bonsai is both a source of earning and pleasure.
68. (i) Mahatma Gandhi was born on October 2, 1894 at Rajkot in Gujrat.  
(ii) He studied Bar-at-law in England.  
(iii) He saw the miserable condition of the Indians there.  
(iv) He went to South Africa to practise it.  
(v) He returned to India and made a movement to free India from the British.  
(vi) He is called the father of the Indian Nation.
69. (i) Farid was going to college by bus.  
(ii) The bus was crowded as usual.  
(iii) The bus conductor pushed him aside.  
(iv) He made rude remarks for standing in the way.  
(v) Farid was not a quarrelsome boy.  
(vi) So, he stood quietly instead of protesting.
70. (i) Men and women are the two sides of the same coin.  
(ii) But women are lagging far behind men in many ways.  
(iii) To improve their lot education is indispensable.  
(iv) Education develops the tendency of a mother to educate both male and female children.  
(v) The impact of educating girls is beneficial to future generation.  
(vi) An integrated approach to development must include education for girls.
71. (i) It is difficult to drive in Bangladesh.  
(ii) Many people move in and out in a zigzag course.  
(iii) Moreover pedestrians cross over whenever and wherever they wish.  
(iv) All these make driving in Bangladesh a nightmare experience.  
(v) Drivers do not follow traffic signals.  
(vi) Rickshaws and babi-taxies change lanes frequently.
72. (i) The invention of computer is a triumph of modern technology.  
(ii) Computers are being used today everywhere.  
(iii) It can solve the most complex mathematical problems.  
(iv) It is capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches.  
(v) At present a modern man can hardly go without computer.  
(vi) It is also a source of enjoyment.
73. (i) Drug abuse is one of our major national issues.  
(ii) At present it has become a serious concern of international community.  
(iii) The number of drug addicts in Bangladesh is rising alarmingly as it is bordered by two biggest drug trafficking areas.

- (iv) The users are generally teenagers, youths and many of them are even 40 years of age.
- (v) The sale of drugs are largely confined to slums and narrow areas.
- (vi) Government should take necessary steps and frame rigorous rules to stop drug trafficking.
- 74.** (i) The sinking of the Titanic has moved everyone of the world to pity.
- (ii) She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891.
- (iii) She was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was also regarded as unsinkable.
- (iv) The tragic sinking of this great ship will always be remembered for she went down on the first voyage.
- (v) Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic Ocean.
- (vi) The Titanic was sinking rapidly without making the captain and crew conscious of it.
- 75. (i)** The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work.
- (ii) The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed.
- (iii) In the early morning the mind is fresh and there are few sounds of other distractions.
- (iv) In many cases the early riser also finds time to take exercise in the fresh morning air.
- (v) This exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening.
- (vi) An early riser knows that he has plenty of time to do all the work he can be expected to do and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it.
- 76. (i)** A Sultan wanted to find an honest man to collect taxes in his kingdom and for that he invited applications.
- (ii) He asked for the suggestion of wisemen because a number of people applied for the job and he was unable to choose an honest man.
- (iii) According to a wise counsellor's advice, the Sultan asked all the applicants to come to the palace.
- (iv) When they arrived they were told to go up to the Sultan, one at a time, through a dark and empty corridor.
- (v) As soon as all the applicants were assembled before the Sultan sitting on his throne, he asked them to dance.
- (vi) All the people except one blushed and refused to dance because their pockets were filled with the money placed in the corridor by the Sultan.
- 77. (i)** The life of our people has been shaped by tragedy.
- (ii) As a result nearly seventy per cent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition.
- (iii) Floods have devastated our lands and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives.
- (iv) Moreover rapid population growth has added to this problem to a great extent.
- (v) Although the growth rate has slowed down, the population has almost doubled since independence.
- (vi) Poverty has been an ever present specter in the life of the people.
- 78. (i)** Hospitality has long been a part of our culture in Bangladesh.
- (ii) Although many other things are changing now, people are still quite polite and friendly towards foreigners.
- (iii) They like speaking to foreigners even if they have not been introduced.
- (iv) It is quite common for Bangladeshi to ask personal questions about family, jobs and income.

- (i) It should be understood that no harm is meant by such questions.  
 (vi) They express a genuine interest in the foreigner's state of affairs.
- 79.** (i) We can become ill in many ways.  
 (ii) Many illnesses can pass through different types of worms.  
 (i) Germs can enter the body through a cut or wound.  
 (iv) Infections can be caused by infected food or water.  
 (ii) They are spread from person to person.  
 (vi) Insects also pass on some diseases to human body.
- 80.** (i) From the beginning of the Industrial Revolution people in factories used to work for fourteen or more hours a day.  
 (ii) To decrease this long working shift, in 1880 a movement had been started by some labour unions and unorganised workers.  
 (iii) In continuation of this movement on May 3, 1886, police fired into a crowd of strikers at me. Comick Harves Machine Company, Chicago.  
 (iv) And killed at least one striker, wounded five or six others and injured an undetermined number.  
 (v) From this time to commemorate the sacrifice of these workers May 1st of every year is observed as May Day.  
 (vi) The events of May Day 1886 is a reminder that workers continue to be exploited.
- 81.** (i) You cannot take a good book as if it were medicine.  
 (ii) It is rude to the book and very silly from our own point of view.  
 (iii) By approaching it in that way you make sure of losing anything it might have to give you.  
 (iv) You only begin to get good from a book and actively like it if any good is to pass between you.  
 (vi) A book is like a living person.  
 (vi) You must meet it as a friend when your spirit and the book's spirit come together.
- 82.** (i) The young man passed from one country to another on his journey.  
 (ii) At last he came to a large city.  
 (ii) The king of that city had a beautiful daughter.  
 (iv) He had set three difficult tasks.  
 (v) He would marry his daughter to the man who would be able to perform these tasks.  
 (vi) Many had tried to win her in marriage.
- 83.** (i) Friendship increases happiness and diminishes misery by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief.  
 (ii) If we do well, it is delightful of our success that they receive pleasure from it as we do.  
 (iii) For man who is friendless the attainment of wealth, honour is of little value.  
 (iv) Such possessions contribute to our happiness mostly by enabling us to do good to others.  
 (v) Our amusements have little zest or soon fall upon us if we engage in them in solitude.  
 (vi) Thus in every case, our joys are rendered more intense and more permanent by being shared with friends.
- 84.** (i) An Arab ship was carrying a party of Muslims from Ceylon to Mecca for the Hajj.  
 (ii) The ship was attacked by sea-robbers from Debul, a sea-port in Sind.  
 (iii) They looted the ship and carried away Muslim women and children.  
 (iv) This sad news reached to Hajj aj-bin-Yusuf, the Governor of Iraq.  
 (v) He was angry when he heard what had happened.  
 (vi) Then he sent a messenger to Raja Dahir, the ruler of Sind.
- 85.** (i) Once a cook roasted a duck for his master.  
 (ii) The roast looked very delicious.

- (iii) The cook couldn't resist temptation to eat it.  
(iv) He ate up one of the drumsticks.  
(v) When his master sat down to eat he quickly noticed the missing leg.  
(vi) He asked what had happened to the other leg.
- 86.** (i) Bangladesh is a small country.  
(ii) But it has a huge population.  
(iii) Most people here live below the poverty line.  
(iv) They cannot afford to educate their children.  
(v) Many poor children drop out of school.  
(vi) So government should come forward to solve this problem.
- 87.** (i) Men, animals and plants are the important elements of our natural environment.  
(ii) They are related closely to each other.  
(iii) But some birds and animals are going to be extinct  
(iv) One of the reasons is the collection of eggs.  
(v) The other causes are the destruction of their feeding and nesting places.  
(vi) The wide spread chemicals and pesticides also cause the destruction of wild life.
- 88.** (i) Myanmar is situated in south-east Asia.  
(ii) It gained independence in 1948.  
(iii) Almost all people speak Myanmar language.  
(iv) There are a number of tribal languages too.  
(v) English is also spoken by many people in Myanmar.  
(vi) The national dress of Myanmar is longyi for both men and women.
- 89.** (i) The common form of marriage in Kenya was polygamy.  
(ii) But things are changing because of modern outlook of the Kenyans.  
(iii) The polygamous marriage is yielding to new practice of monogamy.  
(iv) Many polygamous families can still be found in the rural areas of Kenya.  
(v) Many Kenyans have shifted to town to earn livelihood.  
(vi) But they cannot cut off relationship with their members in the village.
- 90.** (i) Dr. Zoha was born in Bakuria in west Bengal.  
(ii) He passed the Matriculation and Intermediate exams in 1948 and 1950 respectively.  
(iii) He had his honours and M.A degrees in 1953 and 1954.  
(iv) He did his Ph.D from Imperial College, London.  
(v) Dr. Zoha Joined Rajshahi University as a lecturer in English.  
(vi) He took up the post of proctor in 1958.
- 91.** (i) Charles Karoro Lives in a small apartment.  
(ii) But day to day life is becoming very costly in Nairobi.  
(iii) Karoro gets a handsome salary.  
(iv) His wife Maria cannot make a garden for want of space.  
(v) His family depends entirely on Karoro.  
(vi) His relatives come to the capital to find jobs.
- 92.** (i) Family ties have begun to disintegrate day by day.  
(ii) The ties of nuclear families are getting intensified now a days.  
(iii) Women have started contributing to their family income.  
(iv) Both husband and wife share their household activities.  
(v) The number of single mother families is on the increase in developed countries.  
(vi) The psychological problems of children's are increasing in such families.
- 93.** (i) Communicative competence means the ability of using language appropriately in different circumstances.

- (ii) There are two ways of developing communicative competence.  
 (iii) Acquisition is picking up a language spontaneously.  
 (iv) In non technical term acquisition is called implicit learning.  
 (v) Acquisition is the way of developing ability in their mother tongue.  
 (vi) Teachers encourage learners of a second language to practise language.
94. (i) 350 million people speak English as a first language.  
 (ii) It is the official or semiofficial language in more than 60 countries.  
 (iii) International conferences are held in English.  
 (iv) The business world maintains communication through English.  
 (v) Job advertisements often ask for people good at English.  
 (vi) English helps a person to get a good job.
95. (i) Raghiv and Adeeb wanted to learn how to ride a bi cycle.  
 (ii) Adeeb bought a book called 'How to ride a bicycle.'  
 (iii) He started reading the book.  
 (iii) On the other hand Raghiv took out his bicycle on the street.  
 (iv) He fell off several times from the bicycle.  
 (v) He started to ride it.
96. (i) The family ties of the Chinese are very strong.  
 (ii) The Chinese emphasize the unity of the family.  
 (iii) They gather at the park to spend their free time.  
 (iv) There are lots of nice, clean parks for people.  
 (v) Sometimes musicians and acrobats perform in the open air to entertain people.  
 (vi) In the evening many families spend their free time watching television.
97. (i) For the Germans leisure has become a common pursuit.  
 (ii) The Germans are fond of travelling.  
 (iii) Almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country.  
 (iv) There is even a German Leisure Association to conduct research on leisure activities.  
 (v) Going to dance clubs or long drives are other favourite pastimes.  
 (vi) In Germany there are many sports centre for the exercise of the young people.

**Answer to rearrangement for practice 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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	iv	iv	xiv	xi	xii	xiii	i	x	ii	ix	iii	vi	vii

Wole Soyinka is an African playwright and a poet. He writes in English. He is a noble laureate. Soyianka was bom in Abelkota on July 13, 1934. He was educated in Ibadan University, Nigeria and Leeds University, England. He studied the theatre in London where his play. 'The Invention' was produced. He returned to Ibadan in 1960 to investigate indigenous drama forms. His drama 'A Dance of the Forests' was performed at Nigeria's Independence celebrations. Wole Soyinka became the director of the school of Drama at the University Of Ibadan in 1969. Other plays by Soyinka include The Lion and The Jewel', 'The Road'. In his play The Lion and the Jewel' he shows the imposition of modern

civilisation on Africa as a threat to individuality. His play 'The Road' has its source in the Nigerian folklore. He also published 'Idanre and Other Poems' and a novel 'The Interpreters'. Wole Soyinka did not welcome influence of western civilisation on Africa.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	vii	vi	v	iv	iii	xiv	xiii	ii	xii	xi	x	ix	i

Dr. Shamsuzzoha was a prominent teacher in Rajshahi University. He attained martyrdom in the pre-liberation period, A flame of protest spread out after Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed. On February 17, section 144 was imposed on Rajshahi city. The students joined the protest and took out a procession. They were locked in a clash with police in front of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result many students were injured. Dr. Zoha, a Professor of chemistry and Proctor of the university heard this. He rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital. Next morning on Friday 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. The gate was locked to prevent the agitating students, The students however started jumping over the gate and scaling the walls.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xi	x	ii	ix	xii	iv	vi	xiii	iii	viii	i	v	vii	xiv

The axe-handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage wood-shop 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 wood of 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 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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	xiv	x	iv	xii	xiii	xi	i	vi	viii	ii	ix	v	vii

Eri Arthur Blair was born in 1903 in India. His pen-name was George Orwell. His father worked there for the civil service. The family moved to England in 1907. He entered Eton College in 1919. There he wrote in various college magazines. He rejected the conventions and left Eton. He joined the Burma Police in 1923. He served with Indian Imperial Police in Burma. This experience inspired his first novel 'Burmese Days' (1934). His unique political allegory 'Animal Farm' was published in 1945. It is perhaps his best in the realm of fiction. He had become the embodiment of the man in the street. George Orwell died in 1950.

**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**



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiii	vii	iii	xi	xii	viii	vi	ii	iv	xiv	x	i	v	ix

Have you heard the name of the Eiffel Tower? It is in Pairs. It is named after Gustave Eiffel. He is a Frenchman who built the Tower. He worked in a railway construction company. He graduated from the central school. He told his mother, "I have got some idea." His mother was not so optimistic for him. He cherished a plan of making skyscrapers. For years he made plan after plan. In 1880, some French industrialists suggested the govt. to organize a World's Fair in Pairs. Gustave proposed a 989 foot tower of iron as a symbol of construction. The construction of the tower began in January 1887. And it was completed in March 1889.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	ix	xi	i	x	xiv	ii	xii	viii	v	iii	xiii	vii	vi

About one hundred and fifty years ago there lived in France one of the greatest soldiers called Napoleon. When he was young, he entered the French Army. He joined the army as an ordinary soldier. Napoleon rose quickly to a high position in the army by his good work and courage. He chose the officers who worked with him very carefully. He loved his men and paid them well. He worked hard and made them work hard. He was hard to them when there was need to be so. But he was kind to them when there was no need to be hard. He soon became the greatest man in the country. He grew very powerful. He fought several wars with the neighboring countries. He won victories over them. France under him was very powerful.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	ii	viii	iii	vi	xiv	i	ix	x	xii	v	vii	xiii	xi

The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag. He said to him, "Look, my friend! I have brought one thousand rupees for you." "Keep this money and remove your distress. The farmer was surprised. He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him. He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money." Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer. He could not think where to keep the money. He did not find any safe place to keep the bag. He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there. He always thought that his money could be stolen any time. This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night. So, he could not devote himself to his work. He gradually realised that he had money but no peace of mind.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ix	x	viii	ii	vi	iii	xii	i	iv	xiii	vii	xiv	xi	v

Rabindranath was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature. He was at the same time a poet, novelist, dramatist, philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861. After the completions of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. He did not continue it and returned home. Only at the age of eight, he started composing poems. In his thirteenth year, he along with his father went to visit the Himalayas. He wrote his poetic novel 'Banaful'<sup>1</sup> at the age of fifteen. When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals.

At the age of seventeen, he was sent to London to study law. But he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley. He translated his poems of 'Gitanjali' into English in 1911 and it brought him the Nobel Prize. In 1941, at the age of eighty, he passed away.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xi	ix	xiii	xii	viii	x	i	xiv	vii	iv	v	iii	vi	ii

There lived two brothers named Ali and Bashir. Ali was the younger brother and Bashir was the elder. One day their father died. They inherited a cow that Ali grazed everyday. Bashir milked the cow and drank the milk. Bashir grew fatter and Ali became thinner day by day. Ali watered the palm tree. Bashir drank the juice alone. A clever man noticed everything. The clever man whispered something into Alis ears. Ali started beating the cow just when Bashir was about to milk it. Bashir had to share the cow's milk with Ali. Bashir requested Ali not to cut the palm tree. Bashir agreed to share the juice with Ali.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii	x	iv	vii	viii	xi	xiii	v	i	xii	vi	xiv	ix	iii

Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona. She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her. She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa." Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general. He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks. Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him. Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures. Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen. He told them of deserts, caves and mountains high enough to touch the sky. He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders. Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life. Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it. She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life. Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
x	xiii	iv	ix	iii	viii	vi	v	i	xi	xiv	vii	xii	ii

Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore. He 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. He described London as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet. He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there. He was quite happy in Brighton. But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the west. Young Tagore joined London University where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature. He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule. Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr. and Mrs. Scott. Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house. But the girls parents in fact treated him like a son. Though he was full of

admiration for English society, he was called back to India in 1880. He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	i	xiv	ix	ii	xiii	v	iii	x	vi	iv	xii	vii	xi

A cook once roasted a duck for his master. The roast looked so delicious that the cook could not 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 his 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 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.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	v	vi	i	ii	vii	iv	viii	ix	x	xiv	xiii	xii	xi

In the early hours of the morning the Titanic' sank. Then her band was playing bravely on deck. Twenty minutes later another liner, the 'Carpathi' arrived on the scene. And it helped to rescue survivors from the icy water. But of the 2,224 passengers, only about 700 survived. It was a terrible disaster, But something good came out of the sinking of the Titanic'. In 1913 there was a committee of inquiry into the disaster. This committee drew up many new rules for shipping companies. Since then, every ship had to provide life-boat for each passenger. And every ship had to organise life-boat drill during each voyage too. Every ship has had to carry enough radio operators so that there is always one of them on duty. Another important result of the sinking of the Titanic' was the formation of an international Ice Patrol. This Patrol warns ships about ice and ice-bergs in the North Atlantic.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	i	vii	iii	xiv	xiii	viii	ii	xi	x	iv	vi	xii	ix

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. I am sorry that I cannot return them to you." The grocer thought to himself, 'The illiterate fruit seller is a great fool.' The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit seller very angry. But he controlled his temper and said, "Never mind, I cannot blame you. It is my bad luck." 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." So the grocer sent his son with the fruit seller. The next day the fruit seller came alone from the town. "Where is my son?" asked the grocer. "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit seller. "You liar. How can a crow carry away such a big boy?"

Solution To Model Questions

The grocer shouted angrily. "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights", said the fruit seller. The grocer understood the point.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
x	vi	ix	iii	xiv	xiii	viii	ii	vii	xii	iv	i	xi	v

It was mid night. The night was dark and still. All the people of the houses nearby were fast asleep. A boy was learning his lessons and his mother was sleeping. Suddenly his mother raised her head and said, "A glass of water, my boy. I am thirsty." The boy rose up and went to the pitcher to fill a glass with water. But he found that the pitcher was empty. The boy was in a fix. He stood silent for sometimes. Whom would he ask for water? Suddenly he remembered a well and it was at the other end of the locality. The boy was afraid of going to the well alone. He thought and thought. At last he thought "My mother is thirsty, I must bring water for her. God will help me."

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	iv	v	xiii	xii	iii	ii	i	x	vi	xiv	ix	xi	vii

Socrates wife used to lose temper on the slightest excuse. She always tried to irritate Socrates. One day the woman became more furious than ever. She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her. She began to insult him. Socrates could not tolerate this. So, he went out of his room. He sat on the door-step of his house looking out on the public street. This made his wife more furious. She went up to him with a bucket full of water. She poured much water on him. At that time some passers-by were walking along the street. They saw the incident. They were greatly astonished.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiii	ix	v	vi	vii	xii	i	x	xiv	xi	iii	iv	ii	viii

Dr Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm in Sweden. He was an engineer and chemist. His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher. He had ammunition business at Leningrad. In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company. After some years, Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite. Dynamite is an explosive. It was meant to be used in the hard rock mining. But Alfred saw it used in the battlefield. He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business. To atone for it, he wanted to give prize as he felt to do something. He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work and for setting up peace in the world. This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called 'Nobel Prize'. The Nobel Prize has been given since 1901.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vii	x	i	iv	v	vi	xiii	ii	xi	viii	xii	iii	ix	xiv

Rip Van Winkle was born at a village in America. He was simple and good natured. He would never refuse to assist a neighbour. He did not like to work in his own farm. He caught fish all

day without murmur. His wife scolded him always for his idleness but in vain. Rip Van was not really lazy. The children would shout with joy when they saw him. He told them stories of ghosts and witches. One day he went away into the woods with his gun and his dog Wolf. He got upon the highest part of the mountain. He thought of going home. The sun was about to set. 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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	x	ii	xiii	xi	iii	vii	v	vi	xii	ix	iv	xiv	i

There was a bridge over the stream. One day a dog, stealing a piece of meat from a shop, began to run fast. He came to a stream. The dog was running over the bridge. He came to the middle of the stream and stopped there. He looked down and saw his shadow in the water. He took his shadow to be another dog with a piece of meat. So, he wished to get that piece also. He barked and jumped into the water. Then his piece of meat fell into the water. The dog then understood his mistake that it was not a real dog. He said to himself, "I was greedy and foolish. I did not think it was my own shadow." My greed made me blind. So, I have lost even my own piece of meat", saying the words the dog went away.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xi	xiv	viii	iii	v	ix	iv	vi	i	x	vii	xii	ii	xiii

King Lear had three daughters. Their names were Goneril, Regan and Cordelia. He was tired of ruling the kingdom. He needed peace and rest. So, he decided to divide his kingdom among his three daughters. But first he wanted to know who loved him most. The first and second daughters flattered him. But the third one told the truth which he did not like. He did not give anything to his third daughter. Then Lear divided his kingdom between the first two daughters. Afterwards, Goneril and Regan showed cruelty to their father. They drove him into the storm. At last the king realised his follies. He became insane and died.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xi	xiv	ii	iv	iii	vi	i	ix	x	xiii	vii	v	xii	viii

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. Once he was defeated by his enemies. They drove him away from his kingdom. The king fled in disorder to a forest. But every time he was defeated shamefully. He took shelter in an old abandoned fort. One day he noticed a spider's attempt of climbing up the wall. It succeeded to reach the roof on the eighth attempt. The king realised the hint of the spider's attempt. He was inspired and he defeated his enemies at last. He was joined there by many of his faithful followers. He formed a new troop and fought against his enemies. He got back his lost kingdom. We should persevere in having our goals.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	i	ix	viii	vi	xi	vii	xii	x	iv	iii	xiv	ii	xiii

Once there were two friends. They often spent their time together. They promised to help each other in danger. One day they were going through a forest. The forest was full of wild animals. All on a sudden, they saw a big bear coming towards them. One of the friends at once climbed up a nearby tree. The other friend did not know how to climb up tree. But he knew that a bear does not touch a dead body. So, he fell flat on the ground like a dead man. The bear came along and smelt the nose and ears of the man on the ground. The bear thought him to be a dead man and went away. The first friend then came down from the tree and asked him, "Friend, what did the bear whisper in your ears?" The second friend replied, "The bear told me, "Don't trust a man who leaves his friend in danger."

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xi	xiii	iv	viii	xii	ix	x	iii	i	xiv	ii	vi	v	vii

Ishwar Chandra Bidya Sagar was born In 1820. Many a great man like Karl Marx. Abraham Lincoln, Walter Whitman, John Ruskin were born in this century. He served the humanity very profoundly. Biday Sagar went to Calcutta when he was only eight. He got himself admitted into the Sanskrit College at the age of nine. When he had completed his education there he joined the Fort William College as a lecturer. His mother sent a letter telling him to go home, The principal of the Fort William College did not grant him leave. But Bidya Sagar was determined to go home to respond to his mother's call. Subsequently, he was appointed principal of Sanskrit College. He breathed his last on 29 July, 1901. His death is a great loss to us. Indeed he is a great source of inspiration to our exposure. We remember him still with honour.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xii	viii	xi	ix	ii	x	xiv	i	iii	iv	xiii	vii	v	vi

Once there was a king. The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer. A good astrologer visited the capital of the king. The king called him to the palace. The astrologer told something very unpleasant. At this the king got furious and condemned him to death. But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution. The king then asked, "How long would you live?" He then thought for a while for some way of escape. He thought that the king would prove him a liar putting him to death. With ready wit he said. "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death!" I shall wait to receive your majesty where you have been sending me. At this the king turned pale. "Drive this wretch away and let him not come again", shouted the king.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xi	viii	xii	vii	ix	xiii	x	xiv	ii	vi	iv	iii	v	i

The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast. The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church. He saw people walking past him. He had a strange mad look in his eyes. Suddenly he stopped one of the guests. There was a ship, the old sailor began. He spoke very strangely that the guest stood still. The feast began but the guest stood still and listened to the story. The old man told him about his last journey on the sea. They

had sailed away to the south, he said, until they arrived in the cold grey seas. Even the sea was frozen and ice was all around them. One day they saw an albatross. The albatross is a big sea bird. They gave it food and water and it became tame.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	xiii	vii	iii	xiv	viii	xii	x	vi	ii	ix	v	xi	i

Once upon a time, there lived a poor widow, She had a son. The son was foolish. One day, the widow told him to sell the calf. The calf was their only asset. The boy took the calf to the market. But he could not sell it. An old man took the calf for three pea-nuts. In the evening, the boy returned home with those pea-nuts. The mother got furious to see it. She threw away the pea-nuts out of the window, Next morning, the boy saw a big nut tree beside the window. He climbed up the tree. He saw a big place on the top of the tree.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	i	xiii	xii	ix	xiv	ii	vi	v	vii	iii	x	iv	xi

Do you know from where the Olympic Games were originated? The Olympic Games were named after the town of Olympic in Greece. It was in Olympia where the games were first held long before the Christian era began. In those days, Greece was divided into many cities and men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time. The Greek warriors tried to have friendship among them. Iphitos invited the best athletes from the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part in athletic contests. There were various items including horse race also. The sports ground was called the stadium. The Olympic Games went in Greek and Roman times. But in 394 A. D., the Roman Emperor stopped the games. For over 1500 years no games were held again. Baron Pierre de Coubertin spread the ancient games among the nations of the world. His suggestion was not immediately accepted. At last, it was succeeded and the first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	iv	vii	viii	ii	x	v	i	vi	ix	xi	xiv	xii	xiii

The Olympic Games were named after the town of Olympia in Greece. It was in Olympia that the games were first held long before the Christian era began. In those days Greece was divided into many cities. Men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time. The Greek warriors tried to outdo their rivals in friendly games and sports. A man named Iphitos became concerned about such wasteful strifes. He hit upon a plan. Iphitos's plan worked well. He invited the best athletes from the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part in athletic contests. At first contests included running and leaping, boxing and wrestling, and throwing the discuss and the javelin. Later, contests with horses were introduced. The sports ground was called the stadium. The Olympic Games went on in Greek and Roman times. But in 394 A.D. the Roman Emperor stopped the games.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

Solution To Model Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	vii	i	x	xii	xi	iv	xiv	vi	ii	xiii	viii	iii	ix

There was a farmer on the deathbed. He called his sons to him. "I am about to leave you, dear sons. But I have something to say to you." "Go to the vineyard and share everything you find there." "There is hidden treasure" they thought. They went to the vineyard and began to dig out the soil. They dug out the soil for many times. They were tired and said, "What is here nonsense?" They returned home angrily. They sowed the grapes seed. There was excellent production of grapes. They could realise the hidden meaning of their father. They learnt that "Industry is the key to success." They wished happy life for their father.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	x	xii	xiv	ii	v	ix	vi	i	iii	xi	viii	xiii	vii

Long ago, there was a Sultan in Bengal. His name was Giasuddin Azam. His capital was at Sonargaon near Dhaka. He was a very just and kind ruler. The Sultan's hobby was hunting. One day he was on hunting deer in the jungle. He shot an arrow aiming at a fawn. The arrow missed aim. By chance it pierced a boy standing in the jungle. The boy instantly died. He was the only son of a widow. The widow was very much shocked. She went to the Quazi and complained against the Sultan for justice. The Quazi called for the Sultan and said, "According to the law of the country, you shall be punished. But if you can please the widow by giving compensation for the loss, you may get rid of the due punishment."

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	i	xii	xiv	ii	v	vi	x	xiii	ix	vii	xi	iv	iii

Jerusalem was more than two hundred miles away from Medina. It was a long Journey. So the caliph took a servant with him. The caliph thought that it would be very hard with servant to walk along the road in this way. So he arranged that both of them would ride and lead the camel by turns. He wore a plain dress and rode on a camel. Everyday the Christian ruler came out of the holy city and stood on the road to look for the caliph. Now the Muslim general and the Christian ruler were waiting eagerly for the caliph. At last, after several days the Muslim general and the Christian ruler saw at a distance some one riding a camel. The servant led the camel by holding the rein. When the camel drew near, the Muslim general announced the arrival of the caliph. The Christian ruler at first did not believe him. The ruler said, "Certainly he is not the caliph." The Muslim general said nothing.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	vi	ii	i	xiii	vii	v	xiv	x	xii	viii		xi	iii

Once upon a time there lived an old farmer. The farmer had three sons. The sons were idle and averse to labour. One day the farmer was on the point of death. He called his sons and said that he was departing from the world. But he had buried all that he had in the vineyard. So as soon as the farmer was dead, they came to the vineyard with spades. They turned over the soil of the vineyard. The ground was thoroughly cultivated. But they found no treasure. They thought that their father had deceived them. The vines yielded plenty of grapes that



year. Then the son realised what treasure their father had buried for them. They lastly understood that labour brings good luck.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii	iv	i	vii	iii	v	viii	vi	ix	xi	x	xiii	xii	xiv

Kazi Nazrul Islam, our national poet, was born of a poor family in 1899 in the village Churulia of Bardwan in West Bengal. He lost his father at the age of eight. When he was ten, he was admitted to a local primary school. At the age of eleven, Nazrul showed his poetic genius. He fled away from his home to Asansol when he was twelve years old and became a baker's boy. A Muslim sub-inspector of police took this extra-ordinary boy to his village home. From there Nazrul came back to Asansol and joined a local high school. Then he studied at Darirampur High School. The First World War broke out in 1914 and he joined the Army at the age of nineteen. Even in the Army life he went on composing literary works. After the war, he returned from the battle field and began to write poems. His famous poem 'Bidrohi' was published in 1920. At the age of twenty two, Nazrul edited the bi-weekly paper 'Dhumketu'. He was put into jail for writing a poem called 'Agnibina'. 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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xii	xiii	vi	xiv	v	i	vii	viii	iii	x	xi	ix	ii	iv

The situation went beyond control. The agitated students of Rajshahi University started to jump over the locked gate and to scale the wall. The teachers saw this. So, they requested the guards on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene. They set it on fire. The armed forces saw the situation. They started to take up position against the students. Seeing the armed forces taking position. Dr. Zoha came forward. He requested the armed forces not to open fire on the students. But they did not pay any heed to him. Then he declared that their bullets would pierce his heart first. Finally Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning. Later he was bayonet charged too.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiv	iii	vi	x	i	ii	v	ix	xi	xiii	viii	xii	iv	vii

Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipath in 1526. Babar was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. But his grandson Akbar was the real founder of the Mughal Empire. Akbar ruled for about 50 years. Akbar defeated Himu in the second battle of Panipath in 1556. After the death of Akbar Jahangir became the Emperor of India. Dhaka was named after him. Dhaka became the capital of Bengal during Jahangir's time. His wife Nurjahan was a lady able to rule an Empire. After the death of Jahangir, his son Sha Jahan ascended the throne of Delhi. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal on the grave of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is situated on the Jamuna at Agra. It is one of the wonders of the world. It looks very nice on moonlit nights.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	ii	vi	v	i	iii	x	viii	ix	vii	xiii	xiv	xi	xii

Ismail Hossain came of a poor family. He studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. Finding no other way he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Center. 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. Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Thus Ismail has changed his lot. He is very happy to be self-sufficient. It has been possible through hard labour and systematic cultivation. Now he deserves national recognition for his outstanding success.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	xii	iv	xiii	xi	vi	vii	i	iii	ii	x	v	xiv	ix

Robert Browning is a famous poet. He was born on May 7, 1812. He was educated at home under his father's guidance. His father encouraged him to build up his career. In 1831 Browning left England and visited Russia. On his return, he published his first book of poetry "Paracelsus" in 1835. "Paracelsus" drew the attention of the people. About this time he became acquainted with Elizabeth Berret. Their relation developed gradually. They married in 1846. Mrs. Elizabeth Berret became physically ill. Therefore she had to live in Italy all her life for health reasons. She died at Florence in 1861. In 1864 his series of "Men an women" was published.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	ix	x	xi	i	vi	vii	xiv	ii	iii	iv	xiii	xii	viii

Once there was an emperor. Some of his subjects in a distant province revolted against him. "Come then," said he, "follow me and I shall destroy enemies." He marched against the enemies but they submitted on his arrival. All now expected that he would punish them severely. But instead of doing so, he treated them with mildness and humanity. "Sir", said his Chief Minister, "You promised to destroy your enemies." "But we see that you have pardoned them all and even bestowed favours upon some of them". Is this the way you kept your word? "I promised," replied the Emperor, "to destroy my enemies". But these men are not longer my enemies. "I have made friends of them". And we can turn or enemies into friends by kindness. "So my promise has not been broken." Like this Emperor, we also should overcome evil with good.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	iii	vii	x	ii	iv	xii	xiv	ix	xiii	viii	vi	i	xi

Have you ever heard the name of Abraham Lincoln? He was the President of the United States of America. On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him. The train was carrying him to a place. The place is called Gettysburg. He was going there to speak at a meeting. In the train,

he was busy writing something. He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelop. On the envelop, it was what he was going to say at the meeting. In fact, the speech on the envelop is now famous as "Gettysburg Address." It is one of the finest and the shortest speeches in the English language. The last words of the speech are: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth". These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country it is.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiv	xiii	iv	iii	ii	i	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	xi	xii	x

Stephen Hawking was born in an educated family. He is considered the greatest Physicist after Einstein. He wrote a book, 'A Brief History of Time : From the Big Bangs to the Present Times'. In it he explains cosmology for the general public. It became famous. It established his reputation as a great scientist. He is famous for his investigations into the origins of the universe. He got his Ph. D. in Cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old. He got married in 1963. He is very skilled in Mathematics from an early age. He was also very skilled in theoretical Physics. He had a brilliant result. So he was able to join Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. Thus he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii	vii	i	iii	iv	v	vi	xi	x	ix	xiii	xii	viii	xiv

George Washington was the first President of the U.S.A. He was born in 1732 in Virginia. His family used to cultivate tobacco in their estates in Virginia. When George Washington was twenty years old, he took over these estates and lived a comfortable life. In 1752 France and Britain started war. Then George Washington left his estates and joined the English forces. He soon made a good name for himself as a brilliant officer. In 1773 the unpleasant incident known as Boston Tea Party took place between the Americans and the British. Thirteen colonies joined into a Congress in 1774. In 1775 some English troops were attacked and a war broke out. In 1776 the colonies formally declared themselves Independent. Peace treaty was signed between America and Britain In 1783. When England and France made peace he went to his home of Virginia to live happily. In 1789 Washington became the first President of the United States.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	vi	xiii	ix	xii	i	viii	xi	v	ii	xiv	iii	x	vii

The Magi were the three wise men of the East. They brought gift to the infant Jesus. They were led by a star to the stable of Bethlehem where Jesus was born. They introduced the custom of giving Christmas presents. Being wise their gifts were, no doubt, wise and these proved their love and respect for the babe in manger. Similar is the case with the Christmas presents of Jim and Della. Della sold her beautiful hair to buy a platinum fob chain for her husband's gold watch. Jim on the other hand, sold his gold watch to buy a set of beautiful combs for his wife. Out of their true love, they had sacrificed their dearest possession in order to buy Christmas present. But it was an irony of fate that their presents became useless. The worldly wise men may think that Jim and Della sacrificed their treasures most unwisely. They

may call them fools. But, actually, Jim and Della are the wisest of all who give and receive gifts. They are the Magi of the day.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii	i	x	iv	viii	v	xiv	vii	vi	ix	iii	xii	xi	xiii

One day a rich man lost his purse. He thought that the purse had been stolen by someone of his servants. He could not detect the actual thief. He made a complaint before the judge. The judge summoned all the servants. All of them denied the charge. The judge then hit upon a plan to detect the thief. He gave all of them the sticks of equal length and asked to submit the sticks on the following day. The judge also told that the stick of the thief would increase in an inch. All the servants went home and kept their stick as it was. The servant who stole the purse reduced the length of his stick by an inch. Next day all the servants submitted their sticks to the judge. One stick was found shorter by an inch. The thief was easily detected and sent to jail thereby.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xi	iii	i	v	ii	xiv	xiii	iv	xii	vii	ix	vi	viii	x

Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of modern age. He was born of Jewish parents in Germany, In 1879 A. D. At the age of twenty one, he graduated from the Federal Institute. It was in Zurich. He obtained his doctorate in 1905 A. D. Two years later, he joined a service in Barn. Four years after his doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich. But he resigned the post of the University of Zurich, He resigned the post to become a full professor at a German university. When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933. Einstein was in America as a visiting professor. For Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he didn't return to his homeland. At the request of a group of scientists, he wrote to the American President Roosevelt to use atomic energy in bombs. Einstein became famous for his Theory of Relativity. He received Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 A. D.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	viii	i	vii	ii	iv	iii	xiii	v	xiv	x	xii	ix	xi

Grace Darling was a very brave girl. She lived in a lighthouse with her father. One night there was a terrible storm and a ship was wrecked on the rocks. The sea was so rough that the lighthouse-keeper could not take the boat out to rescue those on board. 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. However, when morning came, Grace Darling could see that a few people were on the ship and waving for help. So she persuaded her father to go to their rescue. She did not think of her own danger. All she wanted to do was to save the poor people on the wreck. Though she was only a young girl, she went with him and helped him to row. It was not easy to get them on board the little boat, because they were nearly frozen and could hardly move. In the end, after a hard struggle she and her father reached them. But at last Grace and her father succeeded in taking the few remaining sailors and passengers to the lighthouse. It was owing to Grace Darling's great courage that these lives were saved.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii	xiv	ix	xi	vi	x	viii	iii	vii	v	xii	xiii	i	iv

Once upon a time there lived a very clever fox in a jungle. One day when Mr. Fox was walking through the jungle he fell into a trap and thus lost his tail. Without his tail Mr. Fox looked very strange and foolish. "What am I going to do?" he cried. 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. "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?" "Yes we do" they all replied. "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." "Look here is a knife. I have used it myself. Now you can use it too. You will look nice and clean too." "You didn't use a knife", said the Wise Old Fox, "You fell into a trap and lost your tail." Now you want us to lose our tails. Look, my brothers does Mr. Fox look beautiful? "He looks strange", said one fox. "And foolish too", said another. He felt very sad and ashamed.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	v	iv	i	ii	vi	viii	ix	vii	x	xiii	xii	xiv	xi

Alexander Fleming was born in 1881 in Scotland. Fleming was seven among the eight children of his parents. His parents were farmers. They lived in countryside. Fleming helped in sheep rearing even when he was not old enough to go to school. When he was five years old he started going to the neighbourhood school. This school had only about fifteen students and one teacher. Everything in this school was quite informal. Classes were usually held by the bank of the nearby river. When Fleming was ten, he moved to a bigger school at Danvel. It was four miles away from his first school. He had to walk four miles everyday. It was quite tiring. But Fleming, the future scientist, loved every minute of his daily walk.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vii	xii	xi	ii	iv	vi	x	xiii	xiv	i	v	viii	ix	iii

There was a village named Somal. It was a remote village. The villagers were enchanted by a man. His name was Nambi. He lived in a temple at the edge of the village. He passed his daytime under the banyan tree in front of the temple. He was so ignorant that he could not tell his age. But he could make up stories. His stories were of great interest. He used to tell stories to the people of the village. Before telling a story, he used to lit a lamp in the niche of the tree. One day he could not continue his story. After a few days he called all the villagers and told them something. He never spoke in the rest of his life.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	ii	v	i	iii	ix	xiii	xi	viii	xii	xiv	vii	vi	x

Do you know Joynul Abedin? He was born at a village in Kishoreganj in 1914. His father Tamij Uddin was a police officer. He did not like the hard and fast rules of schools. So, he

drew pictures secretly. At the age of fifteen, he went to Kolkata. He was in search of an art school there. At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Govt. Art College. In 1938, he became first class first in the Art College. He drew a lot of pictures of famine during the Second World War in 1939. His pictures were internationally praised. His name and fame spread all over the world. He was awarded gold medal in All India Art Exhibition. He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	xi	ii	xiv	xiii	x	ix	xii	iv	v	iii	i	vii	viii

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. So the boy had the best education that could be given him in the town. The boy's name was William Shakespeare. Strange to say that we do not know much about Shakespeare's early life. Shakespeare's father was a well-to-do citizen of Stratford. His mother's name was Mary Arden. After he left school, he became a lawyer's clerk. Again we are told that he was apprenticed to a butcher. Others say that he was a school master. He was a successful businessman. He got work in a theatre company. He observed the ways of the players. We know that he married Anne Hathway. When he was still a young man, Shakespeare left his wife and family and went to London.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii	iv	vii	ix	v	i	viii	vi	x	xiv	xii	iii	xiii	xi

Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul. Her earlier name was Agnes. She was born in 1910 at Skopje, a small village in Yugoslavia. She was an Albanian by birth but she became an Indian. She came to India in 1928 for serving the people. She started her life in Calcutta as a teacher in a convent school. Then she became an Indian citizen. At eighteen she decided to become a nun. She began to render service to the down trodden. During this period she was left for the poor. She established Nirmal Hriday at Kalighat in Calcutta. It became the shelter for the sufferers. Her activities spread all over the world. She was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ii	iv	iii	viii	x	xiv	ix	xii	vi	xi	xiii	v	vii	i

There was an African King. He was very proud. One day, an old Negro came to him. The Negro said to the King, "All men are servants to one another". "So I am your servant, am I?" said the King. "Prove it before sunset or I will kill you." The Negro said, "Very well". Just then a beggar came. "Let me go and give the poor man something to eat", said the Negro. But as he went towards the beggar, his walking stick dropped from his hand. The King picked it up and handed it back to the Negro. The Negro laughed merrily. "What happened?" asked the King, The Negro said, "You now see how all men are servants to one another, I am serving the beggar and you are serving me".

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	viii	xi	i	xiv	ix	ii	xii	vii	iv	x	iii	v	xiii

Socrates soon became very popular. Young men gathered round him. Socrates was never tired of teaching them. These young people learnt from the great teacher such knowledge as is remembered even today all over the world. Some of the youths became very devoted to him. Now there were some people in Athens who did not like his teachings. They were also jealous of the great popularity of Socrates among people. They turned against him and became his bitter enemies. They were men in authority with great influence. So they plotted to get rid of him. These people brought some charges against Socrates. One of the charges was that he was educating the traitors. Another charge was that he was corrupting the young men of the city of Athens. So Socrates was arrested and put on trial.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xii	ii	xiii	xi	v	iii	iv	xiv	ix	x	vii	i	vi	viii

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

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiv	viii	iii	iv	i	vi	xi	ii	ix	x	xiii	xii	vii	v

A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village. He was very inquisitive about things around him. People soon got tired when they talked to him. Because he always asked, "Why, why, why." Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answers. The boy often undertook some risky adventures. For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see now it could burn. His father got angry for this kind of activity. But at the same time he was proud of the young boy. But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy. And that person was his loving mother. Do you know who this boy was? He was Thomas Alva Edison. He was born in a village of Milan in the United States of America on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February, 1847.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	vi	iv	viii	i	vii	v	x	xii	xi	ix	ii	xiv	xiii

Jagadishchandra Bose was a true son of Bangladesh. J.C. Bose was born in the district of Dhaka on November 30, 1858. His father, Bhagabanchandra was a Deputy Magistrate. He was noted for his independence of character and love for the common people of Bengal. He tried to give Jagadish the best education then available in India. At an early age he sent him to Kolkata St. Xavier's School. This was a vital step in his career. Here he came under the influence of Father Lafont, a great scientist. After graduation, Jagadish proceeded to England and joined Christ Church College, Cambridge. 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. Jagadish had no hesitation in refusing this offer with contempt. Jagadish was posted to the Presidency College as a Professor of physics. Here he served without a break for thirty years. Jagadish Bose died in 1937, bequeathing his entire wealth and property to the service of science and humanity.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	ii	viii	xiv	xiii	iii	i	vii	xii	ix	v	xi	x	vi

Once an American, a Frenchman and an Englishman had been to Mexico City, the capital of Mexico. They hired a taxi and began their journey. They said eagerly, "Let us enjoy the sight seeing." The American was proud of the tall buildings of New York. So, he said to others, "Do you know that the Empire State Building was built in three months?" "O great!" The Frenchman was astonished to hear this, "But do you know our Eiffel Tower was built in only one month?" said the Frenchman. "What a great interest!" said the Englishman. "Do you know Buckingham Palace in London was built in only two weeks?" the Englishman asked with pride. They were passing along the road adjacent to a tall building. The Englishman asked the Mexican driver, "What's that?" "I do not know", answered the driver. "Are you speaking having sense?" "Yes, being Ok. It was not there yesterday."

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vii	xi	v	viii	iii	xiv	i	iv	ix	ii	vi	xii	x	xiii

One day a young boy came to the house of a rich lady. He offered to work as a servant. The boy appeared smart, diligent, mild and well-behaved. So the lady engaged him to work at her house without investigation. He was always at the lady's command. She also found him working hard and doing his duties honestly and faithfully. She therefore looked upon him as an honest and faithful boy and was highly pleased with him. One day it so happened that the boy was quite alone at the lady's dressing room. He saw that there was none in the room. He saw the beautiful things in the room. A good watch set with diamond caught his eyes. A wish arose in his mind "Ah if I had such a one!" He then looked about. He eagerly took it in his hand.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	ix	x	i	xiii	viii	iii	xiv	ii	xi	vii	xii	v	iv

Once there lived a shrewed barber in a village. The barber pretended to know everything. He was a false doctor. Patients used to come to him from far and near for treatment. The barber



treated them in their illness. They complained of this and that. Finding no other way the poor people called in him. He was a specialist in treating boils. He could treat the boil in three ways. Cutting boils was to him very simple. He would operate boils with his rajor. The patients would cry aloud in pain. Some of his patients were cured. Then he prided himself on his success.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	vi	i	v	vii	viii	iii	ix	x	xii	xiv	xi	xiii	ii

Once there lived a happy cobbler. He passed his days in working and singing from morning till night. A rich neighbour of his was a banker. The banker one day said to him. "How much a year do you earn?" The cobbler laughed and said. "Sir I live from hand to mouth." Each day somehow brings its meal and I am happy. The banker then said, "I have resolved to place you above the fear of want." He gave him one thousand pounds, He said to preserve the pounds carefully and use in time of need. The cobbler had never seen so much money at a time in his life before. He buried the money in the earth. But alas! he buried his happiness with it too.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	vii	ii	viii	iii	i	ix	v	xi	xiii	vi	xiv	x	xii

Jack certainly wasn't rich. All that he and his poor mother had in the world was one cow. And the day came when that cow stopped giving milk. Jack's mother decided to sell the cow. His mother instructed him to get as much money as he could. Jack and his mother could have lived on that money for some weeks. Then they would have been penniless again. But that wasn't the way it worked out. On the way to market Jack met a funny old man. He offered him five beans for his cow. In those days you could buy a whole sack of beans for two pence farthing. Five beans weren't worth much more than a sneeze. And they were rather dry up beans. The little old man said that they were magic beans.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
x	viii	iii	xiv	v	vi	vii	ii	xiii	xi	xii	ix	iv	i

"How much do you love me?"-Lear asked his second daughter, Regan. Regan was the wife of the Duke of Cornwall. She declared, "Sir, I love you as much as my sister does." My love for you will never change. Regan's answer pleased the old king. And he gave her also a third of his kingdom. Then it was the turn of Cordelia to speak. She was the youngest and most favourite daughter. King Lear expected her to speak even more laughingly than her sisters had done. "Well", the king said to her, "What can you say Cordelia?" "Nothing", she answered. The king was astonished at the answer. "Nothing will come of nothing", he said sternly. However, Cordelia just stood there and said nothing.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	vii	v	ii	ix	xii	xi	xiii	xiv	i	x	viii	vi	iv

Jerusalem was a holy place for the Muslims. It was holy for Christians too. A crusade took place between the Muslims and the Christians. Gazi Salahuddin was a great warrior. He was a great ruler too. He had led the Muslims. On the other hand Richard led the Christian side. He was a general and a great warrior too. He was the king of England. The battle took place in time. Both the Muslims and Christians were fighting fiercely. Suddenly an arrow hit Richard's horse. It gave a piercing neigh and the horse died on the spot. But Richard still continued fighting on foot.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	iv	x	vii	iii	ix	xii	i	xi	xiv	v	xiii	ii	vi

Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest. Some of them had to be abandoned. Many climbers who took part in them lost their lives. Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and his companion Tenzing Nork from Nepal led an expedition in 1953. The expedition set out on March 10. As the climbers were going up, they set up camps at different places. They left some of their men and supplies in those camps. The highest camp was set up at 27,000 feet. Only Hillary and Tenzing reached that height. But the top was still 2000 feet away. They went up and up. After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top on 10 May. They must have felt excited when they stood there. They have gone down in history as the conquerors of the highest mounts in the world.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	ii	x	i	vii	iii	xiv	iv	v	xiii	viii	xii	ix	xi

Hercules was the strongest man in the world. He lived in a country called Greece. When he was a baby, he was very strong. Once an enemy sent two snakes to eat him. They crept into his room while he was asleep. Hercules woke up. He held the throats of the snakes in his hands. Then they could not bite him. He squeezed and squeezed with his strong wrists. The snakes were dead. Hercules thus showed his strength from his early days. When he became young he also showed much strength. Once he annoyed the king of that country. But he dared not kill him.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	iv	xii	i	vii	x	ii	xiv	vi	xiii	v	xi	iii	ix

Doctor Lemuel Gulliver always loved adventure. When he was offered the position of ship's doctor, he accepted it gladly. One fine morning in May 1699, the young doctor boarded the sailing ship 'Antelope'. For many weeks all went well. But one day a terrible storm arose, The 'Antelope' was caught in the waves and sank. What happened to his shipmates, he never knew. But he himself managed to swim to an island. He dragged himself up on the shore and fell into a deep sleep. He slept for a long time. He woke up and tried to stand up. But he could not move. He discovered that his hands and feet were fastened down. Then he was horrified to feel some small creatures creeping along his left leg up to his chest.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	ii	vii	x	xii	vi	viii	ix	xiii	xi	iii	xiv	iv	i

Mr. Robertson is a lawyer. He doesn't like people who talk too much. He himself prefers to speak very little. He doesn't have a beard. But he has an enormous moustache of which he is very proud. He says it makes him look important. He has a snub nose and a square chin. He doesn't have a lot of hair on his head. But he isn't bald either. His hair is not straight but curly. He is in his fifties and loves to eat. In fact trying out different types of food is one of his favourite hobbies. He is a serious person. But sometimes he can make you laugh.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xii	iii	vi	ii	x	viii	xiii	xiv	iv	i	v	ix	vii	xi

It was July 20, 1969. Three American astronauts were waiting in a spaceship called Apollo-11. The astronauts were Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins. They were sitting on the top of a rocket that was 36-storey high. The astronauts were about to go on a great journey. Their destination was the moon, a quarter of a million miles away. The final countdown began, five-four-three-two-one. Then the astronauts fired the rockets and blasted off into the outer space. They travelled at great speed. Just 76 hours later they were orbiting the moon. At first, Neil Armstrong touched on the ground of the moon. Mr Armstrong was really excited to see the moon. Finally the dream came true. It was really unbelievable.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ix	xi	viii	xiv	i	xii	x	xiii	ii	v	vii	iii	vi	iv

Ibn-I-Batuta was a great Muslim explorer. He was a native of Morocco and lived in the 14th century. You might have heard the name of Marco Polo. Ibn-I-Batuta travelled even more than Marco Polo. He travelled for more than thirty years visiting many Asian and African countries. He wrote down all that he saw. Once on a voyage to China he lost his way and found himself in the Maldiv Islands. He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him. He boarded a ship for Chittagong. It took him almost six months to reach Chittagong. From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet. Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him. They said that they were sent by Shah Jalal to receive him. Ibn-I-Batuta became very pleased hearing it.

**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.  $1 \times 14 = 14$**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	xii	i	iii	vi	ix	ii	viii	xiii	xiv	xi	iv	vii	x

There lived a rich man who had only one child. She was very lovely and beautiful. She could not speak. Doctors told him to try to make her laugh. None could make her laugh. The father tried his best. His friends also tried but failed. One evening the girl and her father were walking in the garden. But she always remained worried. Suddenly they saw a boy carrying something. Seeing it the girl began to laugh. The man became delighted. He ordered the boy to come near him. He asked the boy why he was carrying it on his back.

Solution To Model Questions

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	viii	i	ix	xiii	iii	x	ii	v	xi	vi	xiv	xii	vii

Many years ago there lived a king named Solomon. He was very wise and helped people in many ways. The Queen of Sheba heard about the name and fame of King Solomon. She could not believe that he was so wise and wealthy. She decided to visit his country and meet him personally. So, the Queen came to King Solomon's palace. The Queen brought with her hundred servants who carried many fine presents. She also brought with her some artificial flowers. Among them there were some real flowers also. The Queen asked the courtiers to find out the real ones. The flowers were beautiful and looked alike. They failed to differentiate. King Solomon watched some bees flying over some flowers. At once he realized those flowers to be real.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vii	iv	vi	xii	i	v	iii	viii	x	ix	xi	xiii	xiv	ii

Once upon a time there lived a young bachelor in the city of Baghdad, who was by trade a porter. One day as he sat in the market place leaning idly against his basket, a young woman stopped before him. She was dressed in rare silks and cloaked in a gold embroidered mantle of Mosul brocade. Then she gently raised her veil. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of perfect beauty. Lift up your basket porter, she said in a sweet voice, and follow me. At once the porter took up his basket and followed her, thinking to himself. He took up his basket and followed her until she stopped at a fruiterer's. She bought Syrian apples and Ottoman quinces. "This is indeed a blessed day!", Until she stopped at the door of a house and knocked. The door was opened by a Christian. She bought a measure of olives and two casks of wine from the Christian. These she put into the basket and said to the porter; follow me. By Allah thought the porter, "This is surely my lucky day!"

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
viii	xi	vii	x	iv	xii	ii	vi	xiv	v	iii	i	xiii	ix

Wole Soyinka is a Nigerian playwright and poet. He was born in Abekota in 1934. He was educated in Ibadan University, Nigeria. He studied the theatre in London, He was also educated in Leeds University, England. His play " The Invention" was published in London, He returned to Ibadan in 1960. His play "A Dance of the Forests" was performed after his return. 'The Lion and the Jewel"—a satirical comedy was published in 1963. In his comedy he shows the western civilisation as a threat to individuality. His first novel was published in 1964. He also published "Idanre and Other Poems" in 1964. His final work was "The Road". He became the director of the School of Drama at the University of Ibadan in 1969.

**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**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vii	iv	vi	ix	ii	v	x	i	iii	viii	xi	xii	xiv	xiii

There was once a king in Persia called Shahryar. He was greatly attached to his beautiful and gifted queen. He trusted her in a great measure. But the queen was an unprincipled woman and was habitually unfaithful to her husband during his absence from home. When the king was convinced of her faithlessness he was filled with grief and anger. He killed the queen and the man she was in love with. With a view to mitigating his sorrow he left his kingdom and began to travel about the foreign countries. All his various adventures led him to the conclusion that all women were essentially evil and ought to be killed. So he returned to his kingdom with the intention of killing as many women as he could. He compelled his courtiers to supply him with a beautiful girl to be his bride. He would then marry the girl and cut off her head the next morning. The process of marrying a girl one day and killing her the next day continued for a long time. All parents with grown-up daughters were fleeing from the capital. At last the king became disappointed.

**Solution to  
Board Questions -  
2003-2012**

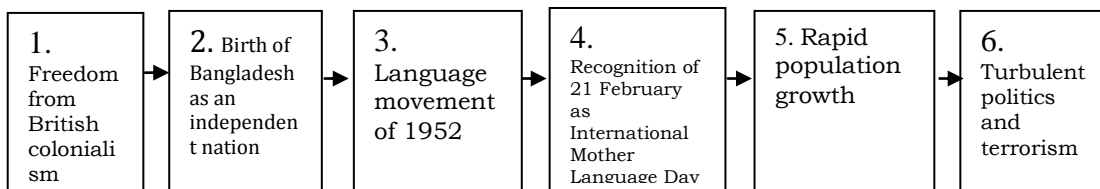
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**DHAKA BOARD-2012**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**

**English First Paper**

1. (a) lying (b) unsafe (c) differ (d) reduce (e) to
2. (a) True, (b) False. **Corr. Inf.** The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is active, (c) False. **Corr. Inf.** The experts are concerned about the recurrence of earthquakes, (d) True, (e) True
3. (a) geographically (b) alarming (c) safety of (d) precautionary (e) abides by
4. (a) unsafe buildings in Dhaka, (b) Bangladesh lying in active earthquake zone. (c) recent recurrence of earthquake, (d) negligence of building code, (e) development of building code by RAJUK.
5. (a) The achievements Bengalis made in the last few decades are the birth of Bangladesh as an independent nation, recognition of 21 as February a International Mother Language Day and development in the field of literature, arts and culture.  
(b) The negative things that our society has experienced after independence are poverty, disasters due to natural calamities, rapid population growth, turbulent politics etc.  
(c) We are proud of Kazi Nazrul Islam because he raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.  
(d) In the passage poverty has been termed as an ever present specter.  
(e) Before its emergence as a free country Bangladesh experienced British colonial rule.
6. (a) freedom/ independence/ liberty (b) exploitation / domination / oppression repression/ grip/ control/ suppression/ deprivation / torture/ injustice (c) achieved/ got/ attained/ acquired/ gained (d) problems/ troubles / obstacles /impediments/ barriers/ bars/ hurdles/ hindrances (e) overcome/ get rid of / address/ remove/ solve
7. We became independent in 1971. Before that we were under British colonial and Pakistani rule. In spite of being free, our life is often shaped by tragedy. Natural disasters, poverty, malnutrition, terrorism also prevail in our country. But we are proud of Kazi Nazrul Islam and the 21 February as international mother language day.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) been (b) source (c) varied (d) numerous (e) even (f) enjoyable (g) distance (h) shown / showed (j) informative
10. (a) interrelated/ interlinked/ interconnected (b) surroundings/ environment (c) ecology (d) complex/ complicated (e) form/ existing/ living (f) hang/ stay/ remain/ exist/ live (g) dynamic (h) altering/ changing (i) destruction/loss/ annihilation/ burning (down)/ cutting (down)/ damage (j) consequence(s)/ impact/ effect(s)
11. (i) Education in our country is passing through a stage of crisis.  
 (ii) Campus violence has become almost a daily affair in Bangladesh.  
 (iii) It appears that students are in colleges and universities only to be engaged in violence.  
 (iv) The impact of such violence can hardly be ignored.  
 (v) It may easily be said that Bangladesh is already educationally backward.  
 (vi) The teachers and guardians are getting concerned about the welfare of the students.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ix	xi	viii	x	xii	xiv	xiii	i	iii	ii	iv	vi	v	vii

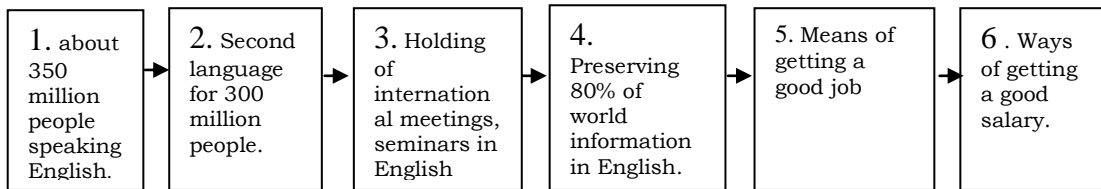
**COMILLA BOARD-2012**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) revealed (b) awareness (c) reciprocated (d) patronised (e) fashionable.
2. (a) True, (b) **False. Corr. Inf.** Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor sports to advertise their products. (c) **False. Corr. Inf.** Meeting people from different countries creates universal brotherhood. (d) True (e) True.
3. (a) organization (b) acquaintance with (c) popularity (d) contribution to (e) entertaining.
4. **A list of five positive aspects of international sport is given below:**  
 (a) Giving products international recognition.  
 (b) Worldwide source of entertainment.  
 (c) Chance to share feelings, opinions and friendship among the nations.  
 (d) Helps to break down prejudice.  
 (e) Developing international relationship.
5. (a) The passage is about the importance of learning English.  
 (b) Companies provide English language training for their staff to make them efficient.  
 (c) About 300 million people use English as a second language.  
 (d) English is so important as an international language because of its widespread use all over the world.  
 (e) By the phrase ‘good working knowledge’ we understand the proficiency in English.



6. (a) needed/ required/ employed/ chosen (b) training (c) wonder (d) knowledge/ efficiency/ proficiency (e) believed/ considered.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



7. The importance of English needs no describing. According to a statistics about 350 million people speak English as the first language and another 300 million use it as the second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and many international organizations. International meetings, trade, business are done through English. Today more than 80% of all the information in the world’s computers is in English. Today different organisations need the service of people having good command over English. English helps a person to get a good job and good salaries.

9. (a) needs (b) important (c) development (d) knowledge (e) educated (f) healthy (g) Education (h) enables (i) choice/ choices (j) ability.

10. (a) destroy (b) down (c) endanger/ harm/ affect (d) turn (e) absorb/ reduce (f) will (g) warmer/ hotter (h) result (i) melt (j) coastal/ low-lying/ huge.

11. (i) Albert Einstein is one of the greatest scientists of modern age.  
 (ii) He was born of a Jewish parents in Germany in 1879 A.D.  
 (iii) At the age of twenty one he graduated from the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich.  
 (iv) He obtained his doctorate in 1905 A. D.  
 (v) He took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich in 1909.  
 (vi) He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ix	xi	viii	x	xii	xiv	xiii	i	iii	ii	iv	vi	v	vii

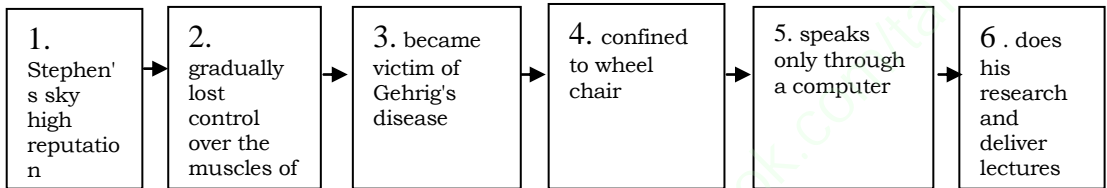
**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2012**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) used to (b) separated / separated from (c) result / result from (d) bringing up (e) influence / decide
2. (a) True, (b) **False. Corr. Inf.** The psychological problems of children are increasing in western countries/ in the west, (c) **False. Corr. Inf.** In the pre-

industrial period, both husbands and wives were the decision-makers, (d) True, (e) True.

3. (a) depended on (b) contribute to (c) are shared by / are being shared by (d) raising (e) is noticed / is being noticed / is noticeable
4. (i) cook foods in the family  
(ii) wash cloths in the family  
(iii) look after the family  
(iv) give birth to children  
(v) rear children
5. (a) Fate is hostile to Stephen Hawking.  
(b) Stephen has been confined to a wheel-chair because he became a victim of Gehrig's disease.  
(c) He carries out his work by using his computer.  
(d) He lives with his wife and three daughters.  
(e) The tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow down Stephen from his work.
6. (a) got / earned / achieved / attained / had gained / acquired (b) attacked (c) lost / was loosing / started loosing (d) stop / frustrate / dishearten / discourage / slow down / refrain from / disappoint (e) is carrying out / is carrying on / carries out / carries on / is continuing / is doing / does / is performing / performs
7. Stephen Hawking is the greatest scientist of modern time. He has been confined to the wheel chair since 1972. He has no power to control his body except some limited movement of his hands and head. He can speak only through a computer. Voice synthesizer converts his messages into sounds. In spite of his physical disabilities, he continued his research work as well as delivering lecture by using computer.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) went (b) boost (c) given (d) needed (e) be brought (f) closed (g) included/ Organized (h) develop (i) organizing / including (j) failure / failing
10. (a) element / ingredient / component (b) throwing / dumping / putting (c) use (d) get / are (e) polluted (f) poisonous (g) waste (h) standing / built / existing / situated (i) responsible / accountable / liable (j) kinds / sorts / types
11. (i) The role of woman in nation-building cannot be denied any more in the present situation of the world.

- (ii) It is not possible for any nation to reach its goal without allowing the women folk to play their active role.
- (iii) There was a time when women were looked upon without any dignity and honour.
- (iv) They were the only instrument to serve the family affairs.
- (v) But with the progress of civilization the outlook and attitude of the world towards women has been changed.
- (vi) This is true not only for the western countries but also for the Islamic countries as well.

**12.**

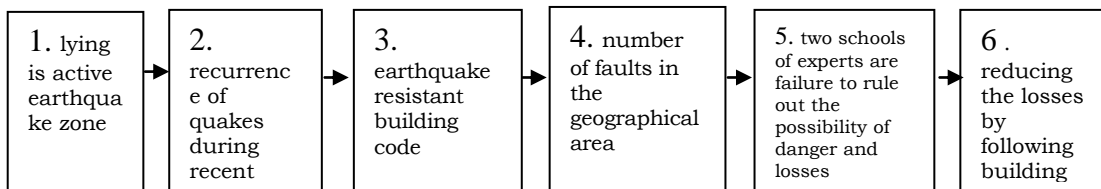
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	i	iv	ii	ix	iii	vii	viii	xi	x	vi	xiv	xii	xiii

**JESSORE BOARD-2012**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

- 1. (a) conspicuous (b) conventional (c) Western (d) dying out (e) attract
- 2. (a) **False. Corr. Inf.** People stick to listening newer forms of entertainment.  
(b) True, (c) **False. Corr. Inf.** Now a days a TV is within the reach of working class people. (d) False. **Corr. Inf.** Young generations have started to love music.  
(e) True.
- 3. (a) difference between (b) entertainment of / in (c) importance of (d) educational  
(e) fusion
- 4. **A LIST OF FIVE ENTERTAINMENT OF PAST:**  
(i) snake charming (ii) puppet show (iii) jatra (iv) jarigan  
(v) sharigan and kabigan
- 5. (a) Earthquake is a violent shaking of the earth for replacement of rocks.  
(b) The buildings of Dhaka are not safe at all in the event of an earthquake because most of the buildings are not built by following earthquake resistant building code.  
(c) The experts are alarmed by the possibility of an earthquake by the recurrence of quakes.  
(d) 'Fault lines' means the area or zone which is not correctly identified for the possibility of earthquake.  
(e) 'RAJUK' believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.
- 6. (a) taken (b) conscious / aware (c) to (d) given/ advised (e) measures.

7. Experts have not given any straight answer about the safety of the buildings in city of Dhaka. They have advised to follow earthquake resistant building code to minimize the losses. There are two schools of experts who are divided in their opinions about earthquake. None of the schools rules out the major possibility of earthquake and dangers that might be connected with it. "RAJUK" is responsible for the planned development of Dhaka city by following earthquake resistant building code.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) international (b) speak (c) purpose (d) communicate (e) variety (f) based (g) four (h) require (i) items (j) communicative

10. (a) organization (b) projects (c) mortality (d) awareness (e) nutrition (f) training (g) creating (h) provide / ensure (i) people (j) promote / facilitate

11. (i) Mr. Robertson is a lawyer.  
 (ii) He does not like people who talk much.  
 (iii) He does not have a beard but he has a moustache.  
 (iv) He says it makes him look important.  
 (v) His hair is not straight but curly.  
 (vi) He is in his fifties and loves to eat.

12.

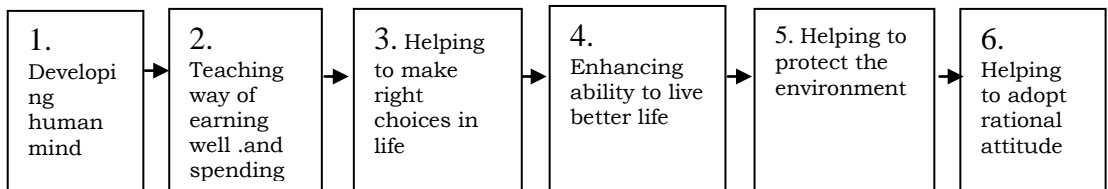
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iv	vii	xi	ix	xiv	xii	ii	xiii	vi	iii	x	viii	v	i

**SYLHET BOARD-2012**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) sound pollution (b) physics (c) urban areas (d) noisiest (e) sound  
 2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) True, (d) **FALSE. Corr. Inf.** Sounds exceeding 70 decibels are harmful to us. (e) True.  
 3. (a) used for (b) Raising (c) noisier (d) hearing (e) are exposed to  
 4. **A list of five things that cause sound pollution is given below :**  
 (a) Growth of urban population, (b) Increasing use of machines, (c) Factory works, (d) Truck driving, (e) Primary school teaching.

5. (a) The poor socio-economic condition is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh.  
 (b) If all people were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life.  
 (c) The illiterate people aren't aware of health, sanitation and population control.  
 (d) Education teaches people the way of earning well and spending well.  
 (e) Many illiterate people don't have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
6. (a) thought / considered (b) having / getting / receiving / acquiring / proper (c) free  
 (d) effect / light / impact (e) awareness / consciousness
7. Education is very essential for any kind of development. It is education which provides a man with the knowledge of health and sanitation. It also helps to lead a healthy and planned life. Education helps to make the right choice in life and to perform his/her duties properly. It provides us with enlightened awareness of things which are essential for social development.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) Although (b) see (c) touch (d) developed (e) called (f) way (g) bears (h) dots (i) tips (j) printed
10. (a) element (b) dumping / throwing (c) use (d) washed (e) get / are (f) polluted / contaminated (g) toxic / poisonous (h) throwing / dumping (i) standing / built / made (j) responsible / liable
11. (i) We try to keep our apartment clean.  
 (ii) Our family is on very good terms with their family.  
 (iii) They drag chairs around day and night.  
 (iv) These sounds can be easily avoided.  
 (v) We are not used to these sorts of sounds.  
 (vi) I have tried many times to tell them to give it up.

**12.**

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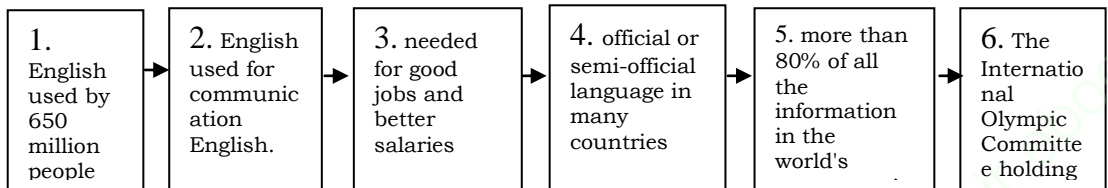
**BARISAL BOARD-2012  
 ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**

**English First Paper**

1. (a) four (b) Integrity (c) natural (d) excuse (e) silent

2. (a) **FALSE. Corr. Inf.** Jerry had moral courage to confess his fault, (b) True, (c) True, (d) True (e) **False. Corr. Inf.** Jerry was not used to saying "Thank you".
3. (a) living in (b) carefully (c) failure (d) confessing (e) repaired
4. (a) honest (b) courageous (c) boy of rare personality (d) careful (e) responsible
5. (a) About 350 million people speak English as a first language.  
 (b) More than 60 countries use English as an official or semi-official language.  
 (c) English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders.  
 (d) More than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English.  
 (e) The phrase 'a good working knowledge of English' means to have the knowledge of reading, writing and speaking English very well.
6. (a) needed / required / demanded (b) train (c) wonder / surprise (d) without (e) getting
7. English has got much importance for many reasons. It is widely used to maintain communication with the world. It is learnt and spoken all over the world. English can help us to get good jobs and better salaries. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English that also makes it very important.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) natural (b) cost (c) commit (d) married (e) depend (f) when/ because (g) unbearable (h) very (i) suicide (j) earning
10. (a) to (b) devote (c) printing (d) published (e) man / pioneer (f) books (g) to / about (h) in (i) took (j) available / printed
11. (i) Truthfulness is the greatest of all human virtues.  
 (ii) We must cultivate the habit of speaking the truth.  
 (iii) Otherwise, we will never win the respect of others.  
 (iv) A lie never lies hidden for long.  
 (v) Today or tomorrow it comes to light.  
 (vi) Then the real character of the liar is revealed.

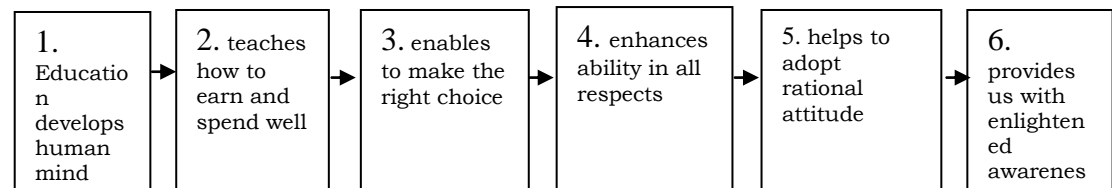
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**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2012  
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**

**English First Paper**

- (a) impression (b) persuaded (c) debates (d) father (e) stay
- (a) True, (b) **False. Corr. Inf.** Rabindranath liked to listen to the debates of the parliament. (c) **False. Corr. Inf.** London created a poor impression on young Rabindranath. (d) **False. Corr. Inf.** Tagore's brother was in Brighton. (e) **False. Corr. Inf.** Mr. Scott's daughters didn't like him from the moment they saw him.
- (a) wrote (b) arrived in (c) listened to (d) paying (e) foggy
- FIVE ASPECTS OF RABINDRANATH IN LONDON :**  
 (a) At first Rabindranath was put up in a lodging house, (b) Then he moved to the house of Mr. Scott, a professional coach, (c) But Scott's daughters were afraid of Tagore first. (d) He joined London University and studied English literature. (e) During this period he visited the Parliament House to listen to debates.
- (a) Poverty is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh.  
 (b) Illiterate people aren't aware of health, sanitation and population control.  
 (c) Education aims at providing people with an enlightened awareness about all things.  
 (d) As illiterate people can't realise the importance of education which is the prerequisite for social development, they lag behind everywhere and remain poor.  
 (e) Education can ensure a better life for all by making them aware of health and planned life.
- (a) regarded / thought / deemed / taken (b) having / receiving / getting (c) free (d) removes / eradicates (e) awareness / consciousness / enlightenment
- Education is the key factor to all kinds of development. Without having education people can't live a planned life. Education provides us with all kinds of awareness. Those who are illiterate lag behind in all purposes. So, in countries like ours we should ensure education for all to ensure social development
- 8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) eating (b) mind (c) satisfy (d) to preserve (e) needs (f) happens (g) knowledge (h) nutrition (i) balanced (j) available
10. (a) like (b) important (c) of / about (d) communicate (e) can / may / should (f) way (g) hesitate (h) when / while (i) mistakes (j) through
11. (i) Khan Jahan Ali found Bagerhet beset with various problems.  
 (ii) He built numerous mosques in Bagerhat.  
 (iii) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is the most magnificent of them.  
 (iv) It was used both as a prayer hall and a Court of Khan Jahan Ali.  
 (v) The Mosque is regarded as one of the architectural beauties of the country.  
 (vi) The UNESCO had declared the mosque as a world Heritage Site.

12.

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OR,

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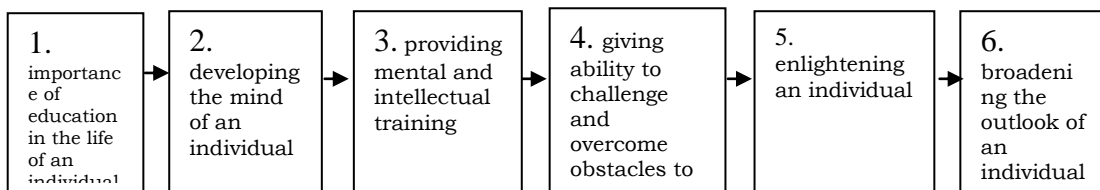
**DINAJPUR BOARD-2012**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) amusement (b) relaxation (c) no longer (d) popular (e) newer
2. (a) **False. Corr. Inf.** Today television has-taken the place of radio. (b) **False. Corr. Inf.** There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Inf.** Folk music is now sung with western instruments, (e) True.
3. (a) significance of (b) existence (c) lost (d) taken by (e) remains
4. **FIVE SOURCES ENTERTAINMENT IN MODEM TIME :**  
 1) Television programmes 2) Satellite channels programmes 3) Folk music with western instruments 4) Modern music blended with melodies of folk and traditional songs 5) Band and pop music.
5. (a) The gradual process of education develops our mind.  
 (b) The purpose of education is to enlightened a man and develop a man's capacity of doing his works. It also ennobles our mind, refines our sensibility and broadens our outlook.  
 (c) Education gives us light which helps make the right choices to go ahead.  
 (d) According to Julius Nyerere, the primary purpose of education is the liberation of man from the restrictions and bad attitude that destroy humanity.  
 (e) We need education for all-round development of the society and to promote humanity and universal brotherhood.



6. (a) ennoble (b) education (c) earned (d) broaden (e) opinion
7. The process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like school, college or university is called education. It helps us overcome all obstacles to progress. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It trains the individuals to make the right choices to go ahead.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) eating (b) mind (c) satisfy (d) preserve (e) needs (f) happens (g) knowledge (h) nutrition (i) balanced (j) available
10. (a) destroy (b) down (c) harm (d) turn (e) absorb (f) will (g) uninhabitable (h) called (i) melt (j) prone / affect
11. (i) One day Jerry broke the axe-handle suddenly.  
 (ii) The authoress came to know the matter from Jerry.  
 (iii) For repairing it she offered Jerry some money.  
 (iv) But Jerry wanted to repair it at his own cost.  
 (v) She said that the wood of the handle was defective.  
 (vi) Only then, he agreed to accept the money from her.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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**DHAKA BOARD-2011  
 ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)  
 English First Paper**

1. (a) means; (b) conscious; (c) effective; (d) practise; (e) as.
2. (a) False. **Corr. Inf.** Acquisition of a language and learning it are different processes, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Corr. Inf.** Knowing the rules of language use is a part of 'explicit' learning, (e) False. **Corr. Inf.** People learn a second language consciously.
3. (a) treated as; (b) naturally; (c) differs from; (d) spontaneity in; (e) competent in.
4. A list of five things about developing communicative competence in a second language is as follows:

- (a) Having conscious knowledge of the language;
- (b) Knowing the rules of language use;
- (c) Being aware of using them;
- (d) Being able to talk about them;
- (e) Practising the language in different circumstances.

5. (a) The four types of pollution mentioned in the passage are air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and odour pollution.

(b) Odour pollution is a kind of pollution which disturbs the sense of smell.

(c) Air gets polluted by the wastes dumped by the factories, the trash burnt and fumes emitted from the vehicles.

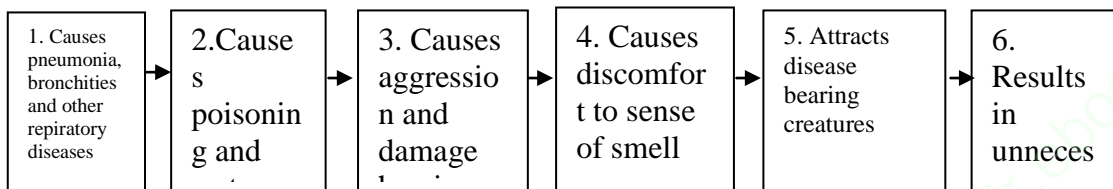
(d) Noise pollution causes aggression and damages hearing to human beings.

(e) The paragraph ends with a determination to control the four kinds of pollution and clean up the environment to prevent unnecessary diseases.

6. (a) elements; (b) pollution; (c) caused; (d) conscious; (e) outcome.

7. Every year millions of people die throughout the world due to pollution. There are four kinds of pollutions in the environment. These are air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and odour pollution. We can easily avoid pollution if we are conscious about it. Thus, we can prevent unnecessary diseases which cause deaths.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) life, (b) alphabetically, (c) find, (d) synonyms, (e) syllable; (f) antonyms; (g) noun; (h) picture; (i) friends; (j) neglect

10. (a) entertainment; (b) sporting; (c) sponsored; (d) pay; (e) advertise; (f) telecast; (g) over; (h) live; (i) coverage; (j) recognition.

11. (i) The culture of a society can easily give a complete picture of life and living of that society.

(ii) The patterns of behaviour of a society also can give some distinct ideas about that society.

(iii) To know the culture of a society we need to study different patterns of it.

(iv) The modes of behaviour in one society differ from those in other societies.

(v) Language, eating habits, etc. in Bangladesh are different from those in Britain.

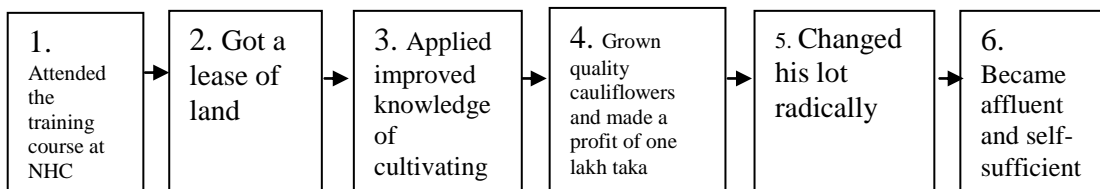
(vi) The existing differences between different cultures are considered cultural differences.

12.

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**COMILLA BOARD-2011**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) decibel; (b) 70; (c) three; (d) physics; (e) milder.
2. (a) False. **Corr. Inf.** Sound pollution is acute in urban areas, (b) True, (c) True, (d) True, (e) False. **Corr. Inf.** Men are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness.
3. (a) noisy; (b) measuring; (c) is called; (d) Development of; (e) noisier.
4. A list of five things that are responsible for the sound pollution is as follows—  
(i) Urban population; (ii) machines; (iii) factories; (iv) airport; (v) trucks.
5. (a) Ismail brought prosperity to his family by his hard work and devotion.  
(b) Ismail gave up his study due to extreme poverty.  
(c) Ismail worked as a labourer before joining the training programme at the NHC.  
(d) Ismail made a profit of one lakh taka by cultivating quality cauliflowers.  
(e) According to the officer-in-charge, Ismail deserved national recognition for his outstanding success.
6. (a) poor, (b) hard; (c) cultivated; (d) quality; (e) self-sufficient.
7. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali was an unemployed youth of a poor family. He gave up his studies while in class eight due to extreme poverty. Then he started working as a labourer. After that, he joined Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and received training in vegetable cultivation. He eventually managed to change his lot by his hard work and devotion.
8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) sectors; (b) women; (c) returns; (d) development; (e) welfare; (f) mothers; (g) children; (h) educated; (i) community; (j) waste.
10. (a) money; (b) lends; (c) women; (d) organizations; (e) created; (f) survey; (g) positive; (h) like; (i) planning; (j) poverty.

11. (i) A large number of people in Bangladesh are unemployed.  
 (ii) It is not possible for the government to give employment to all.  
 (iii) Self-employment is a possible solution to this problem.  
 (iv) It means that people themselves can engage in economic activities.  
 (v) People can train themselves in one or other of these vocation.  
 (vi) The government provides loans and counselling to start earning activity.

12.

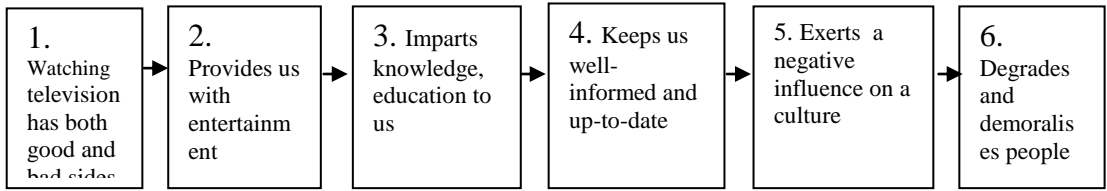
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**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2011**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) diligence; (b) drastically; (c) self-dependent; (d) encouraged; (e) proud.
2. (a) True, (b) False. **Corr. Inf.** He gained a lot of profit by cultivating quality cauliflowers, (c) True, (d) True, (e) False. **Corr. Inf.** The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail's success should be nationally recognised.
3. (a) stricken; (b) labourer; (c) agricultural; (d) for cultivation; (e) self-supported.
4. (i) Ismail Hossain changed his labourous days to the days of happiness.  
 (ii) It happened dramatically within a few years of self-employment.  
 (iii) His fate took a turn when he joined NHC and received training in vegetable cultivation.  
 (iv) He was successful because he was keen, self- motivated and a hard-worker.  
 (v) He made a handsome profit in his second year of production.
5. (a) Television is the most common and widespread source of entertainment. Therefore it is so popular in the present world.  
 (a) Numerous channels telecast a wide range of popular programmes of varied interest.  
 (c) Cultural assault means a violent attack on a culture by another dominant culture and its harmful influence on it.  
 (d) We watch and enjoy live and interesting programmes via channels. They are also informative and educative.  
 (e) The young people are being influenced by western culture as they are being exposed more and more to them.
6. (a) common; (b) has; (c) people; (d) dimension; (e) Watching.
7. Television has appeared as the most available medium of entertainment in today's world. Every household across the world affords to buy it. Television programmes are interesting, popular, educative and useful in many ways, for its learning

aspect. Along with its merit, its issue of cultural impact is highly regarded nowadays. Satellite broadcasting as a new dimension has posed a potential threat to the cultural distinction of the world.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) joyous; (b) flooded; (c) eager; (d) want; (e) remain; (f) becomes; (g) favourite; (h) invited; (i) elders; (j) festive.

10. (a) remarkable; (b) tasks; (c) with/including; (d) helps; (e) few; (f) much; (g) computer; (h) Moreover; (i) different; (j) brain.

11. (i) Mount Everest, which is in the Himalayan Mountains in North India is the highest mountain in the world.

(ii) It was named after an English man George Everest who was the first to survey the Himalayas in 1841.

(iii) Climbing mountains like Everest is difficult and dangerous because there is snow all over and there are snow-slides and cracks under ice and snow.

(iv) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay reached the top on May 10 and have gone into the history as the first conquerors of the highest mountain in the world.

(v) Musa Ibrahim conquered the peak of Everest as the first Bangladeshi mountaineer at 6 AM. on 23 May 2010.

(vi) In spite of all difficulties and dangers the daring mountaineers are not daunted because mountains. Always looks exciting and challenging to them.

12.

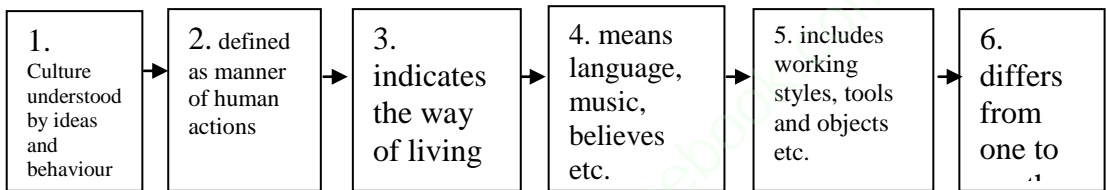
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**DINAJPUR BOARD-2011  
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)  
English First Paper**

- (a) advanced; (b) tiny model; (c) Intimate; (d) magnify; (e) control
- (a) False. **Corr. Inf.** Bonsai is an old form of pot-planting, (b) False. **Corr. Inf.** A Bonsai tree may grow to a height of less than 6 inches, (c) True, (d) False. **Corr. Inf.** Miniature Bonsai tree cannot be larger than 6 inches, (e) True.

3. (a) originated by; (b) responsible for; (c) reduced to; (d) carefully; (e) gave.
4. A list of five steps which are followed in shaping of a Bonsai tree:
  - (i) Tying a Bonsai tree to the bottom of a pot after cutting off one-third of its root.
  - (ii) Burying its root with soil and keep an inch above the soil
  - (iii) Coiling soft branches with wires.
  - (iv) Denying Bonsai tree to grow too high.
  - (v) Letting it grow with a particular shape.
5. (a) The elements are language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing and tools and other objects.  
 (b) Patterns of manner differ from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are understood to be 'cultural differences'.  
 (c) In Latin America people stand apart about 18 to 12 inches from each other while they talk. Because further distance seems unfriendly to them.  
 (d) Some Arabs stand very close to each other to feel the other person's breath while they converse. This mode seems proper and polite to them.  
 (e) British and American society differ from the Latin American society. For example, while talking to each other, British and American people do not come so close to one another, but for Latin Americans further distance than 18 to 12 between seems unfriendly,
6. (a) adapt to; (b) troubles/difficulties; (c) manage to; (d) culture; (e) familiar.
7. The culture of a society means manner of actions and mode of living of that society. Culture is a wide-extensive and all inclusive term that is associated with ways of behaving, language, music, ideas about good and bad things, festivities, believes, fashions, working styles, tools and other objects of the society. Studying all these can help learn about the culture of a nation. These elements differ from society to society. And it is called cultural differences.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) presented; (b) massive; (c) official; (d) know; (e) arrived; (f) construction; (g) spectacular; (h) permanent; (i) remains; (j) symbol.
10. (a) return; (b) very; (c) recognise; (d) different; (e) look; (f) home; (g) place; (h) knew/recognised; (i) shocked; (j) forgotten.

11. (i) The ancient mariner told the marriage guest about his last journey on the sea.  
(ii) He and the other sailors sailed away to the south until they arrived in cold grey seas.  
(iii) The big white sails of their ship opened wide as the strong wind blew them quickly through the icy waters.  
(iv) The weather being very cold, there were no birds or animals in the sea.  
(v) One day the sailors saw an albatross flying towards the ship.  
(vi) All of them welcomed it as a bird of good omen.

12.

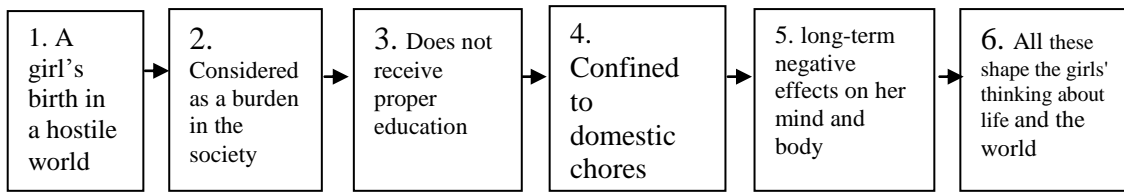
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**JESSORE BOARD-2011**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) amusing; (b) prejudices, (c) patronize; (d) amusement; (e) throughout the world.
2. (a) False. **Inf.** Sports contribute massively to globalization, (b) True, (c) True, (d) True (e) False. **Corr. Inf.** Sports are considered popular form of entertainment.
3. (a) closer through; (b) contributory; (c) sporting; (d) entertaining; (e) telecast.
4. (i) Sports are considered as means of entertainment.  
(ii) Sports are sponsored by various multinational companies and business firms through which they get international recognition.  
(iii) People of various class and society get together in a place to witness sporting events which make them feel closer to each other.  
(iv) Through sports, people of different class, society and culture exchange their opinions, views and ideas which can break down prejudice and broaden outlook.  
(v) Sports have contributing attitude to globalization.
5. (a) Gender discrimination refers to the practice of granting or denying rights or privileges to a person based on their gender.  
(b) Parents in Bangladesh prefer a male child because male can offer socio-economic benefits.  
(c) The birth of a girl is unwelcome because she is thought to be a burden on society.  
(d) The prime concern of parents in our country about their daughters is marriage.  
(e) The discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children in a family.
6. (a) treatment; (b) torment; (c) business; (d) school; (e) marriage.

7. Gender discrimination is a burning issue in Bangladesh. Parents always fancy male child as they arguably give socio-economic boost. Girls are unwelcome in the world. The boys always get better of girls in the society. The gender discrimination has long term negative impacts on the body and mind of children.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) man; (b) concept; (c) combining; (d) identity; (e) student; (f) went; (g) pioneer, (h) then; (i) remembered; (j) design.

10. (a) love/beauty; (b) beautiful; (c) smells; (d) colour; (e) for; (f) decoration; (g) cultivate; (h) cultivation; (i) cultivate; (j) decorate.

11. (i) The sacrifice of the people of Bangladesh for the independence is unprecedented in the world history.

(ii) No nation had to sacrifice three million people for independence.

(iii) The people of the country are trying to go ahead fast.

(iv) They want to raise themselves from poverty and ignorance.

(v) It is hoped within two decades Bangladesh will become a developed country

(vi) The aspiration will no way be frustrated.

12.

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viii	v	xi	xiii	ix	iii	X	i	vi	xii	xiv	iv	vii	li

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2011**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

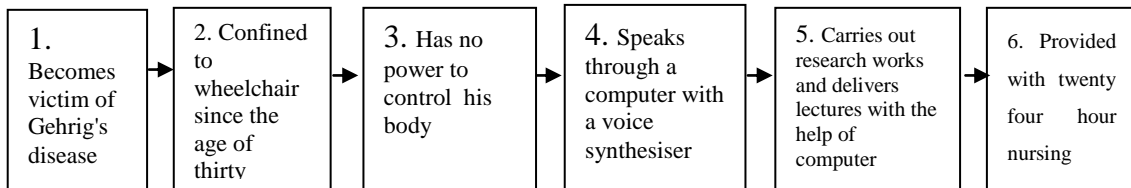
1. (a) solvent; (b) diligence; (c) boasts; (d) after his training; (e) drastically.

2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) False. Corr. **Inf.** Ismail earned taka 100,000 as profit for the second time, (d) False. **Corr. Inf.** Before receiving training, Ismail led a miserable life, (e) False. Corr. **Inf.** The officer-in-charge made complimentary comment about Ismail Hossain.



3. (a) cultivating; (b) radical; (c) pride in, (d) has changed; (e) was unemployed.
4. A list of five qualities of Ismail Hossain is given below : (i) Hard working; (ii) Persevering; (iii) Enthusiastic; (iv) Energetic; (v) Self-sufficient.
5. (a) Stephen Hawking has been confined to a wheelchair because he becomes a victim of Gehrig's disease.  
 (b) Hawking carries out his works with the help of computer.  
 (c) He lives with his wife and three daughters.  
 (d) Hawking is provided with twenty four hour nursing facilities.  
 (e) Stephen can speak through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds.
6. (a) famous; (b) capable; (c) speaks; (d) through computer; (e) lives.
7. Stephen Hawking is a reputed scientist. He became a victim of Gehrig's disease. He has been confined to a wheelchair since the age of thirty. Yet he is able to speak and carry out his research work through computer. He lives with his family and is provided with twenty four hour nursing facilities.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) warmer; (b) unnecessarily; (c) alarming; (d) climate; (e) change; (f) evidence; (g) increasing; (h) predict; (i) risen; (j) flood.
10. (a) play; (b) are; (c) come; (d) working; (e) had/taken; (f) employed; (g) prove; (h) gender; (i) off; (j) go.
11. (i) Socrates was a great philosopher of ancient Greece.  
 (ii) He wanted to spread knowledge among the people.  
 (iii) The young men began to gather round him.  
 (iv) The rulers of Athens grew jealous of his popularity.  
 (v) They brought two charges against Socrates.  
 (vi) This great man was sentenced to death.

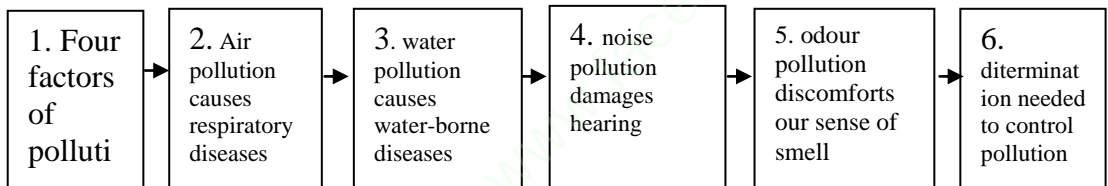
**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	x	ix	iii	i	viii	xiii	xiv	ii	vii	xii	xi	v	lv

**SYLHET BOARD-2011**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) occupations; (b) vivid; (c) increasing; (d) enter, (e) capability.
2. (a) False. **Corr.** Inf. Women are still engaged with household activities besides outdoor works, (b) False. **Corr.** Inf. Life has not become easier for women as they also have to fulfill their traditional roles of mother and homemaker. c) True, (d) False. **Corr.** Inf. Not only educated women, but also uneducated as well as half-educated women are opting to work outside the home, (e) True.
3. (a) done; (b) having; (c) dependence on; (d) competing with; (e) attainment of.
4. (i) Uneducated women are engaged with household activities which are commonly not counted as "work".
  - (ii) Their roles in agriculture have not been recognized
  - (iii) They are now getting out of their home to work outside.
  - (iv) Even women with little or no education have come out of the cocoons to earn and become self-reliant.
  - (v) Still they have to ensure a smooth flow in household activities.
5. (a) Noise pollution produced by vehicle horns and microphones cause aggression and damage our hearing.
  - (b) Human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attract disease-bearing creatures if not treated properly.
  - (c) Determined action to control the problems and clean up the environment are necessary to avoid the unnecessary diseases.
  - (d) Unfortunate deaths are brought about by four specific factors and these are air pollution, water pollution, poise pollution and odour pollution.
  - (e) Sound is polluted from vehiole horns and loud microphones
6. (a) mainly; (b) unnecessary; (c) mixed; (d) emit; (e) polluted.
7. Pollution causes unnecessary death of millions of people all over the world every year. There are four types of pollutions; air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and odour pollution in our society which are responsible for these unfortunate deaths. Air is polluted by the lethal smoke emerged from the factories. Water gets polluted from industrial discharge. On the other hand, vehicle horn and microphone cause noise pollution. Odour pollution happens when human wastes are dumped haphazardly.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) is; (b) moment; (c) till; (d) waking; (e) express; (f) what; (g) obtain; (h) integral; (i) perceive; (j) using,

10. (a) orphan; (b) belonging; (c) chop/cut; (d) did; (e) welfare; (f) dug; (g) kept; (h) so; (i) get; (j) case.

11. (i) Robinson Crusoe was born in England.  
(ii) He wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood.  
(iii) His father did not want that Crusoe should go to sea.  
(iv) He did not like the idea at all.  
(v) His father wanted him to be a physician.  
(vi) Crusoe left home for the sea one day.

12.

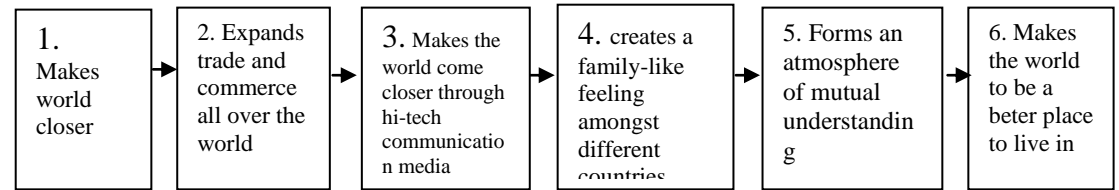
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iv	vi	viii	i	Xiii	xi	vii	ii	xiv	iii	x	xii	ix	V

**BARISAL BOARD-2011**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) frightening; (b) probable; (c) 50s; (d) food production; (e) three.
2. (a) True, (b) True (c) True, (d) False. **Corr. Inf.** Global warming results in the rise of the sea level, (e) False. **Corr. Inf.** As a result of the rise of the sea level, the southern part of the country may go under water.
3. (a) are increasing; (b) be affected; (c) are; (d) have risen; (e) is related to.
4. (i) Gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth.  
(ii) Rapid growth of industry.  
(iii) Use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products.  
(iv) Use of detergents.  
(v) Regular dumping of industrial waste.
5. (a) Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market,  
(b) The world has come closer with the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities.  
(c) Today the countries of the world are like families living in the same village.  
(d) A particular word which creates anticipation, enthusiasm and excitement amongst the people can be called a 'buzzword'.  
(e) We can make our world a better place by creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation through the globalisation process.
6. (a) basically; (b) viewed; (c) bringing; (d) influence; (e) with.

7. Globalisation is creating a hullabaloo amongst the people throughout the world. It is offering opportunity to expand trade and commerce all over the world. Moreover, the people from different countries feel that they live in the same village. They can now easily share their joys and sorrow with each other. Thus, it is creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) at; (b) alarming; (c) due; (d) pollution; (e) appears; (f) polluted; (g) increased; (h) are afflicted; (i) severely; (j) different.

10. (a) about; (b) communication; (c) seconds; (d) dependent; (e) however, (f) developing; (g) afford; (h) even; (i) using; (j) purposes.

11. (i) Begum Rokeya was the pioneer in awakening Muslim women folk,  
 (ii) She was born in Rangpur.  
 (iii) She had a great eagerness for education from her childhood.  
 (iv) Her contribution to Bengali literature is not insignificant.  
 (v) Our nation considers her to be a great lady.  
 (vi) We remember her with respect.

12.

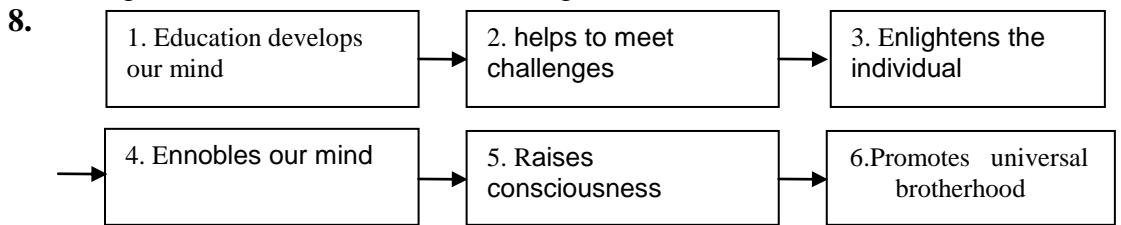
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	v	xiv	vii	iv	vi	li	i	ix	xiii	xii	viii	xi	x

**DHAKA BOARD-2010**  
**English First Paper**

- (a) emergence (b) effect (c) poverty (d) oppression (e) pride
- (a) True (b) **False. Correct Answer-** The growth-rate of population has slowed down. (c) True (d) False. **Correct Answer-** We became the citizens of a free country on the 16th December, 1971. (e) **False. Correct Answer-** Bangladesh is often afflicted with political instability.
- (a) declaration (b) devastating (c) memory for (d) progress (e) are swept away

4. (a) emergence of East Pakistan in 1947 (b) emergence as a free country in 1971 (c) achievement of the status of International Mother Language Day of 21st February (d) development in the field of science and technology (e) birth of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam
5. (a) Education is the process of developing our mind through formal learning (b) Education provides us with mental and intellectual training. (c) Education enlightens the individual by making him capable of choosing the right and avoiding the wrong. (d) Education is compared to light because it removes the darkness of ignorance. (e) Education promotes humanity and universal brotherhood by removing prejudice.

6. (a) enlightenment (b) development (c) enables (d) choose (e) noble
7. Education is a yardstick of man's progress. It ennobles a man by removing prejudice and bigotry from his mind. It also helps a man distinguish right from the wrong. Besides, universal brotherhood gets stimulation from true education.



9. (a) importance (b) international (c) lends (d) rural (e) emphasises (f) raises (g) employment (h) impact (i) planning (j) reduce
10. (a) important / vital / significant moment / time (c) till (d) waking (e) express (f) what (g) exchange / get / obtain / collect (h) ever / always (i) inseparable / inevitable / important / indispensable (j) perceive
11. (i) The role of women in nation building cannot be denied any more in the situation of the world. (ii) It is true not only for the western countries but also for the Islamic countries as well. (iii) There was a time when women were looked upon without any dignity and honour. (iv) They were only instrument to serve the family affairs. (v) But with the progress of civilization the outlook and attitude of the world towards women has been changed. (vi) This is not possible for any nation to reach its goal without allowing the women folk in active role.

12. ii + x + iv + xiv + vi + xi + i + xii + viii + xiii + ix + v + vii + iii

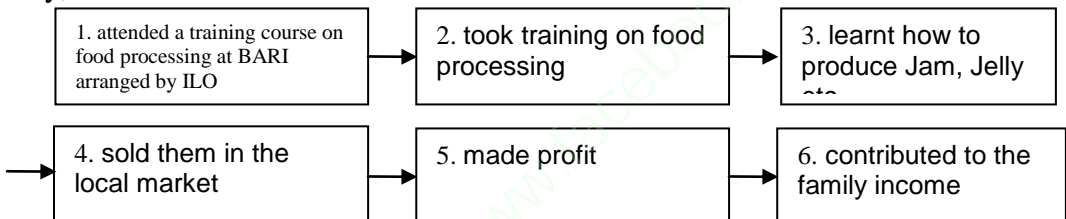
It was a frosty winter day. An ant was taking out of his granary some grains of wheat. The ant had stored them during the summer. During summer the ant was gathering the grains. A grasshopper, half-dead with hunger, came limping by. The grasshopper saw what the ant was doing. The grasshopper said, "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

### COMILLA BOARD-2010

#### English First Paper

1. (a) annihilation (b) disastrous (c) going up (d) contributes (e) go down
2. (a) True (b) True (c) False. **Correct Answer-** World temperature is on the rise day by day. (d) **False. Correct Answer-** Carbon-di-oxide is the main culprit in increasing world temperature (e) False. **Correct Answer-** This passage deals with geography.
3. (a) belief of (b) threatened by (c) possibility (d) increased (e) destruction of
4. (a) destruction of forest (b) burning of fossil fuel (c) air pollution (d) use of CFC (e) use of detergents
5. (a) The aim of the ILO project is to train the rural women and make them self-reliant.
  - (b) Sakhina Begum receive the training on how to produce and process food.
  - (c) Sakhina's husband can't pay for the children's education because he is merely a rickshaw puller.
  - (d) Village women usually pass their time in gossiping.
  - (e) ILO is making these women self-reliant.
6. (a) earns (b) unable (c) produced /made / prepared (d) sold (e) hard
7. Sakhina is a poor rural woman. Her husband, a riskchaw puller, cannot support the family well. So she takes training from ILO on food processing. Then she makes Jam, Jelly, pickles, pop corns and sells them in the local market. In this way, Sakhina turns the wheel of her fortune.

8.



9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare (j) wretch
10. (a) depends (b) know / understand / realise /perceive (c) disrupted (d) possible / easier (e) impossible / difficult (f) also (g) gain / gather / acquire / earn / attain (h) besides / moreover (i) developed / promoted (j) around / across
11. (i) I am a first year college student.  
(ii) My elder sister got married last month and since then the household chores have fallen on me,  
(iii) My aunt has just had a new baby boy.  
(iv) I need to study a lot.  
(v) He screams all the time and keeps everyone up late into the night.  
(vi) Conditions in my house are not at all favourable.
12. viii + vi + x + iv + vii + xii + iii + i + xiv + xiii + xi + ix + vv + ii
- Sheikh Sa'di was a great Persian poet. He was simple in his ways of life. Once he was invited to the emperor's palace. He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress. On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house. The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him. On his way back home, Sa'di again took shelter in the same courtier's house. This time he put on gorgeous dress. The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious food. Now Sa'di began to put his food in the pocket of his dress. The courtier's men were surprised to see this. They asked, "Why are you putting the food in your dress?" Sa'di replied, "My dress deserves this food". The courtier understood his fault and begged the poet's pardon.

### RAJSHAHI BOARD-2010

#### English First Paper

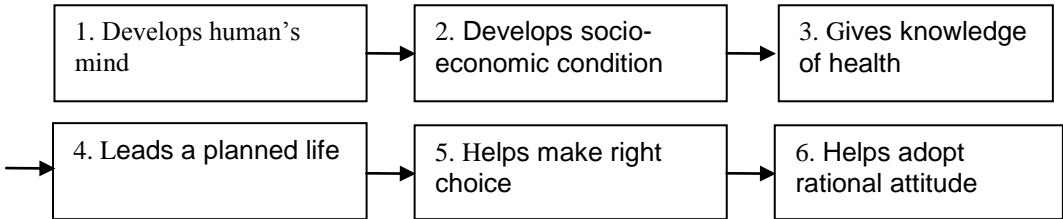
1. (a) interdependent (b) complex (c) lead (d) destructive (e) inhuman activities
2. (a) **False. Correct Answer-** The ecological imbalance brings about different kinds of natural calamities. (b) Ture (c) **False. Correct Answer-** Cutting down trees has disastrous effect on human beings and animals (d) False. **Correct Answer-** The ecosystem is a very complex chain (e) **False. Correct Answer-** Only man is responsible for spoiling the environment.
3. (a) depends on (b) affected by (c) causes (d) interlinked (e) polluting
4. (a) to remain comfortable (b) to lead a healthy life (c) to maintain ecological balance (d) to lead a pollution free life (e) to ensure better life
5. (a) Poverty is the cause of illiteracy in Bangladesh.  
(b) Illiterate people are not aware of their rights and responsibilities.  
(c) Education aims at enhancing abilities and enlightening awareness of man  
(d) Illiteracy consumes all the abilities of man and thus it degrades man to the level of the miserable poverty.

(e) Education can ensure better life for all by helping man adopt rational attitude to life.

6. (a) regarded /considered (b) proper (c) liberating (d)removes (e) awareness

7. Education enlightens a man's life. It is a must in our life. It stimulates a man's rational attitude. To lead a healthy and sound life true education is essential. Actually education paves the way for sustainable progress and prosperity.

8.



9. (a) for (b) returns (c) to creating (d) potential (e) had (f) likely (g) success (h) from (i) failing (j) resources

10. (a) populous / big / large (b) of (c) over (d) decreasing / easing (e) must / should (f) all / others (g) by (h) for (i) will (J) at

11. (i) Water is essential for our agriculture.

(ii) But it can be both a blessing and a curse.

(iii) Moderate rainfall helps produce bumper crops.

(iv) Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops.

(v) Our farmers do not get water in a proper way.

(vi) They feel the dire need of water for irrigation.

12. ix + xi + viii + x + xii + xiv +xiii + i +iii + ii + iv + vi + v + vii

Robert Bruce was a famous king. Enemies invaded his kingdom. The king fought bravely but lost the battle. He had to flee from his kingdom to his life. And he took shelter in a remote cave. The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition. Once he was lying in the cave. Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave. The spider failed again and again to succeed. But it did not give up hope. Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts. This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair. He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies. The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.

## JESSORE BOARD-2010

### English First Paper

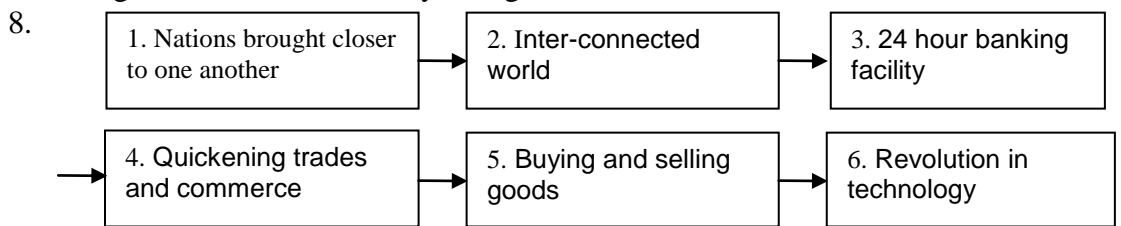
1. (a) fundamental (b) Yardstick (c) circumstances (d) expend (e) outlook

2. (a) True (b) False. **Correct Answer-** Illiterate people are not aware of health, sanitation and population control, (c) False, **Correct Answer-** Education provides



us with rational consciousness (d) False. **Correct Answer-** Illiteracy is an impediment to the adoption of rational attitude (e) True.

3. (a) educated in (h) lead / can lead (c) able to (d) to carry out (e) prevailing in
4. (a) imparting education (b) removing poverty (c) making people conscious (d) encouraging people (e) developing infrastructure
5. (a) Globalization is based on technology.  
(b) Internet has created global communication network.  
(e) Technology has changed banking and financial activities through computer and it has ensured security. Besides, it has given us 24 hour banking facility.  
(d) We can exchange dollars through electronic screen.  
(e) Computer has brought about a revolutionary change.
6. Globalization (b) electronic (c) banking (d) transfer (e) business
7. Strong technological foundation has given birth to globalisation. Computer and internet facilities have expanded worldwide trade and commerce to a great extent. Financial activities now depend mostly on the electronic medium. It has brought great speed and progress to the modern world. Information Technology has brought about a revolutionary change in the modern world.



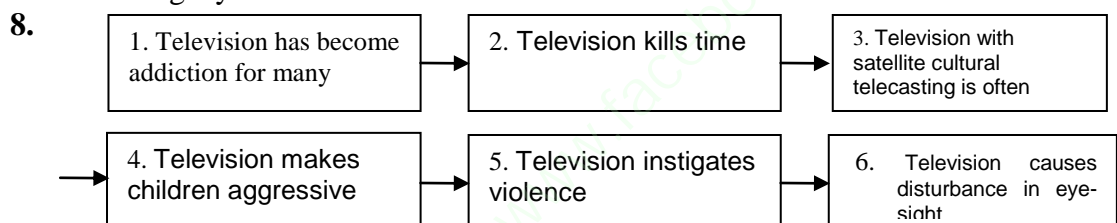
9. (a) not (b) privilege (c) strategic (d) ran (e) in (f) widespread (g) only (h) conquered (i) developed (j) tradition
10. (a) element / component / constituent (b) rubbish / waste / filth / refuses / garbage (c) use (d) get (e) polluted / contaminated (f) poisonous /toxic / unused (g) in / into (h) standing / situated / built / made / hanging (i) responsible / accountable / liable (j) kinds / types / sorts / forms
11. (i) The river erosion has made thousands of people homeless.  
(ii) It takes a devastating turn with the onset of the monsoons.  
(iii) People living near river banks have to bear the brunt of the river erosion.  
(iv) Vast tracts of cultivable land have been washed away by eroding rivers.  
(v) Many areas need special attention for protection from the river erosion.  
(vi) The government has taken up a scheme to protect affected areas.
12. v + viii + xii+ xiii + ix + x+ xi + iv + xiv + iii + vi + i + vii + ii

At last, the hour of departure had arrived. Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time. He argued with them about the immortality of the soul. He told them that the soul of man cannot die. He asked them to let him die in peace. At sunset, the

Governor of the prison came. Then there came a man with a cup in hand. The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison. Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation. A few moments passed, Socrates lay down and covered his face. A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt Crito." His friends and disciples could not bear the sight. They burst into tears and cried loudly like children. With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.

### SYLHETBOARD 2010 English First Paper

1. (a) male children (b) neglected (c) married (d) prefer (e) malnutrition
2. (a) True (b) False. **Correct Answer-** The girl children are unweleomed by most of the parents in Bangladesh (c) False. **Correct Answer-** The prime concern of the parents in Bangladesh is to marry their daughters off. (d) True (e) True
3. (a) helped (b) born (c) is married off (d) taught (e) has
4. (a) no proper education (b) eating less (c) born in an unwelcome world (d) suffering from malnutrition (e) victim of various diseases
5. (a) The main cause of TV's popularity in the present world is its educative and entertaining roles.  
(b) The good side of television is its educative quality.  
(c) Cultural assault means the corrosive effect of foreign culture on our native culture.  
(d) Television makes us know the unknown and see the unseen.  
(e) In present world television has grabbed our education, entertainment and culture.
6. (a) entertainment (b) has (c) but also (d) dimension (e) thus
7. Nowadays television is the most common source of entertainment all over the World. It also telecasts educational programmes. It is used for distance learning. The channels like Discovery channel and the National Geographic telecast highly informative programmes. But sometimes it is treated as cultural assault on the developing nations. It has a great influence on American children. It also influences their learning style.



9. (a) needs (b) important (c) development (d) knowledge (e) educated (f) healthy (g) education (h) enables (i) choice (j) ability
10. (a) hungry (b) searching / looking (c) food (d) tired (e) under (f) piece (g) wanted (h) get /have (i) what (j) can
11. (i) Charles Dickens was one of the greatest English novelists.  
(ii) He was born in 1812 in Portsmouth.  
(iii) He could not go to school to receive education.  
(iv) His father was sent to prison for debt.  
(v) Dickens had to work very hard in a factory.  
(vi) He never forgot his hard days of his boyhood.
12. xiii+xiv+ix+xi+vii+x+v+iv+vi+iii+xii+ii+vii

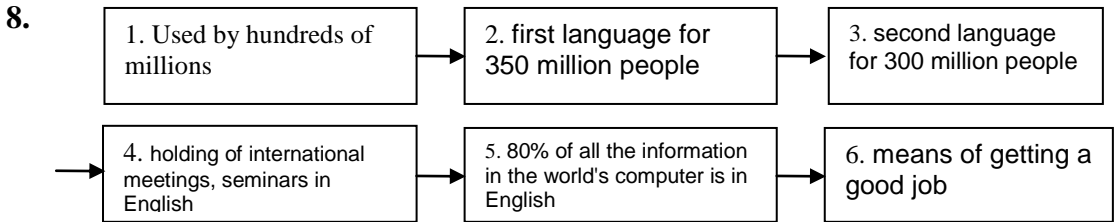
A richman went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag. He said to him. "Look, my friend ! I have brought one thousand rupees for you. "Keep this money and remove your distress.<sup>1</sup> The farmer was surprised. He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him. He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money." He always thought that his money could be stolen any time. He could not think where to keep the money. He did not find any safe place to keep the bag. He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there. Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer. This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night. So, he could not devote himself to his work. He gradually realized that he had money, but no peace of mind.

## BARISAL BOARD-2010

### English First Paper

1. (a) poverty (b) perplex (c) tired (d) unending (e) ironical
2. (a) False. **Correct Answer-** Poor boys or girls sell flowers in some particular places of Dhaka city, (b) True (c) **False. Correct Answer-** They sell flowers because of their livelihood. (d) True (e) **False. Correct Answer-** The shout of the passengers in vehicles hardly embarrasses the flower selling kids.
3. (a) is (b) compelled (c) bewildering (d) persuasion (e) reality of
4. (a) selling flowers in some particular places (b) trying tirelessly to sell flowers (c) persuading the passengers relentlessly to buy flowers (d) forcing the passengers to accept their demand (e) victim of stern realities
5. (a) 350 million people speak English as first language.  
(b) In 60 countries English is used as the official or semi-official language.  
(c) English is the official language of the International Olympic Committee.  
(d) English helps the international community to maintain communication all around the world for commercial purpose.  
(e) International organisations need the employees who write and speak standard English.

6. (a) used (b) people / employees (c) trained (d) natural (e) a
7. The importance of English needs no telling. According to a statistics about 350 million people speak English as the first language and another 300 million use it as the second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. International meetings, trade, business are done through English. Today more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English. Today different organisations need the service of people having good command over English. English helps a person to get good job and good salaries.



9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare (j) wretch
10. (a) now (h) life (c) on (d) the (e) electricity (f) can't (g) crisis (h) of (i) therefore (j) become
11. (i) One day Jerry broke the axe-handle suddenly.  
 (ii) The authoress came to know the matter from Jerry.  
 (iii) For repairing it she offered Jerry some money.  
 (iv) But Jerry wanted to repair it at his own cost.  
 (v) She said that the wood of the handle was defective.  
 (vi) Only then, he agreed to accept the money from her.

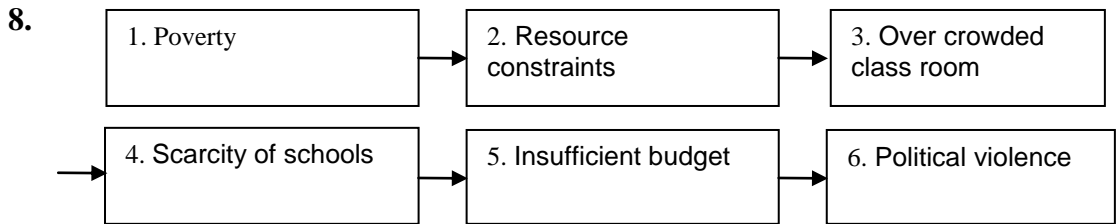
12. x + v + ii + xiv + iv + xiii + i + iii + vii + vi + ix + xii + xi + viii

A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink water. He flew from one place to another in search of water. At last he found a jar in a garden. There was some water in the jar. But it was at the bottom and out of his reach. The crow tried to turn the jar over and over again. But it had no effect. As he was leaving the jar in despair, he noticed a heap of pebbles nearby. Then he hit upon a plan. He took some pebbles. Then he dropped the pebbles into the jar. As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little. When the water came to the mouth of the jar, the crow drank his fill. Then he flew away.

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2010**  
**English First Paper**

1. (a) common (b) attraction (c) influenced (d) used (e) replaced

2. (a) False. **Correct Answer-** Now radio has been replaced by television. (b) True (c) True (d) False. **Correct Answer-** Now people seek for newer forms of entertainment (e) False. **Correct Answer-** Young generation like band and pop music.
3. (a) greatly by (b) existence (c) look for (d) was (e) sung with
4. (a) cricket (b) band music (c) satellite TV channels (d) folk song with western instruments (e) pop music
5. (a) Our people are unable to educate their children because of poverty (b) Bangladesh needs more educational institutions because of increasing number of students. (c) Govt. cannot finance the required number of educational institutions because of financial and resource-constraints. (d) Students don't get standard education because most of the educational institutions are over crowded and beset with various problems. (e) Political violence affects academic progress badly.
6. (a) poverty (b) deprived (c) financial (d) scarcity / shortage (e) unexpected / sudden
7. Bangladesh faces many problems to educate her children properly. Most of her people live below the poverty level and they cannot provide any education to their children. Government cannot establish sufficient number of educational institutions due to financial limitation. The standard of education is low because of lack of facilities. Moreover, due to politics, the atmosphere of our educational institutions is not congenial to study.



9. (a) addressing (b) paramount (c) ensuring (d) in vain (e) solved (f) called (g) balance (h) originate (i) must (j) upliftment
10. (a) practice (b) checked / controlled (c) realised (d) crime / act (e) stopped / removed (f) but (g) punish (h) causes (i) from (j) without
11. (i) Environment pollution has become one of the greatest problems in this modern age. (ii) In our cities air is also polluted in various ways by smoke and factories and vehicles. (iii) Even the ground we walk on both in the urban and the rural areas is polluted by garbage. (iv) Water is constantly being polluted in our country. (v) But we should not remain idle in the face of such an alarming problem. (vi) Measures must be taken to control alarming pollution.
12. vi + xi + iv + xiii + ii + vii + i + iii + xiv + viii + xii + x + v + ix

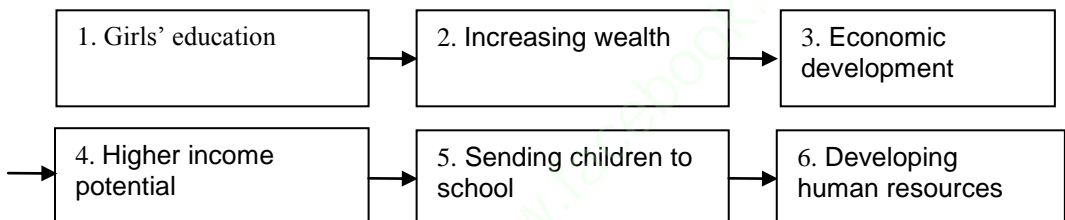
Belal is now an affluent man. Through hard work he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family. Belal studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for works. He worked as a labourer. Then he joined the training programme of NHC. He has remained associated with it since then. Belal first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village. He applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables. He has also been raising hi-bread cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Belal's lot has changed radically. He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.

### DINAJPUR BOARD-2010

#### English First Paper

1. (a) exceedingly (b) insufficient (c) affected (d) ability (e) the number of students
2. (a) False. **Correct Answer-** Many children of Bangladesh do not go to school (b) False. **Correct Answer-** We have less educational institutions than our students (c) True (d) True (e) True
3. (a) educated (b) equally (c) compared to (d) imparted to (e) related to
4. (a) over crowded (b) student politics and violence (c) resource constraints (d) less academic curricular activities (e) scanty budget
5. (a) Educated girls contribute to the overall progress of the country.  
(b) The failure of female education results in the waste of manpower.  
(c) Educated mothers like to send their children to school.  
(d) Education gives women the capability to higher income potential.  
(e) Schooling means educating the children.
6. (a) population (b) potential (c) contribute (d) school (e) of
7. Female education is a must for the overall development of any country. But it is regretful that our girls are deprived of proper education. They should be sent to school for education. An educated mother is more conscious of education of both male and female children. Hence, for the prosperity of the nation our girls must be given proper education.

8.



9. (a) prevent (b) washed (c) planted (d) add (e) provide (f) take (g) produce (h) needs (i) breathe (j) protect

10. (a) wants / desires / likes / wishes (b) factors / things (c) may (d) think (e) essential / necessary (f) only (g) provide (h) same (i) mind (j) after
11. (i) E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication.  
(ii) Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds.  
(iii) It is far cheaper than telephone calls.  
(iv) Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication.  
(v) It has, however, not reached every one especially in developing countries like ours.  
(vi) But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.
12. vii + i + viii + ii + ix + iii + xi + iv + x + v + xii + vi + xiii + xiv
- You must have heard the name of Professor Dr. Muhammed Yunus. He was born on 18 June at Bathua village in Hat Hazari of Chittagong. His father's name is Hazi Dula Mia and mother's name is Sufia Khatun. He is the third among fourteen children of his parents. He completed his primary education from Lama Bazar Primary School and got first place in the scholarship examination. Then he got himself admitted into a collegiate school and passed the Matriculation standing 16th position. He passed the Intermediate Examination from Chittagong College. After passing the Intermediate Examination, he got himself admitted into the University of Dhaka in the Department of Economics. He got M.A. in Economics in 1961 and did his Ph.D in 1969 from the USA. He established Grameen Bank in 1976 and started his micro credit programme from Jobra village. Grameen Bank and his micro credit programmes have been very successful in poverty reduction all over the world. His activities of poverty alleviation and promotion of peace have been famous all over the world. His Project for the promotion of peace through poverty reduction has been taken as a model all over the world. He is awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 2006 for which the Bengali nation is proud of.

**DHAKA BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A : Seen comprehension**

**1. Multiple choice**

(a) little; (b) draws; (c) doing domestic work; (d) profit; (e) agriculture.

**2. True/False**

(a) False. Sakhina Begum sells her products in the local market. (b) True. (c) False. Before receiving training Sakhina's family was not well-off. (d) False. Sakhina has learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles etc. from the training course. (e) True.

**3. Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) recently; (b) beneficiary of; (c) Self-reliance; (d) additional (e) processed

**4. Information transfer**

Five points about the efforts made by Sakhina to improve her lot are :

- (i) Attending a training course on food processing at BARI.
- (ii) Producing jam, jelly, pickles etc.
- (iii) Selling them in the local market.
- (iv) Earning money.
- (v) Contributing to family income.

**5. Open-ended**

- (a) A World Heritage Site is a place which is naturally, culturally or historically important and is recognised by UNESCO as possessing universal value.
- (b) The World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh are—the historic Shatgombuj Mosque at Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans.
- (c) The Buddhist Vihara was renowned as an intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century.
- (d) The Sundarbans is the largest mangrove forest in the world and it is the 52nd World Heritage Site of the world.
- (e) The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat.

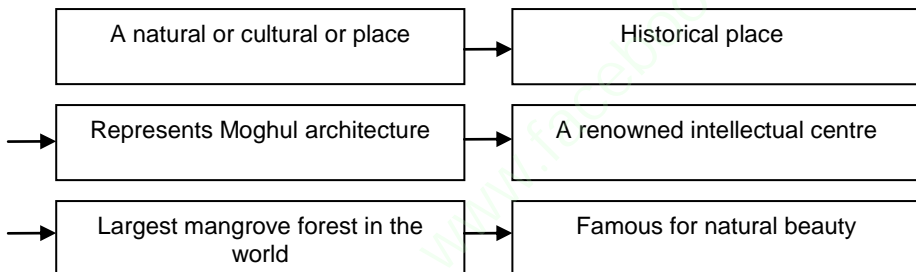
**6. Filling in gaps without clues**

- (a) recognition/acclamation; (b) nominated/selected; (c) collective (d) decision;
- (e) made/taken/adopted/approved/undertaken.

**7. Summary**

A World Heritage Site is a place which is naturally, culturally or historically important and is recognised by UNESCO according to the World Heritage Convention 1972. Though a small country, Bangladesh is blessed with three World Heritage Sites. The Shatgombuj Mosque at Bagerhat represents Moghul architecture. The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur was also famous for its religious activities. The Sundarbans is the 52nd World Heritage Site and is the largest mangrove forest of the world.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**





**Part B: Vocabulary**

**9. Cloze test with clues**

(a) for; (b) returns; (c) to creating/to create/creating; (d) potential; (e) had; (f) likely; (g) success; (h) from; (i) failing; (j) resources

**10. Cloze test without clues**

(a) trunk; (b) with/using; (c) the (d) on/upon/to; (e) up/small/ even/hard; (f) away/off; (g) from/of; (h) the/its; (i) make/keep/sweep; (j) limb/organ/thing,

**Part C: Guided Writing**

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal on the grave of his wife.
- (ii) The building was made of white marbles with inlays of coloured marbles.
- (iii) Four slender towers rise from the four corners of the terrace.
- (iv) The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden.
- (v) It is very nice to look at on the moonlit night.
- (vi) It is now a great attraction for the tourists of the whole world.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiv	xi	vi	i	iii	x	ii	iv	v	ix	xii	vii	xiii	viii

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph The Central Shaheed Minar**

The Central Shaheed Minar is located beside Dhaka Medical College. It is in front of the Science Annexe Building of Dhaka University. Hamidur Rahman was the architect of the Central Shaheed Minar. The vertical lines of the Minar provide the manifestations of inner strength. The four columns on both sides of the central structure reflect the balance and harmony of a united stand. It signifies love and honour for our mother language. It is a unique example in the whole world that the heroic sons of this soil sacrificed their lives for the cause of mother tongue. Shaheed Minar symbolises the national unity and Bengali identity. Standing before the Shaheed Minar, I feel very proud remembering the supreme sacrifice of the language martyrs who laid down their lives for establishing our mother tongue as the state language.

**RAJSHAHI BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A : Seen Comprehension**

**1. Multiple choice**

(a) integrity; (b) repaired; (c) inborn; (d) four; (e) willingly.

**2. True/ False**

(a) False. Jerry steadied the loose stone for the writer's use. Or, Jerry steadied the loose stone for the convenience of the authoress/writer. (b) False. Jerry had been at the orphanage since he was four, Or, Jerry had been at the orphanage for eight

years. Or, Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of four. (c) False. The axe-handle broke because the fault was in the wood of the handle. Or, The axe-handle broke because there was a fault in the wood of the handle. (d) True. (e) False. Jerry did for the authoress/writer many unnecessary/gracious things.

**3. Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) had been; (b) responsibility of/for; (c) carefully; (d) living in/at; (e) Digging.

**4. Information transfer**

A list of five points to describe Jerry's character is given below :

- (i) a boy of integrity.
- (ii) a careful worker.
- (iii) took responsibility without any subterfuge.
- (iv) did unnecessary and gracious things.
- (v) with instinctive courtesy.

**5. Open-ended**

- (a) The architectural features like the fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble, many open arches, a platform of red sandstone have made the Taj Mahal most impressive.
- (b) It is so called after the name of Mumtaz Mahal, the wife of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi.
- (c) The pool enhances the beauty of the Taj Mahal by reflecting the beauty of the same in its water.
- (d) Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife.
- (e) The Taj seems most appealing on moonlit nights.

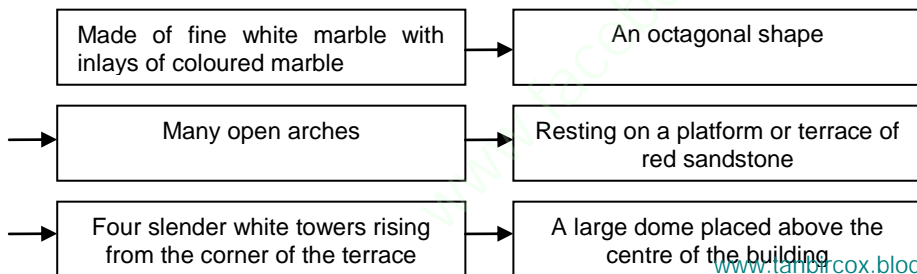
**6. Filling in gaps without clues**

- (a) surrounding/around; (b) stretches; (c) memorial; (d) takes/assumes; (e) best/most.

**7. Summary**

The Taj Mahal built by Emperor Shah Jahan is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble. Its architectural features are praiseworthy. The dead bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below the central room. This wonderful building assumes different looks at different times of the day, but most people think that it looks best on moonlit nights.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



**Part B : Vocabulary**

**9. Cloze test with clues**

(a) knowing; (b) happened; (c) unpleasant; (d) furious; (e) death; (f) spoil; (g) execution; (h) wit; (i) declare; (j) wretch.

**10. Cloze test without clues**

(a) acquire/gain/gather/have; (b) teach; (c) find; (d) had/possessed; (e) was; (f) tell; (g) not; (h) reply/answer; (i) wisdom/knowledge/intelligence/potential/wit; (j) ability/desire/knowledge/expectation.

**Part C : Guided Writing**

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Environment pollution has become one of the greatest problems in this modern age.
- (ii) In our cities air is constantly being polluted by smoke of factories and vehicles.
- (iii) Even the ground we walk on both in urban and rural areas is polluted by garbage.
- (iv) Water is also polluted in various ways in our country.
- (v) But we should not remain idle in the face of such an alarming problem.
- (vi) Measures must be taken to control alarming pollution.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiv	vii	vi	xiii	v	iii	ii	xi	ix	xii	viii	x	iv	i

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph on the effects of dowry.**

Dowry means an amount of money or property that a wife or her family is forced to pay to the husband at the time of marriage. Along with gender discrimination greed is the main reason of dowry. Nowadays the system of giving and taking dowry in marriage has struck deeper roots in Bangladesh. Illiteracy, poverty and greed of the bride-groom are the main causes of this heinous system. In Bangladesh this is seen to be a major problem. The poor people fall an easy victim to it. In the Bangladeshi society this system is treated as a serious curse. Wife is inhumanly tortured, and even killed by her husband for dowry. Most of the parents are poor. They cannot keep their word they give before marrying off their daughters. This leads chaps to hellish unhappiness. However, the first thing to be done to eliminate this malpractice is to grow awareness among all. Movement against dowry system should be started right now. We can get rid of this social vice by taking social reformative work urgently.

**DINAJPUR BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A : Seen Comprehension**

**1. Multiple choice**

(a) China; (b) pleasure and money making; (c) metallic thread; (d) noblemen; (e) cut off.

**2. True/ False**

(a) False. There is a popular culture of Bonsai nowadays. (b) True. (c) True. (d) True. (e) False. The art of Bonsai is an old idea.

**3. Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) different from; (b) classifications of; (c) are used; (d) popularity; (e) contributed/had contributed.

**4. Information transfer**

Five points about the art of growing Bonsai plant are:

- (i) Carefully shaped to remain small but with the appearance of a large tree.
- (ii) Needs small container but not much soil.
- (iii) Holes in the bottom covered with small nets.
- (iv) One-third of the root of the plant cut off.
- (v) Root tied to the bottom of the pot with the help of wires.

**5. Open-ended**

- (a) Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in order to immortalise the memory of his beloved wife.
- (b) The bodies of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz lie in two graves below the central room of the Taj Mahal.
- (c) The Taj Mahal is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world because of its architectural design.
- (d) The building is made of fine white marble.
- (e) People like it most on moonlit nights.

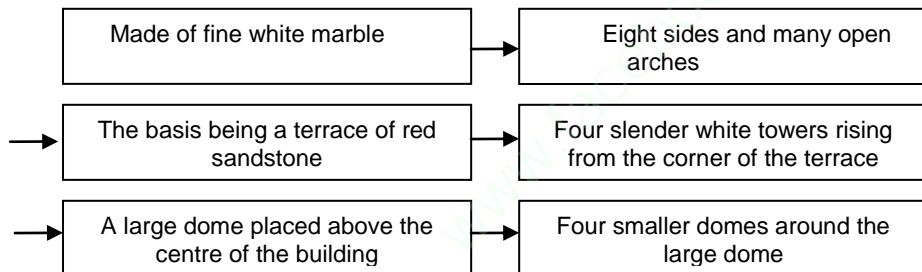
**6. Filling in gaps without clues**

(a) think/believe/consider/imagine; (b) picks up/contains/takes/reflects/ assumes / puts on; (c) reflection/shadow; (d) makes; (e) while/still.

**7. Summary**

The Taj Mahal, the tomb of Mumtaz, the wife of Emperor Shah Jahan is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building which is made of white and coloured marble has four towers, one large and four small domes. Here lie the two bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz. The pool surrounded by the Taj Mahal enhances its beauty. It looks most lovely in the moonlit night.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



**Part B : Vocabulary**

**9. Cloze test with clues**

(a) outlook; (b) believe; (c) predetermined; (d) ordained; (e) fate/poverty; (f) sorrows; (g) hold; (h) undergo; (i) amply; (j) attitude.

**10. Cloze test without clues**

(a) member/ poorest /developing; (b) democratic/developing; (c) development/ humanitarian; (d) with; (e) signed/ accepted; (f) for; (g) with; (h) committed/trying; (i) care/facilities/service; (j) disabled/handicapped.

**Part C : Guided Writing**

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Many diseases are rising at an alarming rate.
- (ii) Experts believe that it is due to environmental pollution.
- (iii) Pollution appears to be greater in urban areas.
- (iv) Today city people suffer from many more diseases.
- (v) Adulterated food is also responsible for these diseases.
- (vi) Rural societies too are afflicted by pollution.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	v	ii	i	iv	vi	viii	vii	xiii	ix	xiv	x	xii	xi

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph Load-shedding**

Load-shedding is the suspension of electric supply on certain lines when the demand is greater than the generation. It occurs when the generation of power is less than the demand. Besides, unplanned distribution and illegal connection of electricity are also responsible for it. It creates various serious problems. The students are affected by it if it occurs at night. They sit idly in the dark closing their books. They suffer terribly owing to load-shedding on the night before their examination. Mills, factories, industries, all academic and socio-economic institutions seriously suffer due to it. It seems that everything comes to a standstill and so life becomes really painful. In a country like ours it is very difficult to solve the problem of load-shedding. Yet we can go a long way by establishing new power plants, ensuring planned distribution, reducing system loss and checking illegal connections. If these are ensured, we may expect to minimize the curse of load shedding. Government should also take effective steps in this regard.

**JESSORE BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A : Seen Comprehension**

**1. Multiple choice**

(a) contamination; (b) attracts; (c) fatal; (d) many; (e) air;

**2. True/False**

(a) False. The passage deals with pollution problem, (b) False. Respiratory diseases are caused by air pollution, (c) True, (d) True, (e) False. Sound pollution may damage our hearing.

**3. Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) leads to; (b) Fellinging down; (c) burned/burnt; (d) affects; (e) Respiratory.

**4. Information transfer**

Five things about the source of pollution are :

- (i) Burning trash.
- (ii) Vehicle fumes.
- (iii) Industrial discharge.
- (iv) Toxic chemicals.
- (v) Human waste.

**5. Open-ended**

- (a) English is used as official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries of the world.
- (b) Business organisations prefer English knowing people because a person having good command over English can communicate with the whole world.
- (c) English helps the international community and the business world through communication across national borders.
- (d) It means that one is able to communicate in English in a working environment.
- (e) The passage deals with the present condition and significance of English in the world.

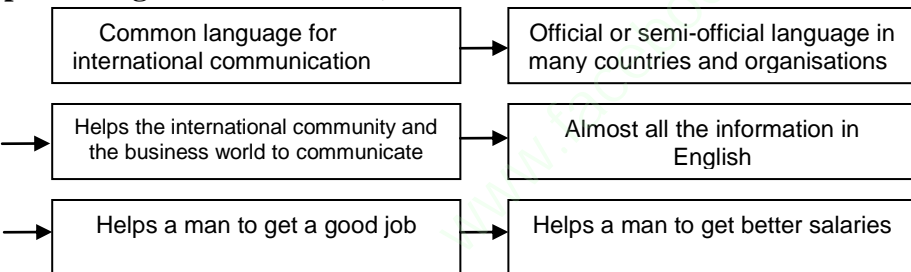
**6. Filling in gaps without clues**

(a) Necessity/medium/language; (b) widely/largely/commonly/mostly; (c) Reach/serve/help; (d) use/have adopted; (e) community/organisations/correspondence/communication/relation.

**7. Summary**

English is widely used all over the world. Its importance in communication throughout the world is obvious. Now more than 80% of all the information in the world s computer is in this language. World's knowledge is stored in this language. Knowledge of English helps one get good jobs and better salaries.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



**9. Cloze test with clues**

(a) protect; (b) survive; (c) different; (d) colour; (e) surroundings; (f) from; (g) moves; (h) leaf; (i) escapes; (j) flies/looks.

**10. Cloze test without clues**

(a) think/remember/consider/mind; (b) overload/fill; (c) eat; (d) health; (e) who; (f) food /meal/diet; (g) have; (h) means/is; (i) know/realise/understand; (j) if /provided/ providing.

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Water is essential for our agriculture.
- (ii) But it can be both a blessing and a curse.
- (iii) Moderate rainfall helps produce bumper crops.
- (iv) Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops.
- (v) Our farmers do not get water in a proper way.
- (vi) They feel the dire need of water for irrigation.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ix	xi	viii	x	xii	xiv	xiii	i	iii	ii	iv	vi	v	vii

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph A book fair**

A book fair is a place where books of various kinds are brought for sale and display. It is a very popular fair. In fact, a book fair is considered to be an occasion of great festivity to the book-lovers. It is usually held in the winter season on an open place in most of the major cities of the country. The main thing about a book fair is not sale but display of books on different subjects. It is organised by various institutions on various occasions, namely, Martyrs Day, Victory Day, Independence Day etc. The leading publishers of the country set up stalls of their recent publications as well as old ones. Various kinds of novels, poetical works and science fictions are mainly available in a book fair. A festive look prevails all around. The renowned artists, poets, intellectuals gather there and take part in the seminars and cultural programmes. It is a device to spread culture, education and knowledge. It changes our outlook on life and widens our domain of learning. To make such a fair successful, government and other authority concerned should take some steps. They can provide financial support, sufficient security and other necessary services to make a fair successful.

**COMILLA BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A : Seen Comprehension**

**1. Multiple choice**

(a) acquired; (b) compatibility; (c) learnt; (d) direct; (e) practise.

2. **True/ False** (a) False. People develop ability in their mother tongue through natural process.(b) True. (c) True. (d) True. (e) True.

3. **Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) ability in; (b) belief of; (c) teaching; (d) communicating with; (e) awareness of.

4. **Information transfer**

Five things that are essential for learning English are :

- (i) A habit to use the language.
- (ii) Awareness and practice.
- (iii) To learn the vocabulary.
- (iv) To acquire the four language skills.
- (v) To experience the language in different situations of practical life.

5. **Open-ended**

- (a) Maintaining two households is the dilemma of the modern family.
- (b) Polygamy is disappearing from Kenya day by day because of the influence of the modern world and urbanization.
- (c) Polygamy is more than one marriage and monogamy is single marriage.
- (d) In the past the families in Kenya were polygamous.
- (e) At present the polygamous families live in the rural areas of Kenya.

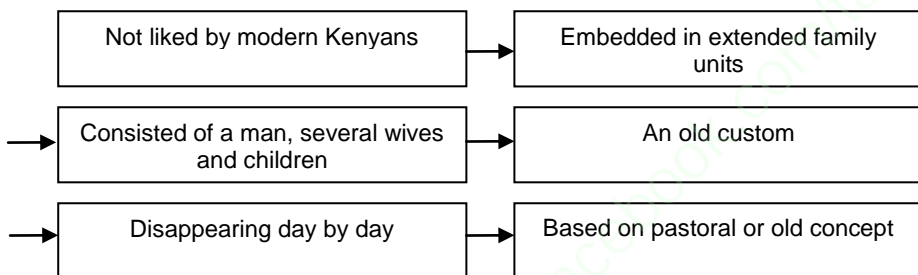
6. **Filling in gaps without clues**

(a) Polygamy; (b) place/ways; (c) fact/truth/importance; (d) polygamous; (e) in.

7. **Summary**

In the past the common form of marriage in Kenya was polygamy. But this old concept is being changed now. People are getting acquainted with the modern concept of marriage. It is monogamy. They are now living in cities with their single spouse.

8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



**Part B : Vocabulary**

9. **Cloze test with clues**

(a) okay; (b) day-to-day; (c) pretty; (d) costly/expensive; (e) rented; (f) wife; (g) grow; (h) income; (i) expensive; (j) share.



**10. Cloze test without clues**

- (a) of/with; (b) over; (c) reducing/avoiding/lessening/controlling;- (d) solve; (e) should/must;  
(f) passengers/people; (g) by; (n) for; (i) will; (j) at.

**Part C : Guided Writing**

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Women in rural Bangladesh have very few opportunities of work outside home.  
(ii) They are compelled to spend their whole life in doing household chores.  
(iii) Recently, the ILO has started a project for employment of rural women.  
(iv) The project aims at training rural women in various economic activities.  
(v) Very poor women are the main beneficiaries of the laudable project.  
(vi) These helpless women have launched reaping the benefits of this project of poverty.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	ix	i	vii	iii	xii	x	ii	vi	xiii	iv	xiv	viii	xi

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph Good health**

Good health is sound health. The body which is free from all sorts of diseases is considered to be healthy. One can keep good health by observing the rules of health, eating a balanced diet and living a disciplined life. Eating fresh food, drinking clean water and taking pure air are the basic needs for Keeping healthy. But unfortunately, all the people of our country do not get the food they need for good health. While the rich and educated people of our country are conscious of the rules of health, the bulk majority of the common people are ignorant of them. They seem to have no sense of hygiene and sanitation. As a result, they suffer terribly because of their ill-health. Moreover, life has become complicated in this age of technology. And the complexities of life have an adverse impact on our health. Frozen and artificial rather than fresh and natural food make us fall prey to various serious ailments causing great damage to our health and happiness. I thoroughly believe in the fact that simple and carefree life is conducive to good health.

**CHITTAGONG BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A: Seen Comprehension**

1. (a) main; (b) mother tongue; (c) 300; (d) English; (e) 60.  
2. True/ False

(a) True, (b) True, (c) False. Many international organisations often use English, (d) True, (e) False. Some companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.

**3. Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) spoken; (b) uses; (c) helps; (d) is; (e) having.

**4. Information transfer**

A list of five reasons why English is important :

- (i) International language.
- (ii) Great demand in the job market.
- (iii) Most of the books of science, technology and medicine are in English.
- (iv) Helps communication across national borders.
- (v) Mostly used in computers.

**5. Open-ended**

- (a) The fate of Stephen Hawking is quite unfavourable to him.
- (b) Stephen has been confined to a wheelchair because he is a victim of Gehrig's disease and as he such has no power to control his body except some limited movement of his head and hands only.
- (c) He carries out his research work by using a computer.
- (d) He lives with his wife and three daughters.
- (e) The result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking is that he carries out all his work by using his computer with one hand and is provided with 24 hour nursing facilities of an American organisation for his physical well-being.

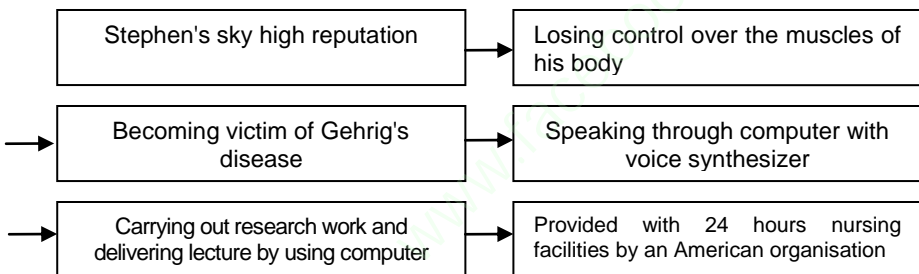
**6. Filling in gaps without clues**

- (a) earned/achieved/attained/gained/got; (b) attacked; (c) lost; (d) stop/ dishearten;
- (e) continues/is continuing/carries out/is carrying out.

**7. Summary**

Stephen Hawking is one of the greatest physicists of modern times-. This great scientist is attacked with Gehrig's disease. Consequently, he has lost his control over the muscles of his body. But this cannot stop him at all. He is still doing his research work and delivering his lecture by using a computer.

**8. Rewriting in its different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow**



**Part B : Vocabulary**

**9. Cloze test with clues**

(a) needs; (b) essential; (c) enables; (d) enhances; (e) protect; (f) carry; (g) provides; (h) awareness; (i) redefined; (j) getting.

**10. Cloze test without clues**

(a) element; (b) use; (c) get/are; (d) polluted; (e) poisonous; (f) waste; (g) built/standing; (h) responsible; (i) types/kinds; (j) pollute/contaminate.

**Part C : Guided Writing**

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Robinson Crusoe was born in England.
- (ii) He wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood.
- (iii) His father wanted him to be a physician.
- (iv) He did not like the idea at all.
- (v) His father did not want that Crusoe should go to sea.
- (vi) Crusoe left home for the sea one day.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
v	ix	i	vii	iii	xii	x	ii	vi	xiii	iv	xiv	viii	xi

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph Nuclear family**

I live in a nuclear family. Our family consists of four members —my father and mother, -my sister and myself. Nuclear family is getting popularity nowadays because in such a family one can live according to one's own will. The expenditure here is less than that of an extended family. In a nuclear family one may have much facility. He can enjoy his own life. He has no bindings to anyone. The disadvantages of a nuclear family are that here he has to live alone. He has no companion to share his joys and sorrows. He feels lonely. I do not like nuclear family. I do not like it because here one has no friend or companion to share one's feeling. There is none here to console him. Dspite such problems, neuclear families are on the increase in the society. So, I think, the society is not following the right way in this regard.

**SYLHET BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A: Seen Comprehension**

**1. Multiple choice**

(a) invented; (b) role; (c) male children; (d) influenced by the Greeks; (e) gather

**2. True/ False**

(a) False. Literacy was first learnt and taught by people in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China, (b) True. (c) True. (d) False. Writing was invented in Greece. (e) False. Literate and illiterate were quite unequal in the eye of Islam.

**3. Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) reserved for; (b) were influenced; (c) depended/was dependent; (d) contribute to; (e) preparing.

**4. Information transfer**

A list of five points about the importance of education as mentioned in the passage is given below :

- (i) To create a complete man.
- (ii) To Prepare a man for a definite profession.
- (iii) To make a man contributing to his society.
- (iv) To provide detail information of a particular culture.
- (v) To help a man acquire knowledge about agriculture and warfare.

**5. Open-ended**

- (a) UNICEF stands for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
- (b) When any natural calamity strikes it undertakes humanitarian work.
- (c) One long-term activity of UNICEF is 'giving help to children of developing nations.'
- (d) UNICEF has contributed to lowering infant mortality,
- (e) The passage is about UNICEF and its various activities.

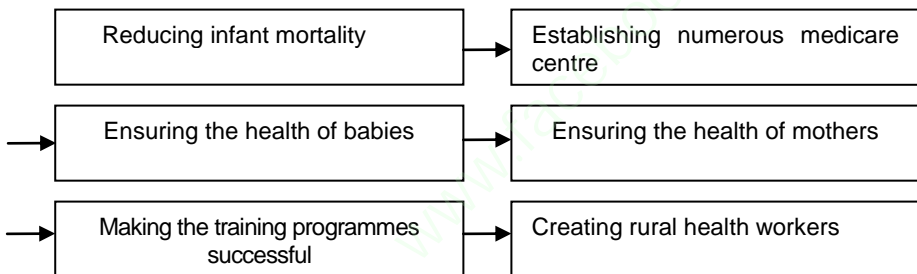
**6. Filling in gaps without clues**

(a) for; (b) works/is working/has been working; (c) ensure/guarantee; (d) get; (e) from.

**7. Summary**

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency' Fund. But it is now the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long-term help to children of developing nations. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the world to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



**Part B : Vocabulary**

**9. Cloze test with clues**

(a) joyful/joyous/delightful; (b) flooded; (c) eager; (d) want; (e) remain; (f) delightful/ joyful/joyous; (g) favourite; (h) invited; (i) elders; (j) festive.

**10. Cloze test without clues**

(a) edifice; (b) edge/outskirts; (c) enormous; (d) covering/occupying; (e) unique/superb/exceptional; (f) support; (g) beautiful/curved; (h) passage/course; (i) founder; (j) declaration.

**Part C : Guided Writing**

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Water is very essential for our agriculture,
- (ii) But it can be both a blessing and a curse.
- (iii) Moderate rainfall helps produce bumper crops.
- (iv) Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops.
- (v) Our farmers do not get water in a proper way.
- (vi) They feel the dire need of water for irrigation.

**12**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
x	i	vi	iii	viii	xi	v	xiv	ix	ii	vii	xiii	iv	xii

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph Moonlit night**

The night in which the moon shines brightly in the cloudless clear sky is generally known as a moonlit night. A moonlit night has a splendid and charming look. It is very glamorous. The moon seems to be a silver disc and few sparkling stars twinkle around it. The ponds, canals, rivers, trees, creepers and gardens glitter with silver shine. It soothes our eyes and refreshes our minds. Young boys play, little girls and boys make merriment and amuse themselves. Animals also get delighted in the moonlit night and roam about blithely. People of all ages and occupations enjoy a moonlit night. It is a great pleasure and source of recreation for the people of almost all ages, tastes and temperaments. In a moonlit night, most of the city dwellers cannot come out of their houses as they are bound to remain confined within four walls. Those who can come out of their houses go on the roofs and enjoy the fascinating light of the moon. On the contrary, the villagers come out of houses, move around, interact with joyful mood and gossip in the yards and fields. I have a memory of it. Few days ago, I enjoyed a moonlit night sitting on the roof of my house. It seemed to me that the moon bathed me with her divine light.

**BARISAL BOARD – 2009:**

**Part A : Seen Comprehension**

**1. Multiple choice**

(a) Interdependent; (b) complex; (c) lead; (d) destructive; (e) cruel.

**2. True/False**

(a) False. The ecological imbalance brings about different kinds of natural calamities, (b) True. (c) False. Cutting down of trees has disastrous effect on

human beings and animals. (d) False. The ecosystem is a very complex chain. (e) False. Human beings are mainly responsible for spoiling the environment/Man is mainly responsible for spoiling the environment.

**3. Filling in gaps with clues**

(a) depends on; (b) affected by; (c) causes; (d) interlinked; (e) polluting.

**4. Information transfer**

- (i) To lead a healthy life.
- (ii) To remain comfortable.
- (iii) To keep environment danger-free.
- (iv) To prevent natural calamities.
- (v) To preserve our riches and resources.
- (vi) To save ourselves.

**5. Open-ended**

- (a) The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh is the main cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh.
- (b) The illiterate people are not aware of the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
- (c) Education aims at enabling one to make the right, choices of life and to perform the duties properly.
- (d) Poverty is an effect of illiteracy in the sense that because of poverty, people cannot get education.
- (e) Education can ensure a better life for all by teaching how to earn well, how to spend well, how to adopt a rational attitude, by providing an enlightened awareness about things.

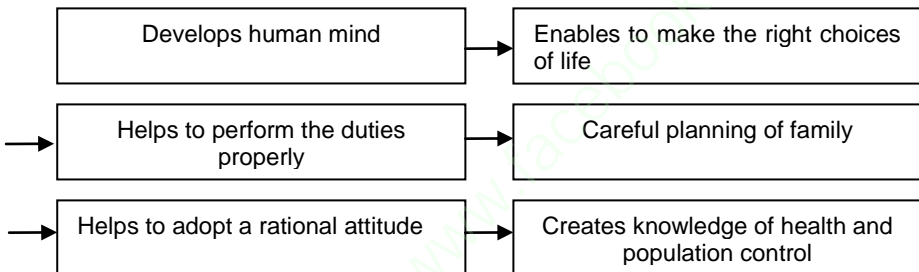
**6. Filling in gaps without clues**

(a) regarded; (b) education (c) free; (d) removes/dispels; (e) awareness /consciousness /confidence.

**7. Summary**

Education is considered as one of the basic needs of man. Without education, no one can learn how to lead a civilized life. Due to poverty, people in Bangladesh cannot have education and therefore suffer from the curse of malnutrition and diseases. An educated person can live better by making a healthy and planned life. In fact, education removes the darkness and creates confidence in one person with regard to one's personal needs and duties to the society as well.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



**9. Cloze test with clues**

(a) means; (b) than; (c) not; (d) keep /maintain; (e) depends; (f) upon; (g) raising; (h) stopped; (i) keeping; (j) avoid.

**10. Cloze test without clues**

(a) popular/common/good/general; (b) organised /arranged /held; (c) sponsored/patronized; (d) companies; (e) pay; (f) advertise; (g) telecast /broadcast /aired; (h) live; (i) covers; (j) advertisement

**Part C : Guided Writing**

**11. Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

- (i) Socrates was a great philosopher of ancient Greece.
- (ii) He wanted to spread knowledge among the people.
- (iii) The young men began to gather round him.
- (iv) The rulers of Athens grew jealous of his popularity.
- (v) They brought two charges against Socrates.
- (vi) This great man was sentenced to death.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ix	xi	viii	x	xii	xiv	xiii	i	iii	ii	iv	vi	v	vii

**13. Answering questions to make a paragraph International language**

Language is the medium of expressing thoughts and feelings. English is called an international language because in almost all countries there are people who can speak English. Besides, no other language than English serves the purpose of a common language through which people can communicate with one another for trade and commerce, science and education, art and literature. We should learn English for a great variety of purposes. We need English to get good jobs, to go abroad, to pursue higher studies on science and technology and medicine. If we do not learn this language, we shall fall behind the developed countries. Moreover, we shall be deprived of acquiring higher education. English is an international language. So, I would like to say that we should learn English for ourselves.

**DHAKA BOARD-2008**

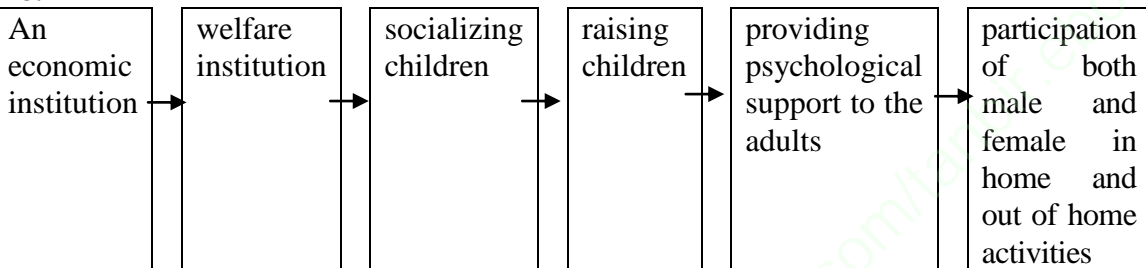
- 1. (a) initiative; (b) sending; (c) 3rd; (d) northern; (e) defensive.
- 2. (a) False. **Corr, Ans.** Troops could be transported along the top (b) True, (c) False, **Correct Answer:** The construction of the Great Wall began the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. (d) True, (e) True.
- 3. (a) varies at; (b) were set at; (c) to identify: (d) safety of; (e) length.

4. A list of five Important features of the Great Wall ;
- About 1500 miles long.
  - 15 to 40 feet wide at the base.
  - From 12 to 35 feet wide at the summit.
  - Height ranges from 20 to 50 feet
  - Watch towers and garrison stations at regular intervals.
5. (a) In the industrial period women were segregated from out of home productive work.  
 (b) Extended families are breaking down due to industrialization and urbanization.  
 (c) "Kinship is declining" means disintegration of large kin groups and intensification of relationship within the nuclear family.  
 (d) In the post-war period women started joining the workforce and contributing to family income and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs.  
 (e) An Important feature of a family at the present age is that women, with their economic power, have started influencing decisions about important family matters.

6. (a) decline; (b) intensified; (c) solvency; [d] family; (e) segregation.

7. At present the importance of family is increasing as an economic and welfare Institution. It socialises and raises children and gives psychological support to adults. In a family, the relationship starts between a male and a female has changed from time to time. Now, large extended families are breaking down and kinship is declining. In the west marriages now often break up and the children of such families face psychological problems.

8.



9. (a) getting on; (b) slow pace; (c) easy; (d) beautiful (e) probably; (f) simply; (g) impression; (h) friendly; (i) library; (j) residence.
10. (a) people; (b) likes; (c) keep; (d) has; (e) believes; (f) hair; (g) bald; (h) curly (i) in (j) loves;
11. i. I am a teenaged boy crazy about films.  
 ii. I always dream about film stars.  
 iii. This is nothing unusual for a boy of my age.  
 iv. Most people have gone through this stage.  
 v. I don't think I have much to worry about.  
 vi. But I must follow a normal routine of studies.



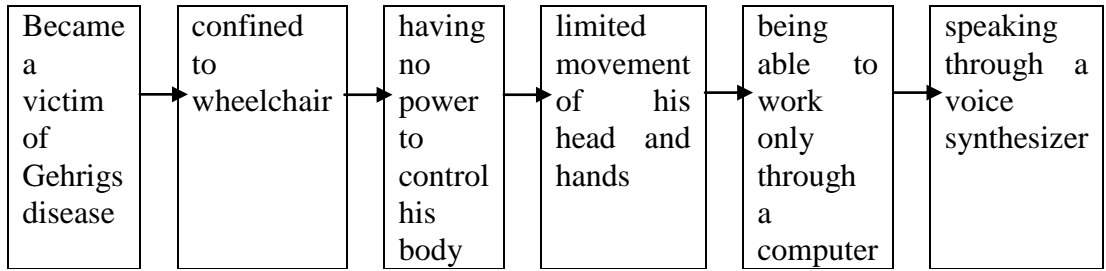
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vi	iii	xii	x	iv	viii	ii	xi	v	i	vii	xiii	ix	xiv

**COMILLA BOARD-2008**

- (a) upgrading; (b) variety of professions; (c) rising; (d) ability; (e) household
- (a) False. **Corr. Ans.** Educated women as with little or no education are opting to work outside the home, (b) True, (c) True (d) False. **Corr. Ans.** Women have to continue their traditional roles in the family, (e) True.
- (a) belief of ; (b) attainment of: (c) confidence in; (d) competing with; (e) dependence on.
- A list of five activities generally done by women in the household—
  - giving birth to and rearing children.
  - doing all household chores,
  - housekeeping.
  - taking care of all the members of the family.
  - participating in agricultural work
- (a) Stephen Hawking is the greatest physicist of the world next to Einstein.  
(b) He was attacked with Gehrig's disease.  
(c) In spite of his illness, he could perform his work, through a computer with a synthesizer that converts his message into sounds.  
(d) He lives with his wife and three daughters.  
(e) Hawking is provided with 24 hours nursing facilities.
- (a) soared; (b) lost: (c) victim; (d) confined; (e) has,
- Stephen Hawking is the greatest scientist of modern time. He was born in 1942 in an educated family in the United States of America. He did his Ph.D in Cambridge by the time he was 26 years old. His book "A brief history of Time: From the Big Bang to the present Times: made him famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. At the *age* of only 32, he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for theoretical physics and in 1979 he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian professor of mathematics. Now this great scientist handicapped continuing his research work as well as delivering lectures by using his special type of computer.

8.



9. (a) recent: (b) essential: (c) about.; (d) device; (e) called (f) abacas (g) refers (h) large (i) great. (j) trained.

10. (a) capable; (b) think; (c) key; (d) sincere: (e) go; (f) value/importance: (g) make; (h) helps; (i) aware; (j) significance/importance,

11. i. Water is very essential for our agriculture.  
 ii. But it can be both a blessing and a curse.  
 iii. Moderate rainfall helps to produce bumper crops,  
 iv. Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops,  
 v. Our farmers feel the dire need of water for irrigation.  
 vi. They do not get water in a proper way.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	ii	IX	vii	iv	x	i	viii	v	xii	iii	xi	xiii	xiv

### RAJSHAHI BOARD-2008

1. (a) ability; (b) insufficient: (c) poverty: (d) troubled; (e) interrupted.
2. (a) False, **Corr. Ans.** Many poor children in Bangladesh do not have the opportunity to take primary education, (b) True (c) True. (d) False. **Corr. Ans.** The practice of politics hampers the standard of our educational institutions, (e) True.
3. (a) educated; (b) removing: (c) provide; (d) capability to; (e) being.
4. A list of reasons why people cannot afford to educate their children—  
 i. poverty.  
 ii. children's drop out of school.  
 iii. children's not going to school.  
 iv. Insufficient number of educational institutions.  
 vi. poor facilities in the educational institutions.
5. (a) There are significant changes in the field of entertainment In our country.  
 (b) Western instruments are now used in singing folk music.  
 (c) The old forms of entertainment have lost their appeal because people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment.

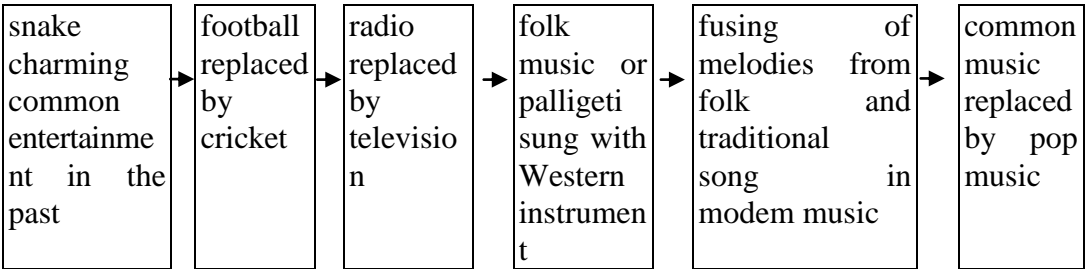
(d) The common forms of entertainment in the past were snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan.

(e) Football is gradually replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment,

6. (a) changes; (b) entertainment; (c) newer; (d) source; (e) enjoy.

7. With the passage of time forms of entertainments are undergoing a great change. As a result many of them have already disappeared. People do not find any interest in traditional snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan. The same thing has happened in case of entertainment. The traditional radio has been replaced by television and satellite channels and in case of sports football has been replaced by cricket in Bangladesh

8.



9. (a) reputation; (b) keeping; (c) noticed; (d) usually (e) embrace; (f) introduction; (g) remain; (h) interpreted; (i) makes; (j) friendly.

10. (a) element; (b) throwing; (c) use; (d) get; (e) polluted; (f) poisonous; (g) waste; (h) standing; (i) responsible; (j) types.

- 11. i. The present age has seen a wide disintegration of large kin groups.
- ii. Women are associating now with earning and out of home activities.
- iii. As they began to contribute to the family income, they started influencing decisions about family matters.
- iv. In the developed countries now household work and outdoor activities are done equally by both husbands and wives.
- v. Extended families have given and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.
- vi. Marriages now often break up in the west and broken families are having psychological problems.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ix	xi	viii	x	xii	xiv	xiii	i	iii	ii	iv	vi	v	vii

**JESSORE BOARD-2008**

1. (a) rise; (b) disastrous; (c) victims; (d) source; (e) accelerated.
2. (a) False, **Correct Ans.** Carbon dioxide is one of the main culprits for global warming. (b) False. **Corr. Ans.** There is a predication of the climatologists. (c) True, (d) False. **Corr. Ans.** Washing powder is a detergent, (e) True
3. (a) belief of; (b) threatened by (c) causes; (d) flowing from; (e) exemplification of,
4. **A list of five things responsible for global warming.**
  - i. increased amount of carbon-dioxide.
  - ii. destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests.
  - iii. traffic that clogs up city streets.
  - iv. rapid growth of industry.
  - v. the use of chlorofluorocarbons on packing and manufacturing commercial products.
5. (a) On public transport the British do not usually talk to other passengers.  
 (b) The visitors notice among the British that in public transport, they do not usually talk to other passengers and on meeting, they do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction.  
 (c) It may be a blasphemy for a student in Bangladesh to call his/her teachers by their first names.  
 (d) On first introduction the British people simply shake hands.  
 (e) One should carry warm clothes in winter because it is very cold and windy then.
6. (a) reputed; (b) silence; (c) meet; (d) character; (e) meet.
7. The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. On public transport they do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting they do not embrace and often simply shake hands on first introduction. They do not show any reaction during any performance. Students in Britain call their teachers by their first name.
8.
 

keeping their emotion private	→	reserve in their public behaviour	→	unable to talk to other passengers on public transport.	→	keeping quiet during performance	→	not embracing and often shake hands on first introduction	→	only shaking hands
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9. (a) wastes; (b) undergoing; (c) Global; (d) predict; (e) suitable; (f) unnecessarily (g) pollution; (h) unavoidable; (i) brought; (j) actions.
10. (a) mare; (b) living; (c) opposite; (d) being; (e) enjoy; (f) learnt; (g) stories; (h) what; (i) is; (j) of
11. i Robinson Crusoe was born in England.  
 ii. His father wanted him to study law.

- iii. He did not like the idea at all.
- iv. He wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood.
- v. His father did not want that he should go to sea.
- vi. He ran away from home one day.

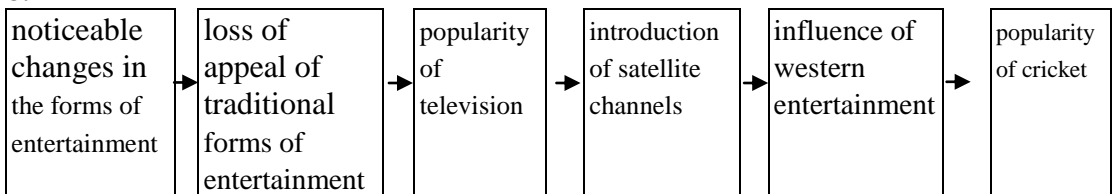
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xiv	x	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	xi	xii	ii	viii	ix	i	xiii

**BARISAL BOARD-2008**

- 1. (a) widely; (b) helped; (c) easy; (d) creating; (e) global.
- 2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Corr. Ans.** Globalization promotes mutual understanding and co-operation among the countries, (e) False. **Corr. Ans.** Many aspects of our life have been influenced by globalization.
- 3. (a) is happening; (b) assistance; (c) were; (d) expanding; (e) be helped.
- 4. A list of five opportunities created by globalization.
  - i. Expansion of trade and commerce all over the world.
  - ii. creating a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life.
  - iii. development of hi-tech communication media
  - iv. Rapid transportation facilities
  - v. universal brotherhood and an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation.
- 5. (a) There seems a great change in the field of entertainment in Bangladesh.
  - (b) Snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan were the common forms of entertainment in the past.
  - (c) Radio is now giving place to television, particularly to satellite channels.
  - (d) The common forms of entertainment are not popular as before as they no longer can attract people.
  - (e) Football is now replaced by cricket.
- 6. (a) order; (b) changes; (c) entertainment; (d) interest; (e) to.
- 7. With the passage of time forms of entertainments are undergoing a great change. As a result many of them have already disappeared. People do not find any interest in traditional snake charming, puppet show, Jatragan, jarigan, sharigan. The same thing has happened in case of entertainment. The traditional radio has been replaced by television and satellite channels and in case of sports cricket has been replaced by football in Bangladesh.

8.



9. (a) prevent; (b) washed; (c) planted; (d) add; (e) provide; (f) toxic; (g) produce; (h) needs; (i) breathe; (j) protect.
10. (a) element; (b) throwing; (c) use; (d) get; (e) polluted; (f) poisonous; (g) waste; (h) standing; (i) responsible; (j) kinds.
11. i. It was a large lovely garden with soft green grass.  
 ii. Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars.  
 iii. Every afternoon as they came back from school, the children used to go and play in the giant's garden.  
 iv. One day the giant was coming from a long journey.  
 v. When he saw the children playing in the garden, he turned the children out.  
 vi. The garden became desolate soon.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
xiv	vi	xii	v	i	vii	viii	ii	x	xi	ix	xiii	iii	iv

### SYLHET BOARD-2008

1. (a) needs; (b) belongs to; (c) appropriateness; (d) understanding; (e) noun.
2. (a) True, (b) False. **Corr. Ans.** Globalization needs a common language, (c) False. **Corr. Ans.** Intelligible English is spoken globally, (d) True, (e) False. **Corr. Ans.** All the people of the world can be benefited from English.
3. (a) was; (b) has moved; (c) getting; (d) said; (e) communication with.
4. **A list of five things about the necessity of English in global perspective.**  
 i. is a means of international communication  
 ii. has crossed the borders of English speaking countries to reach people who speak other languages  
 iii. has become the language of world's people  
 iv. has got a bewildering varieties around the world  
 v. has been influenced by other languages
5. (a) The British have the good will for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour.  
 (b) On public transport they do not usually talk to other passengers.  
 (c) In cinema hall the British- people audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained.  
 (d) No the British people are friendly and very considerate.

(e) The British behaviour on public transport, on meeting and in theatres, concert hall may appear informal to a foreigner.

6. (a) noticed /marked; (b) asked; (c) meeting; (d) quiet/silent; (e) surprised.

7. **Ans.** The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. On public transport they do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting they do not embrace and often simply shake hands on first introduction. They do not show any reaction during any performance. Students in Britain call their teachers by their first name.

8. 1. Keeping their emotions private.  
2. reserve in their public behaviour.  
3. do not talk to other passengers on public transport.  
4. keep quiet during performances.  
5. do not embrace and often shake hands on first introduction.  
6. address people by their first names.

9. (a) both; (b) collection; (c) are; (d) available; (e) caters; (f) neatly; (g) looks; (h) finding; (i) prevails; (j) submitting.

10. (a) way; (b) reports; (c) improve/control; (d) followed/implemented; (e) interested;(f) unity/progress /development; (g) change/good; (h) power; (i) responsible/accused; (j) situation.

11. i. No progress is possible without education.  
ii. Superstitions grow when people do not have a sound knowledge of health and sanitation and population central.  
iii. Illiterate people are deprived of the light of education.  
iv. Education helps us to live a healthy and planned life.  
v. With the touch of education people become enlightened.  
vi. It provides them with an awareness which is a prerequisite for any social development.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
i	k	j	j	l	n	m	a	c	b	d	f	e	g

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2008**

1. (a) exceedingly large; (b) insufficient; (c) the number of students; (d) poor facilities; (e) poverty.

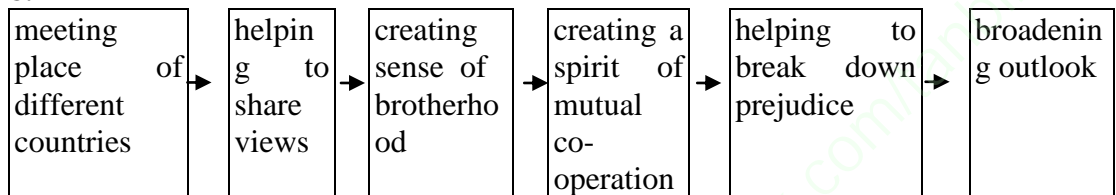
2. (a) False. **Corr. Ans.** Most of the people live below the poverty line, (b) False. **Corr. Ans.** The government can not fund the educational institution, (c) False. **Corr. Ans.** Many educational institutions are troubled with on-campus violence,

(d) True, (e) True.

3. (a) is; (b) related to; (c) equally; (d) hinder; (e) imparted to.

4. A list of five sentences about the problems of education in Bangladesh.
- poverty
  - dropping out of school after a few years
  - insufficient number of institutions
  - financial and resource constraints of the government
  - student politics and violence in the campus
5. (a) Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor international sporting events.
- (b) The products receive maximum coverage through advertisements during the live telecast of international sports events.
- (c) When any international sporting event takes place, people of different nations come closer.
- (d) The commercial aspects of international sports is that sponsors' products receive maximum media coverage and the companies earn reputation.
- (e) The opportunity of coming closer of different nations on the occasion of an international sporting events creates a sense of international brotherhood.
6. (a) held; (b) telecast; (c) sponsor; (d) receive; (e) meeting.
7. Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time and most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms to advertise their products during those events. 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.

8.



9. (a) means; (b) than; (c) not; (d) maintain; (e) depends; (f) upon; (g) raising; (h) avoided; (i) keeping; (j) avoid.
10. (a) have occurred; (b) warning; (c) around; (d) huge; (e) high; (f) level; (g) are; (h) have said; (i) areas; (j) to.
11. i. The arsenic problem of Bangladesh has become acute in recent years.
- ii. In chemistry arsenic is referred to a white compound of brittle elements.
- iii. The element is detected to be present in large quantities in the underground water.
- iv. Victims of arsenic usually suffer slow and agonising deaths.



- v. Suffering people do not even know what is causing them trouble.
- vi. The World Bank and the UNDP have assured us to help to solve this problem.

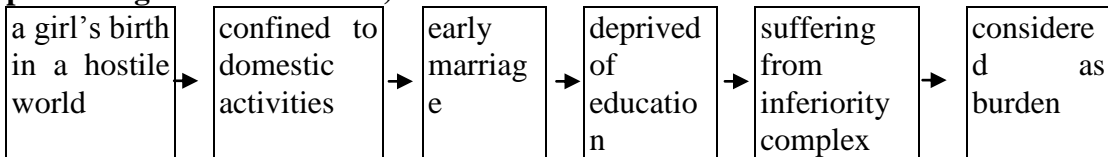
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**DHAKA BOARD - 2007**

1. (a) useful; (b) extinction; (c) tropical; (d) co-related; (e) protect.
2. (a) False. **Corr. Ans.** Destruction of plants and animals is dangerous for human existence, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Corr. Ans.** Sterility among the birds is caused by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides, (e) False. **Corr. Ans.** We should save wildlife to protect the environment.
3. (a) Destruction of; (b) caused by; (c) are faced with; (d) ensured for; (e) imbalance.
4. i. Birds and animals provide benefits for humans.  
 ii. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction.  
 iii. The destruction of forests and animals causes a great loss to our environment.  
 iv. Whale hunting has reduced the number of blue whales.  
 v. To protect our environment we should protect our wildlife.
5. (a) Gender discrimination means discriminatory treatment of the girl in a family.  
 (b) Gender discrimination prevails in our society because of social prejudice.  
 (c) The parents prefer a male child because they think that he is better suited to the present socio-economic set-up.  
 (d) A girl thinks that the life and the world are unkind to her.  
 (e) The most pitiable about being born as a woman is to suffer from inferiority complex.
6. Filling in gaps without clues :  
 (a) acute; (b) victim; (c) prefer; (d) end; (e) complex.
7. In Bangladesh gender discrimination begins at birth. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. They are confined to domestic works. Their parents marry them off as early as possible. Discriminatory treatment has a far-reaching negative effect upon the body and mind of the girls in a family.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) fairly; (b) modern; (c) about; (d) device; (e) perform; (f) abacus; (g) computer; (h) machine; (i) process; (j) trained.
10. (a) wonderful; (b) range; (c) telecast; (d) set; (e) programmes; (f) educative; (g) being; (h) run/conducted; (i) entertaining; (j) always.
11. i. Alfred Nobel who invented dynamite instituted Nobel Prize.  
 ii. Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding contributions in different fields.  
 iii. The winners of Nobel Prize are treated with respect all over the world.  
 iv. The recipient of the Prizes gets a gold medal, a certificate and a large sum of money.  
 v. Dr. Yunus has been awarded Nobel Prize for peace this year.  
 vi. Thus he has brought great honour for himself and Bangladesh.

12.

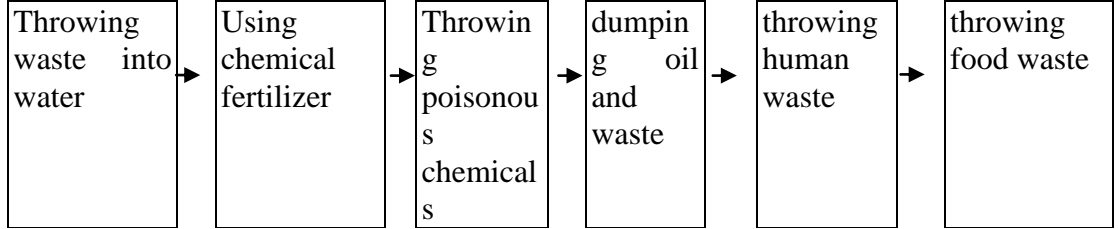
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### COMILLA BOARD - 2007

1. (a) main; (b) the mother tongue; (c) 300; (d) English; (e) 60.
2. (a) True, [b] True, (c) False. **Correct answer** : Many international organisations use English (d) True, (e) False. **Correct answer** : Some companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.
3. (a) spoken; (b) uses; (c) helps; (d) is; (e) having
4. A list of five reasons why English is important is as follows :  
 i. First language for 350 million people.  
 ii. Second language for 300 million people.  
 iii. Medium of meetings in many international organizations.  
 iv. Mostly used medium of information in the world's computers.  
 v. Helpful for getting good jobs and better salaries.
5. (a) Water is a vital element of the environment.  
 (b) Farmers use chemical fertilizer and insecticides in their fields,  
 (c) Mills and factories pollute water by throwing poisonous chemicals and waste products into the rivers and canals.  
 (d) Water vehicles contribute to water pollution by dumping oils, food waste and human waste into the rivers.  
 (e) Yes. insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution as they throw human waste and other wastes into the water.

6. (a) live; (b) dangerous/harmful; (c) problems; (d) continues; (e) take.
7. Water which is the vital element of the environment is polluted in many ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers pollute water by using chemical fertilizer and insecticides in their fields. Mills and factories pollute water by dumping oil and waste products into the rivers and canals. Water vehicles and insanitary latrines pollute water by throwing human waste into water.

8.



9. (a) eating; (b) mind; (c) satisfy; (d) preserve; (e) needs; (f) happens; (g) knowledge; (h) nutrition; (i) balanced; (j) available.
10. (a) popular; (b) organised; (c) sponsored; (d) companies; (e) pay; (f) advertise; (g) telecast; (h) live; (i) receive; (j) coverage.
11. i. Socrates was great philosopher of ancient Greece.  
ii. He wanted to spread knowledge among the people.  
iii. The young men began to gather round him.  
iv. The rulers of Athens grew jealous of his popularity.  
v. They brought two charges against Socrates.  
vi. This great man was sentenced to death.

12.

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**RAJSHAHIBOARD – 2007**

1. (a) agricultural lands; (b) agricultural; (c) presently; (d) disintegrated; (e) encourage.
2. (a) False. Reasons of our loss of cultivable land is the excessive pressure on land for human settlement and the building of infrastructure, (b) True, (c) True, (d) True, (e) True.
3. (a) Sustaining; (b) loses; (c) significant; (d) particularly with; (e) promotion of.
4. i. Human settlement.  
ii. Building of infrastructure.  
iii. River erosion.

iv. For non-agricultural uses.

v. Growing population.

5. (a) UNICEF now stands for the United Nations Children's Found.

(b) UNICEF facilitates education by distributing reading and writing materials among the students,

(c) By awareness-raising activities about health and nutrition UNICEF helps much to reduce infant mortality in Bangladesh.

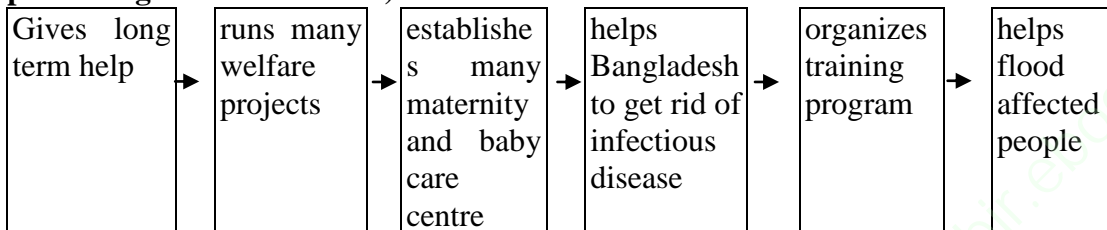
(d) In times of disaster like cyclones, flood and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work,

(e) UNICEF helps social development in Bangladesh by taking different rehabilitation programmes, training programmes to create rural health workers and by undertaking different humanitarian work for flood, cyclone affected people,

6. (a) increased; (b) several; (c) run; (d) organizes; (e) affected.

7. Now UNICEF stands for the United Nations Children's Fund. It gives long-term help to the children of developing nations. It runs many welfare projects in Bangladesh. It also helps Bangladesh to get rid of contagious childhood diseases. It also helps the flood-affected people in their distress.

8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) had; (b) influence; (c) economic; (d) illustrated; (e) exceptional; (f) outstanding; (g) passenger; (h) up; (i) popularly; (j) colourful.

10. (a) depends; (b) understand; (c) disrupted; (d) possible; (e) unknown; (f) also; (g) bring/gather; (h) the; (i) helped/acclerated; (j) throughout.

11. **Producing sentences from a substitution table to make a text**

i. Water is very essential for our agriculture.

ii. But it can be both a blessing and a curse.

iii. Moderate rainfall helps to produce bumper crops.

iv. Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops.

v. Our farmers feel the dire need of water for irrigation.

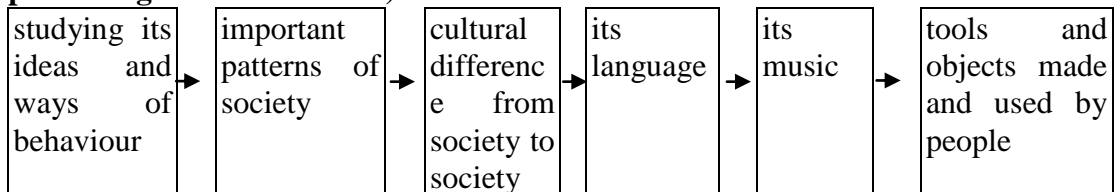
vi. They do not get water in a proper way.

12.

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**JESSORE BOARD – 2007**

1. (a) saw; (b) advanced; (c) emerged; (d) reunited; (e) fell down.
2. (a) False. In the last century man could not enjoy undisturbed peace, (b) False. Correct answer: In the eighties Germany was reunified, (c) True, (d) True, (e) False. Correct answer: In the last century there had been an each of reunification everywhere.
3. (a) creation; (b) divided; (c) immensely; (d) achieved; (e) technological.
4. A list of five points on the achievements of the last century is given below:
  - i. Scientific and technological development.
  - ii. A revolution in information technology.
  - iii. Independence of European colonies in Asia, Africa and America.
  - iv. Reunification of Germany.
  - v. Struggle for democracy in many parts of the world.
5. (a) Culture means a society's idea, ways of behaving, language, music and the pattern of work.  
(b) One can learn well about the culture of a society by studying the important patterns of that society.  
(c) What is appropriate to one culture may prove inappropriate to another culture and in this way culture differs from society to society.  
(d) Getting too close during a conversation is considered inappropriate in British society.  
(e) The Arabs get too close during a conversation while the British or the American consider it inappropriate and this is the way how they differ from the Arabians in terms of the culture of conversation.
6. (a) means; (c) constitute; (c) culture; (d) testimony; (e) inappropriate.
7. A society's culture consists of its mode of behaviour language, music and ideas. One can learn well about the culture of a society by studying its important patterns. The mode of behaviour of one society differs from that of another society. This difference is called a cultural difference. An Arab stands too close during a conversation while the British or the Americans consider it inappropriate.
8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart) :**



9. (a) developing; (b) getting; (c) communicate; (d) seems; (e) mutual; (f) make; (g) treat; (h) ensure; (i) distress; (j) neighbours.
10. (a) happiness; (b) can; (c) money; (d) any; (e) love; (f) charity; (g) earn; (h) in; (i) bring; (j) personal.
11. i. Socrates was born in Athens about 469 B. C.  
 ii. He was the son of a sculptor.  
 iii. In fact Athens was the home of sculptor then.  
 iv. He received a good education in Music, Oratory Mathematics and Gymnastics  
 v. Later the boy distinguished himself in the army by his unusual courage.  
 vi. He spent most of his time to seek truth.

12.

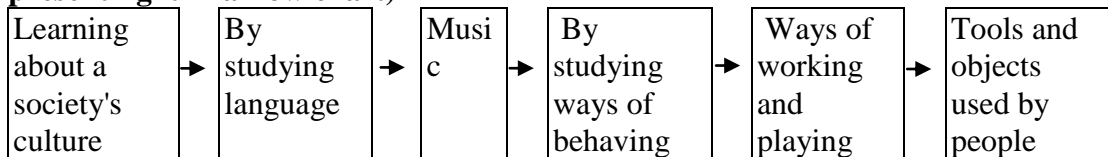
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**SYLHET BOARD – 2007**

1. (a) developed; (b) exploiting; (c) unfolds; (d) massive; (e) expanding.
2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) False. **Corr. Ans.** The gap between the developed and under- developed countries is widened by the process of globalisation. (d) False. **Corr. Ans.** The world is becoming a place of luxurious living for the few industrially developed countries, (e) True.
3. (a) exploiting; (b) suffering from; (c) developed; (d) cheaper; (e) maintained.
4. A list of five demerits of globalisation is as follows :  
 i. More opportunities for developed countries, rather than developing countries.  
 ii. Exploitation of cheap labour forces of developing countries.  
 iii. Ever widening gap between wealth and poverty.  
 iv. Promises high return to capital for the developed countries.  
 v. Ensures lasting poverty.
5. (a) Culture refers to the beliefs, behaviour, language, music and morality of a society as well as its ways of working and playing.  
 (b) By studying important patterns of an entire society we can learn about the culture of a group.  
 (c) Differences in the way of life between individuals classes societies and countries are referred to as cultural differences,  
 (d) According to Latin American culture, people should stand 12 to 18 inches apart measured from nose to nose if they want to talk to one another.  
 (e) Standing very close to each other during a conversation is inappropriate in British society,

6. (a) refers; (b) similiar; (c) culture; (d) people; (e) inappropriate.  
 7. Culture is an integral part of a national identity. It varies from person to person, society to society. Language, music, ideas, behaviour and customs are the inseparable parts of a culture. The American culture is totally different from European and Australian cultures. These differences are referred to as cultural differences.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) warmer; (b) unnecessarily; (c) alarming; (d) climate; (e) change; (f) evidence; (g) increasing; (h) predict; (i) risen; (j) flood.  
 10. (a) speak; (b) first; (c) second; (d) organizations; (e) communicate; (f) newspapers; (g) English; (h) working; (f) cannot; (j) knowing.  
 11. i. Alfred Nobel was born on 21 October, 1833 in Sweden.  
 ii. He was an engineer and a chemist.  
 iii. His father Emanuel Nobel had ammunition business at Leningrad.  
 iv. In 1850 he joined in his father's company.  
 v. Alfred invented dynamite after some years.  
 vi. He earned a lot of money from dynamite business.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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**BARISAL BOARD – 2007**

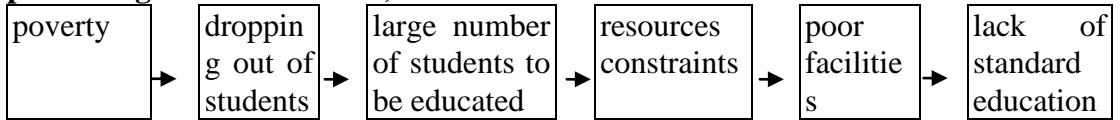
1. (a) common; (b) attraction: (c) influenced; (d) used; (e) replaced.  
 2. (a) False. Correct answer: Now radio has been replaced by television, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer:** Now people like newer forms of entertainment, (e) False. **Correct answer:** Young generation like band and pop music.  
 3. (a) greatly by; (b) existence; (c) look for; (d) was; (e) sung with.  
 4. Five items of entertainment in modern times are as follows:  
 i. Television and satellite channels.  
 ii. Modern music.  
 iii. Hand and pop music.  
 iv. Western music.  
 v. The game of cricket.  
 5. (a) Our people are unable to educate their children because of poverty.

- (b) Bangladesh needs more educational institutions as the existing number of educational institution can not accommodate the increasing number of students,
- (c) Government can not finance the required number of educational institutions because of resource constraints,
- (d) The students do not get a standard education because of poor facilities in the educational institutions.
- (e) Clashes between the rival groups of students affect academic progress badly.

6. (a) poverty; (b) deprived; (c) financial; (d) dearth/lack (e) sudden

7. Most of the people of Bangladesh can not educate their children because of poverty. Many poor children drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. In spite of this situation, Bangladesh needs to impart education to a large number of students. The facilities in the educational institutions are poor as a result of which the students can not get a standard education. Sometimes, clashes between the rival groups of student lead to the closure of the educational institutions affecting the academic progress badly.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) subservient; (b) dominated; (c) husband; (d) considered; (e) issue; (f) beaten up; (g) protect; (h) law; (i) save; (J) education.

10. (a) rivers; (b) drying; (c) water; (d) silt; (e) fertile; (f) fishes; (g) irrigate; (h) lack; (i) understand; (j) property.

11. i. Water can be both a blessing and a curse.

ii. But it is very essential for our agriculture,

iii. Moderate rainfall helps produce bumper crops,

iv. Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops.

v. Our farmers do not get water in a proper way.

vi. They feel the dire need of water for irrigation.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
x	i	vi	iii	viii	xi	v	xiv	ix	ii	vii	xiii	iv	xii

**CHITTAGONG BOARD – 2007**

1. (a) pollution; (b) water pollution; (c) avoid; (d) attracted; (e) ears.

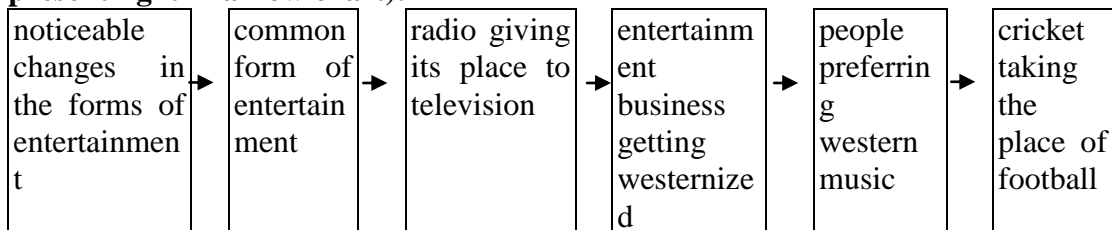
2. (a) False. Correct answer: Vehicle horns cause sound pollution, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer:** Sound pollution may damage our hearing, (e) False.

**Correct answer:** The problems of environment pollution can be controlled.



3. (a) fortunately; (b) affects; (c) avoid; (d) burnt; (e) leads to.
4. Five things about the sources of pollution are as follows:
  - i. Burning trash.
  - ii. Vehicle fumes.
  - iii. Industrial discharge.
  - iv. Vehicle horns.
  - v. Untreated human waste.
5. (a) Yes, there have been significant changes in the field of entertainment in our country.
  - (b) Snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, Jarigan, sharigan and kabigan were the common forms of entertainment in the past.
  - (c) Radio is giving its place to television now.
  - (d) No, the common forms of entertainment are no longer popular as before.
  - (e) Cricket is gradually taking the place of football.
6. (a) trend/go; (b) changes; (c) entertainment; (d) interest; (e) to.
7. Significant changes have taken place in the field of entertainment. The common forms of entertainment of the past such as kabigan, jatra, sharigan etc. are no longer popular nowadays. Radio is giving its place to television or satellite channels. People now prefer to enjoy western music and pop songs. Cricket is becoming popular in place of football.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) electronic; (b) mode; (c) communication; (d) established (e) simultaneously (f) based (g) transmitted (h) stored; (i) personal; (j) actually.
10. (a) sweet; (b) mixed; (c) uttering; (d) until; (e) with; (f) and; (g) given; (h) said; (i) feet; (j) bows.
11.
  - i. The role of women in nation building can not be denied any more in the situation of the world.
  - ii. It is not possible for any nation to reach its goal without allowing the women folk to play their active role.
  - iii. There was a time when women were looked upon without any dignity and honour.
  - iv. They were the only instrument to serve the situation of the world.

- v. But with the progress of civilization the outlook and attitude of the world towards women has been changed.
- vi. This is true not only for the western countries but also for the Islamic countries as well.

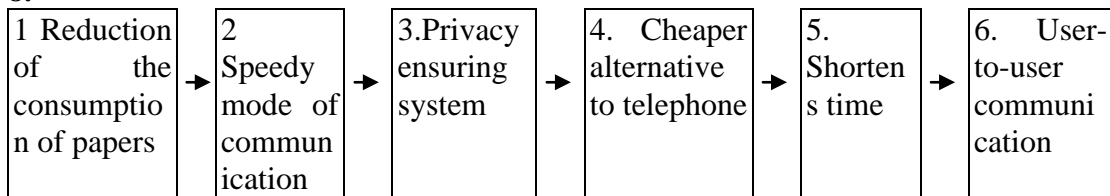
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**DHAKA BOARD 2006**

1. (a) diligence; (b) drastically (c) energetic; (d) poverty-stricken; (e) encouraged.
2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. Correct answer : Before receiving training Ismail led a very miserable life, (e) False. Correct answer : The officer-in-charge made comment positive of appreciation about Ismail Hossain.
3. (a) led; (b) poverty; (c) labourer; (d) NHC; (e) Knowledge.
4. i. Isamil Hossain was an enthusiastic youth.  
 ii. His family had always been insolvent.  
 iii. Ismail failed to continue his education.  
 iv. The NHC showed him the way to prosperity.  
 v. He prospered in his life by hard work.
5. (a) Electronic mail is the communication of textual message through electronic means.  
 (b) E-mail communication is user to user via the computer while telex communication is terminal to terminal.  
 (c) We can get the advantage of privacy form e-mail as the mail is delivered to the intended recipient's individual mail box.  
 (d) E-mail is a cheaper communication as messages can be transmitted within seconds electronically without using any paper.  
 (e) E-mail is not available in the developing countries like Bangladesh because most of the people here being poor cannot afford to have a personal computer.
6. (a) electronic; (b) computer; (c) copied; (d) privacy; (e) individual's.
7. E-mail is the most modern and effective medium for establishing communication. Electronic equipment like telephone is needed for this type of connection. We also need a personal computer and a modem but there are differences between a telex and an E-mail. Telex communication is terminal to terminal. E-mail system has many advantages. It can reduce the consumption of paper and improve the office efficiency. It is speedier, cheaper, and more effective in exchanging commercial. Information of today' trade and commerce.

8.



9. (a) illiterate; (b) evil; (c) acute; (d) shortage; (e) rapidly; (f) starvation; (g) primitive; (h) method; (i) crops; (j) food.

10. (a) significant/remarkable/obvious; (b) entertainment; (c) appeal/attraction; (d) satellite; (e) westernized; (f) instruments; (g) modern; (h) popular; (i) young; (j). today/at present/ nowadays.

11. i. Stephen Hawking was born in an educated family in 1942.  
 ii. He is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein.  
 iii. He received his Ph D in Cosmology from Cambridge University at the age of 26.  
 iv. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.  
 v. At the age of thirty two he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for theoretical Physics.  
 vi. But his fate followed with less rewarding things.

12.

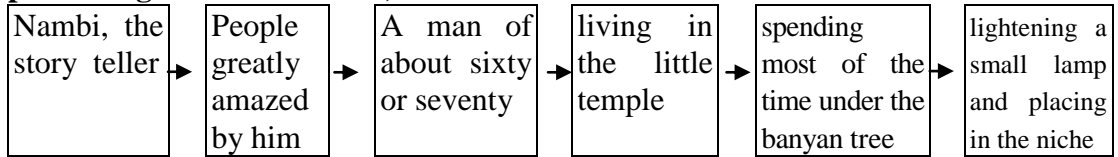
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**COMILLA BOARD – 2006**

1. (a) illuminate; (b) widens; (c) encourage; (d) appropriate; (e) differentiate.  
 2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) False. **Correct answer:** A good relationship and understanding is impossible without education, (d) False. **Correct answer:** Education aims at our mental development, (e) False. **Correct answer:** Education refines our sensibility.  
 3. (a) liberates; (b) promotion of; (c) mentally; (d) enlightenment; (e) refined through/ refined by.  
 4. A list of five aims of education is given below:  
 i. To develop one's mind.  
 ii. To enlighten an individual.  
 iii. To train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead.  
 iv. To ennoble one's mind.  
 v. To refine one's sensibility.

5. (a) Nambi was the enchanter and the story-teller of the village, Somal.  
 (b) Actually, the age of Nambi was not known to anybody. It was suspected that he was about sixty or seventy.  
 (c) His dwelling place was the little temple at the very edge of the village,  
 (d) Most of the day, he spent in the shade of the banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple,  
 (e) When he wanted to tell a story, he lit a lamp in a niche in the trunk of the banyan tree to inform the villagers. When the villagers gathered under the banyan tree, he would open the story with a question and told the story gradually.
6. (a) rest; (b) was; (c) make; (d) light; (e) enchant.
7. The village, Somal was a remote village cut off from the rest of the world. It had a population of less than three hundred. They had an enchanter, Nambi. He was illiterate but could build a story at the rate of one a month. He was like a miracle to the villagers.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) way; (b) indifferent; (c) invited; (d) got; (e) think; (f) gorgeously; (g) receive; (h) appear; (i) rich; (j) shabby.
10. (a) like; (b) important; (c) about; (d) communicate; (e) can; (f) way; (g) worry; (h) when; (i) mistakes; (j) through.
11. Khan Jahan Ali found Bagerhat beset with various problems.  
 ii. He built numerous mosques in Bagerhat.  
 iii. The Shat Gambuj Mosque is the most magnificent of them.  
 iv. It was used both as a prayer hall and a court of Khan Jahan Ali.  
 v. The Mosque is regarded as one of the architectural building of the country.  
 vi. The UNESCO has declared the mosque as a world Heritage site.

**12.**

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iv	iii	v	vii	ix	ii	xi	vi	x	xiii	xiv	viii	xii	i

**RAJSHAHI BOARD – 2006**

1. (a) Interdependent; (b) complicated; (c) lead; (d) destructive; (e) inconsiderate.  
 2. (a) False. **Correct answer:** The ecological imbalance brings about different kinds of natural calamities. (b) True, (c) False. **Correct answer:** Cutting down trees has

adverse effect on human beings and animals, (d) False. **Correct answer:** The ecosystem is a very complex chain, (e) False. **Correct answer:** Human being are mainly responsible for spoiling the environment.

3. (a) depends on; (b) affected; (c) climatic; (d) making up; (e) polluting.

4. The five reasons are:

- i. For keeping the globe free from natural disasters.
- ii. For ensuring a healthy globe.
- iii. To prevent climatic change.
- iv. To check ecological disorder.
- v. To pave the way for a comfortable life.

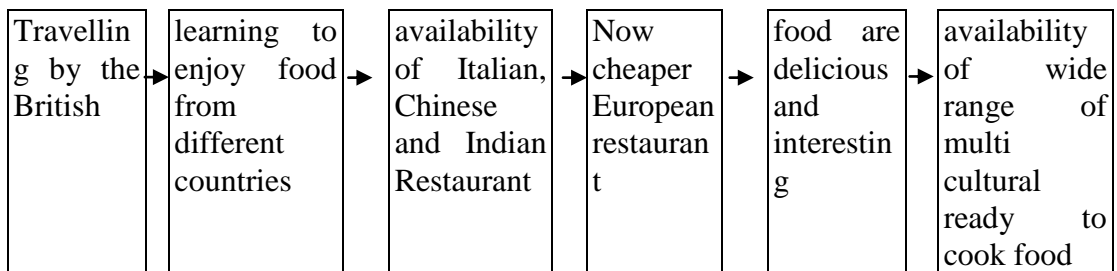
5.

- a) In the past, the British were confined to the dishes of roast beef mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding.
- b) British joints sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers.
- c) The British go to foreign restaurants in Britain because these restaurants are often cheaper than European Restaurants and the food are more interesting.
- d) The British people travel more and are learning to enjoy different types of food from many different countries.
- e) The British people use knives and forks for eating and Chinese use chopsticks for eating.

6. (a) food; (b) delicious; (c) take away; (d) fast/ junk; (e) chopsticks.

7. British eating habits are different now their eating habits are changing. Take-away food is very popular in Britain where most people use knives and forks for eating. They are also fond of fast food. They also like the foods of other countries.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) mother; (b) nation; (c) understand; (d) grows; (e) educated; (f) age; (g) touch; (h) knows; (i) nurture; (j) indebted.

10. (a) possible; (b) mistake; (c) learn; (d) learn; (e) attention; (f) use; (g) mean; (h) learn; (i) reading; (j) journals.

11. i. Many people living in city areas are not careful of using natural resources.

- ii. They waste water by leaving the taps running whenever they use it for day to day purposes.
- iii. Load shedding hinders our industrial production by making the machines stop,
- iv. People are not careful of utilising natural gas and thus are wasting this resource.
- v. If this wastage continues our resources will run out very soon.
- vi. So preventive measures should be taken to minimise the wastage of our resources.

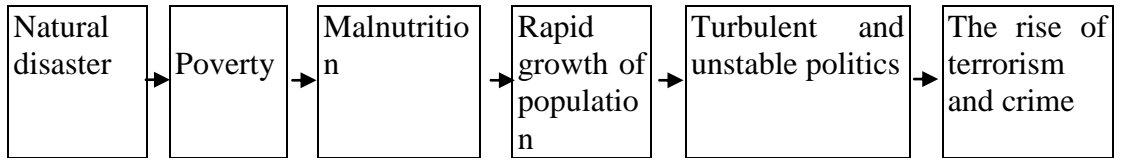
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### JESSORE BOARD – 2006

1. (a) resource; (b) inadequate; (c) unwanted; (d) experience; (e) compelled.
2. (a) False. Correct answer: In Bangladesh, university teachers can carry on working until they reach the age of 65. (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. Correct answer: The retirees get full social security in developed countries, (e) True.
3. (a) longer than; (b) was; (c) treated with; (d) will get; (e) are given.
4. i. For their being asset to society with knowledge and experience.  
ii. For their serving the nation and their families through the years.  
iii. For their right to expect service from us.  
iv. For their physical deteriorating health.  
v. For their need for care and consideration
5. (a) In the year 1947, we came under the oppressive Pakistani rule.  
(b) Nazrul speaks against injustice and oppression in his poems.  
(c) Our people suffer from malnutrition because of poverty.  
(d) The 16 December, 1971 will be cherished for ever as it is the day of our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan.  
(e) We have produced great poets, novelists and artists in the field of art and literature.
6. (a) since; (b) freed; (c) war; (d) achieve; (e) developments.
7. We have got an independent nation. We have got rid of British colonial rule and Pakistan oppressive rule. Only recently, the 21st February, our language day has been declared International Mother Language Day by UNESCO. The 16th December 1971 was the day of our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. Moreover, we have produced great poets, novelists and artists in the fields of art and literature.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart) :**



9. (a) source; (b) comes; (c) which; (d) called; (e) kinds; (f) eat; (g) other; (h) increase; (i) grown; (j) use.
10. (a) common; (b) increased; (c) use/ number; (d) enough; (e) like; (f) obey; (g) become; (h) ahead; (i) disobeying/ breaking; (j) drive.
11. i. Humans, animals and plants are all equally important elements of our environment.  
 ii. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals.  
 iii. Various plants and animals have vanished from the earth in the last few decades.  
 iv. Many wild animals and birds are faced with the threat of extinction today.  
 v. If we do not care for our wildlife, we can not protect our environment from being spoilt.  
 vi. It is high time we did something to save our endangered species.

12.

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**SYLHET BOARD – 2006**

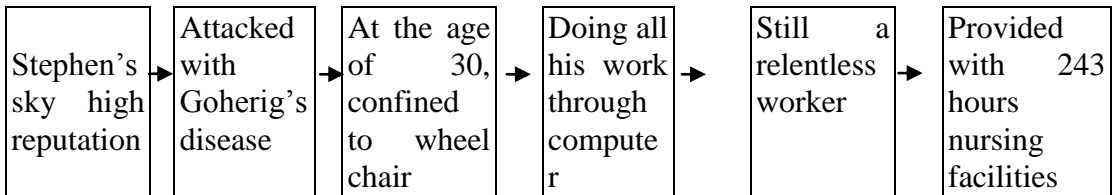
1. (a) destroying; (b) tropical; (c) extinction; (d) using chemicals; (e) The Atlantic Ocean.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer:** Destruction of plants and animals has tremendous impact on human beings, (b) False. **Correct answer:** Wildlife is prone to danger, (c) True, (d) True, (e) False. **Correct answer:** All species are important for maintaining ecological balance.
3. (a) Destruction of; (b) endangered; (c) being diminished; (d) changes; (e) hunting.
4. Five actions that are exactly responsible for the decrease of birds and animals in the world are as follows  
 i. Destruction of forests and other habitats.  
 ii. Collection-of the eggs of birds.  
 iii. Wide-spread use of chemicals and pesticides.  
 iv. Destruction of their feeding and nesting places.  
 v. Hunting for food and feathers.
5. (a) Fate to Stephen Hawking is not favourable as far as his physical health is concerned.

- (b) Stephen has been confined to a wheel chair because he was a victim of Gehrig's disease and as such had no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only.
- (c) He carries out his work by using a computer.
- (d) He lives with his wife and three daughters,
- (e) The result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking is that he carries out all his works by using his computer on the one hand and is provided with 24 hour nursing facilities by an American Organisation for his physical well-being.

6. (a) earned; (b) attacked; (c) lost; (d) dishearten/retard; (e) performs/does/continues.

7. Stephen Hawking, a reputed physicist, famous for the book. 'A Brief History of Time' was awarded the Nobel Prize when he was already sickening with the Gehrig's disease. Except being a physicist, he is a mathematician and cosmologist. Despite his sickness, he is devoted to work.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) eating; (b) mind; (c) satisfy; (d) preserve; (e) needs; (f) happens; (g) knowledge; (h) nutrition; (i) balanced; (J) available.

10. (a) elements; (b) polluted; (c) smoke; (d) waste; (e) healthy; (f) prevent;(g) difficult/impossible; (h) reduce; (i) awareness; (j) forward.

- 11. i. All of you have heard the name of Napoleon.
- ii. He became the greatest man in the country.
- iii. His good work and courage raised him to high position.
- iv. His mission was to conquer the neighbouring countries.
- v. He entered the French Army as an ordinary soldier.
- vi. France under him became very powerful and ferarful.

12.

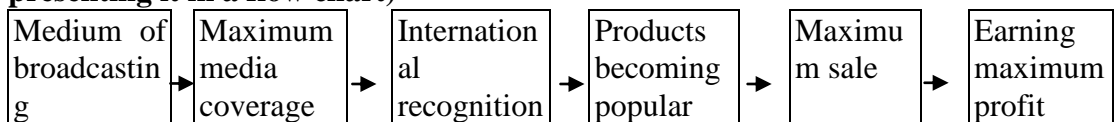
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**CHITTAGONG BOARD – 2006**

1. (a) achievement; (b) pride; (c) poverty; (d) 24; (e) bores.
2. (a) False. Correct answer : Our political, social conditions have negative influence on our society, (b) True, (c) False. Correct answer : Poverty is the main reason of malnutrition of the vast majority of our population, (d) False. Correct answer : Our huge population does not help to remove poverty, (e) False. Correct answer : Our Language Day has got the recognition of UNESCO.
3. (a) are swept away; (b) suffering of; (c) rapidly in; (d) devastating; (e) has declared.
4. Five points about the significant things that took place in the 20th century are as follows :
  - i. Birth of Bangladesh as an independent nation.
  - ii. British colonial rule until 1947.
  - iii. Devastation by floods.
  - iv. Achievement of our Language Day.
  - v. Recognition of 21st February as International Mother Language Day.
5. (a) Media coverage means the advertisements through satellite channels, radio and newspaper.  
(b) The events of International sports are telecast live. These are telecast worldwide by satellite channels.  
(c) Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor global sports and they sponsor sports for receiving media coverage as well as International recognition.  
(d) Yes, sports play vital role for international relationship which creates a spirit of mutual co-operation sense of brotherhood.  
(e) Sports bring people of different countries together through the players, the officials and the spectators and thus bring about globalisation of humanity.
6. (a) live; (b) products; (c) receive; (d) widely/easily/internationally; (e) develop.
7. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. International sport venue is the meeting place of the people of the world. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come close to one another, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of cooperation among them.

**8. Rewriting in a different form inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) is; (b) Known; (c) recurrence; (d) direct; (e) safety;(f) possibility: (g) precautionary; (h) reduce; (i) believes; (J) Introduced;/developed.

10. (a) destroy; (b) down; (c) harm; (d) turn; (e) consume/absorb; (f) will; (g) warm/hot; (h) called; (i) melt; (j) lower.
11. i. Water is very essential for our agriculture.  
 ii. But it can be both a blessing and a curse.  
 iii. Moderate rainfall helps to produce bumper crops.  
 iv. Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops.  
 v. Our farmers feel the dire need of water for irrigation.  
 vi. They do not get water in a proper way.

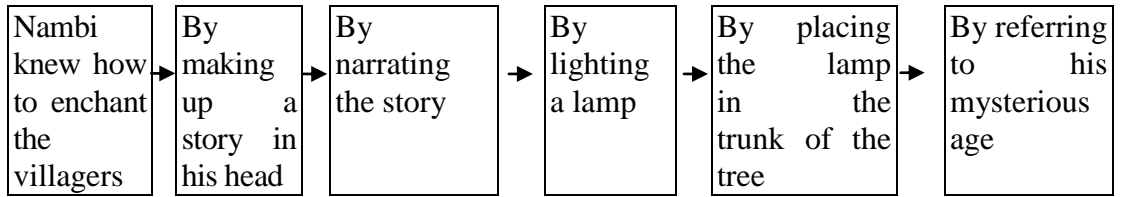
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### BARISAL BOARD – 2006

1. (a) limited; (b) indigenous; (c) dissimilar; (d) fond of; (e) less expensive.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer:** The British people have now different eating habits,  
 (b) False. **Correct answer:** People learn to enjoy food from different countries because they travel more  
 c) True, (d) True, (e) False. **Correct answer:** Pizzas and hamburgers are fast food.
3. (a) Differ/ are different; (b) popularity; (c) Travelling; (d) comes from; (e) used by.
4. The list of five items of food:  
 i. Fish  
 ii. Chips  
 iii. Pizza  
 iv. Hamburgers  
 v. Roast beef
5. (a) Less than three hundred people lived in the village Somal.  
 (b) The bus stop was ten miles away from the village.  
 (c) The enchanter was about sixty to seventy years old.  
 (d) The enchanter was illiterate in the sense that he could not read the written words.  
 (e) He passed most of the days in the shade of the Banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple.
6. (a) poor; (b) enchanted; (c) telling; (d) took; (e) gather.
7. Nambi was a popular story-teller. He was a man of about sixty or seventy. He lived in a temple at the end of the village. To tell the story he lit a lamp and put it in a niche in the trunk of a banyan tree. He took nearly ten days to narrate a story. The villagers were greatly amazed by his story-telling.

8.



9. (a) provides; (b) improve; (c) develop; (d) mentally; (e) useful; (f) self-reliant; (g) helps; (h) sympathetic; (i) called; (j) educated.

10. (a) live; (b) need; (c) many; (d) weave; (e) build; (f) cook/prepare; (g) working; (h) care; (i) mind; (j) without.

11. i. Environment pollution has become one of the greatest problems in our country.

ii. In our cities air is constantly being polluted by smoke of factories and vehicles.

iii. Even the ground we walk on both in urban and rural areas is polluted by garbage.

iv. Water is also polluted in various ways in this modern age.

v. But we should not remain idle in the face of alarming pollution.

vi. Measures must be taken to control such an alarming problem.

12.

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**DHAKA BOARD – 2005**

1. (a) upgrading (b) variety of (c) increase (d) ability; (e) household;

2. False. **Correct answer:** Not only women having education but also women with little or no education are opting to work outside the home. (b) True; (c) True; (d) False, **Correct answer:** Apart from performing traditional role women should work outside home. (e) True.

3. (a) belief of (b) attainment of (c) confidence in (d) competing with (e) dependence on.

4. A list of five activities generally done by women in the household is given below:

i. Working during harvest time

ii. Playing role as wife

iii. Playing role as mother

iv. Working as homemaker

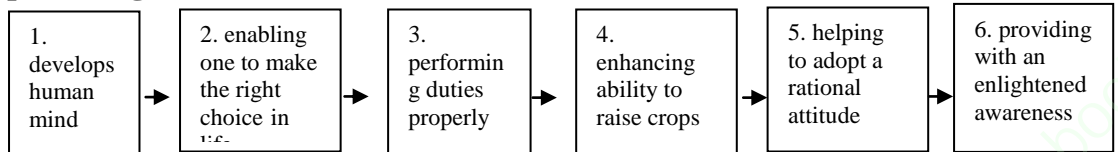
v. Doing other household chores

5. a. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh is the main cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh,

- b. The illiterate people are not aware of the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control,
- c. Education aims at enabling one to make the right choice in life and to perform the duties properly.
- d. Because of poverty, people can't get education. So poverty is an effect of education,
- e. Education teaches one how to earn well and how to spend well. It also helps one to adapt a rational attitude and provides one with an enlightened awareness about things which is the pre-requisite for social development. Thus education can ensure a better life for all.

6. (a) regarded; (b) having/getting; (c) free/immune; (d) removes/dispels; (e) awareness.
7. Education is considered one of the basic needs of human being. Without education no one can learn how to lead civilized life. Due to poverty, people in Bangladesh get diseased. An educated person can live better by making a healthy and planned life. In fact, education removes the darkness and creates confidence in one person with regard to one's personal needs and duties to the society as well.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting**



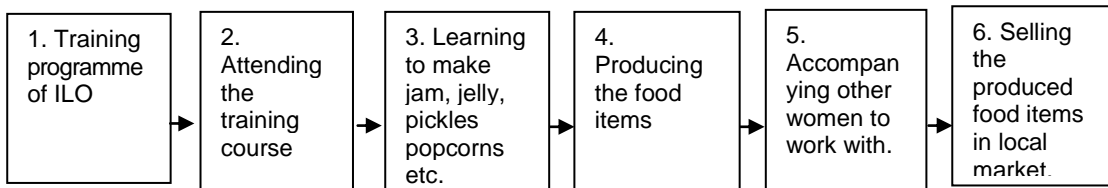
9. (a) densely (b) unemployed (c) employment (d) solution (e) explore (f) different (g) across (h) manpower (i) should provide (j) independent.
10. (a) depends (b) understand/realise (c) destroyed (d) possible/easier (e) impossible (f) apply / profusely (g) gather/acquire (h) moreover (i) developed (j) across.
11. (i) World's climate is undergoing a significant change in recent years,  
 (ii) Destruction of forests is one of the major causes of this natural disaster,  
 (iii) World temperatures are increasing to a great extent day by day.  
 (iv) Green house effect is the likely cause of global warming.  
 (v) Global warming is also caused by increased amount of carbon dioxide around the earth.  
 (vi) Such an imbalance might cause greater natural disaster in the days ahead.

**12.**

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**COMILLA BOARD – 2005**

1. (a) developed; (b) subconsciously; (c) implicit; (d) shorter; (e) practising and communicating with others.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : People develop competence in their mother tongue through a subconscious process, (b) False. **Correct answer** : We are learning English, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer** : People learn a second language consciously, (e) False. Acquiring a language is more effective than learning it.
3. (a) competent in; (b) spontaneity in; (c) is believed; (d) conscious of; (e) developed.
4. Five points about the ways of developing communicative competence in a language is given below:
  - i. acquisition;
  - ii. using the language;
  - iii. practising it;
  - iv. acquiring a language rather than learning
  - v. by experiencing it.
5. a. ILO means International Labour Organisation. This organisation works for the defence of the basic trade union rights and to ensure working standards worldwide.
  - b. The aim of the ILO project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self reliant.
  - c. Sakhina Begum learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items from the BARI training course.
  - d. Sakhina's husband can't pay for the children's education because he is a rickshaw-puller who has not enough earning to pay for the children's education.
  - e. The village women usually pass their time doing their household chores.
6. (a) deplorable/miserable; (b) scope; (c) changing; (d) imparts; (e) upgrade.
7. The rural women of Bangladesh have very little scope for work. To make the rural women self-reliant ILO recently started a project, which is very beneficial for them. Through this project, ILO imparts training in various activities. Many rural women attended the training courses and are now in a position to upgrade their financial condition.
8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information *from*, the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) huge (b) educate (c) available (d) need (e) increasing (f) constraints (g) requisite (h) unusually (i) facilities (j) standard
10. (a) up (b) neighbours (c) close (d) study (e) there (f) from (g) seems (h) on (i) keeping (j) but
11. (i) Water is very essential for our agriculture. (ii) But it can be both a blessing and a curse. (iii) Moderate rainfall helps produce bumper crops. (iv) Excessive rainfall destroys most of our crops. (v) Our farmers do not get water in a proper way. (vi) They feel the dire need of water for irrigation.

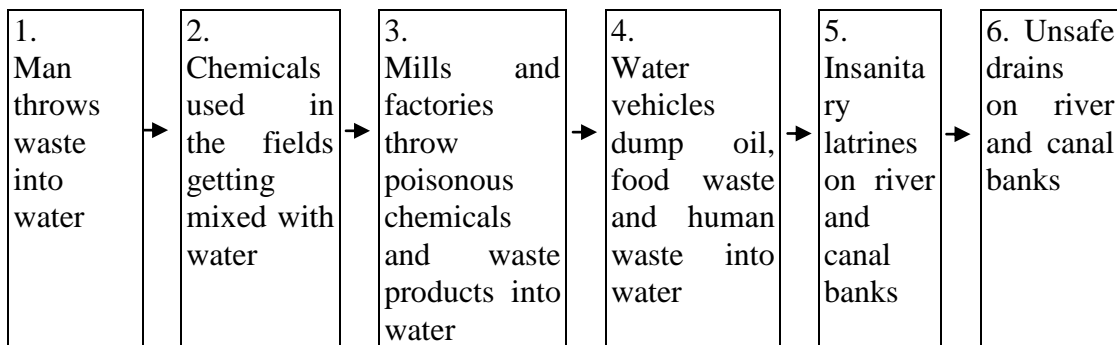
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### JESSORE BOARD – 2005

1. (a) five; (b) more time; (c) Travelling; (d) very interested; (e) physical exercise.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Formerly, Germans used to work six days a week, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer** : There are many sports centres in Germany, (e) False. **Correct answer** : Some of the common leisure activities in Germany are travelling, hiking and walking.
3. (a) brought; (b) spending; (c) relaxation; (d) conducting; (e) visiting,
4. (i) Travelling; (ii) Going to dance clubs; (iii) Going for long drives; (iv) Hiking; (v) Walking.
5. a. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides which mix with water and pollute it.  
b. Water vehicles contaminate water by dumping oil, food and human waste into it.  
c. Mills throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus water of them is polluted.  
d. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution,  
e. Human waste is dumped into the river by different water vehicles.
6. (a) pollute; (b) filth; (c) washes; (d) waste/ poisonous chemicals; (e) pollution.
7. Different kinds of waste thrown by man into water pollute water. Chemical fertilizers and insecticides used in fields by farmers pollute water too. Different water vehicles also pollute water in many ways. Mills and factories throwing poisoning elements into water pollute it as well. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are also liable for polluting water.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) although (b) see (c) sense (d) ability (e) man (f) way (g) letters (h) dots (i) tips (j) using

10. (a) though (b) interviews (c) performance (d) deal (e) candidate (f) advantage (g) lot (h) what (i) way (j) how.

11. (i) E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication. (ii) Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. (iii) It is far cheaper than telephone calls. (iv) Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication. (v) It has, however, not reached everyone especially in developing countries like ours. (vi) But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

12.

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**RAJSHAHI BOARD – 2005**

1. (a) human beings; (b) illiterate people; (c) earn well and spend well; (d) right choice; (e) a rational attitude.

2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people’s inaccessibility to education, (b) False. **Correct answer**: Many uneducated people do not have the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer** : Education enables us to make the right choices in life to perform our duties properly, (e) False. **Correct answer** : Only education can help us to adopt a rational attitude.

3. (a) development; (b) are not aware; (c) protection; (d) enhancement; (e) does not have.

4. A list of five merits of education :

- i. enables us to live a healthy and planned life.
- ii. teaches us how to earn well and spend well.
- iii. enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly.
- iv. enhances our ability to be responsible in every walk of life.
- v. helps us to adopt a rational attitude.

5. a. Water is a vital element of the environment.

b. A farmer pollutes water by using chemical fertilizers and insecticides in his fields.

c. Mills and factories pollute water by throwing their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals,

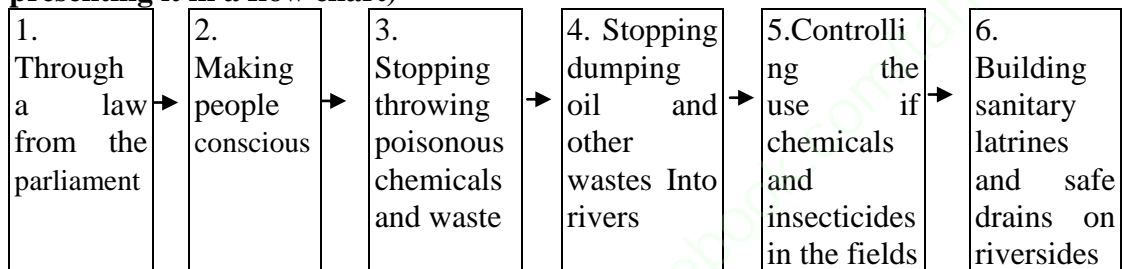
d. Water vehicles contribute to water pollution by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into rivers and canals,

e. Yes, I think, insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for further pollution of water.

6. (a) different/ many/ various/ numerous; (b) element; (c) insecticides; (d) throw; (e) for.

7. Water is polluted in different ways. It is polluted by human waste through insanitary latrines and unsafe drains on river and canal banks. Chemical fertilizers and insecticides used by the farmers in their fields cause water pollution. Mills and factories also pollute water by throwing their poisonous chemicals and waste products into river or canal water. Water is polluted by water vehicles also.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) waste (b) utilise (c) extent (d) environment (e) of (f) some (g) non-burnable (h) incinerators (i) refabricated (j) rubbish

10. (a) drawn (b) inadequate (c) our (d) lack (e) spacious (f) emergency (g) in (h) workers (i) on (j) killed



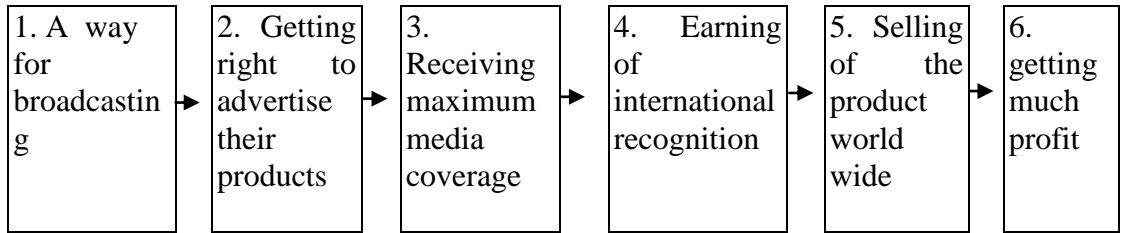
11. (i) Mr. Robertson is a lawyer. (ii) He doesn't like people who talk much. (iii) His hair is not straight but curly. (iv) He is in his fifties and loves to eat. (v) He doesn't have a beard but he has a moustache. (vi) He says it makes him look important.

12.

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**SYLHET BOARD – 2005**

- (a) ability; (b) insufficient; (c) more; (d) troubled; (e) interrupted.
- (a) False. **Correct answer** : Many children can not avail themselves of the opportunity to take primary education, (b) False. **Correct answer** : We have not sufficient finance and resources to utilize them, (c) True, (d) true, (e) False. **Correct answer** : The practice of politics hinders the standard of our educational institutions.
- (a) educated; (b) removing; (c) progress, without; (d) corruption; (e) compared with.
- Five points about the problems of education in Bangladesh are ;
  - Poverty object
  - Very meager facilities
  - Insufficient institutions
  - Lack of fund
  - Politics and violence in educational institutes
- Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor the multilateral sporting events to organize the international sporting events.
  - Companies and business firms sponsor international recognition of their companies,
  - The events are telecast by satellite,
  - The people of different nations come close to each other on the occasion of an international sporting event,
  - Yes. Sport helps develop international relation.
- (a) Vodaphone (b) Net West Insurance; (c) people; (d) teams; (e) considered.
- Five points on how sports develop international relationship :
  - by facilitating people of different places or countries to get together, (ii) by facilitating people to share views and opinions. (iii) by facilitating people to create a sense of brotherhood. (iv) by facilitating people to get acquainted with different culture, (v) by facilitating people to breakdown pride and prejudice.
- 8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) joyous (b) flooded (c) eager (d) want (e) remain (f) becomes (g) favourite (h) invited (i) elders (j) festive
10. (a) sure (b) think/believe (c) key (d) sincere (e) go (f) definition/value (g) make (h) means/refers/implies (i) aware/conscious (j) importance/significance.
11. (i) Mount Everest which is in the Himalayan Mountains, North India, between Tibet and Nepal is the highest mountain in the world. (ii) It was named after an Englishman George Everest who was the first to survey the Himalayas in 1841. (iii) Climbing mountains like Everest is difficult and dangerous because there is snow all over and there might be snowslides and cracks under the ice and snow. (iv) In spite of all difficulties and dangers Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay reached the top on May 10 and have gone into the history as the conquerors of the highest mountain in the world. (v) Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest but some of them had to be abandoned. (vi) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing the daring mountaineers are not daunted because mountains always look exciting and challenging to them.

12.

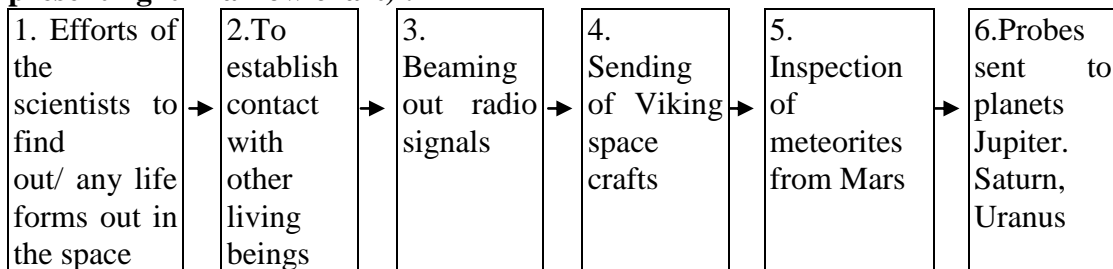
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**BARISAL BOARD – 2005**

1. (a) ages; (b) conventional; (c) popular; (d) enchanting; (e) influence.
2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. Correct answer : There appear modern songs in many spheres of life, (e) False. Correct answer : Cricket is the popular spectator game in our country at present.
3. (a) existence; (b) traditional; (c) is changing; (d) presentation of; (e) popularity among.
4. A list of five changes in the forms of entertainment is given below : (i) Replacement of Radio TV particularly by satellite channels. (ii) Folk music sung with western instruments, (iii) Modern music with melodies from folk and traditional songs. (iv) Popularity of band and pop music. (v) Replacement of football by cricket.

5. a. To establish contact with any other living beings out in the space scientists have joined together on a major project called the communication with Extra Territorial Intelligence
  - b. Through two Viking spacecrafts that landed on Mars in 1976. the scientists collected details about the planet Mars.
  - c. The gravity of Mars is about half as strong as that of the Earth. This particular evidence suggests that the atmosphere of Mars is much thinner than that of the Earth,
  - d. It is seen that the planet Mars has two seasons : summer and winter,
  - e. The author said, "Who knows" because he does not know who could give the relevation of life out in the space.
6. (a) existence; (b) space; (c) information; (d) arena; (e) evidence.
7. Mars is a planet. Its sky is red and its soil is pinkish and iron-rich. Its gravity is about half as strong as that of earth. It has deserts, high mountains, volcanoes, craters, grooves like canals. It has two seasons ; summer and winter.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart) :**



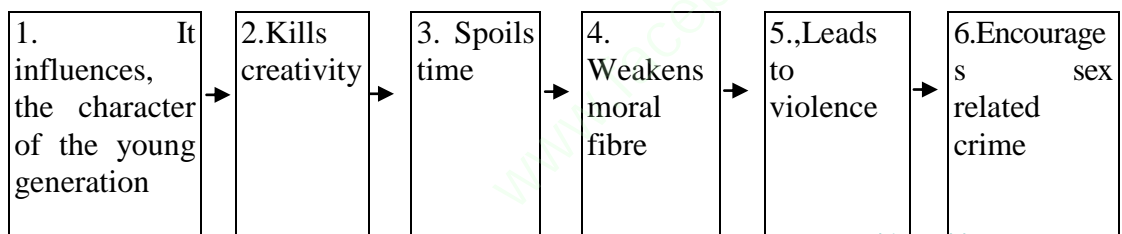
9. (a) looked (b) question (c) educative (d) considered (e) recreation (f) originally (g) facilities (h) concerned (i) broadcast (j) religious
10. (a) reflect (b) heating (c) enlarged/expanded/widened (d) result/outcome (e) are threatened (f) increasing (g) reflected (h) inside (i) atmosphere (j) before.
11. (i) He came everyday and cut wood and did small helpful favours and stayed to talk. (ii) The days had become cold and often I let him come inside the cabin. (iii) He would lie on the floor in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer and they would both doze, and wait quietly for me. (iv) Other days they ran with a common ecstasy through the laurel and since the asters were now gone he brought me back vermilion maple leaves. (v) When he went away I remember that a new moon hung over the mountains and I watched him go in silence up the hill. (vi) I expected him the next day, but he did not come and I took it easy.

**12.**

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## CHITTAGONG BOARD – 2005

1. (a) enduring; (b) intolerable; (c) urban; (d) pleasant; (e) unit.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Primary school teaching is one of the noisiest occupations, (b) True, (c) False, **Correct answer** : Primary schools are exposed to serious sound pollution. (d) False. **Correct answer** : People in cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more, (e) True.
3. (a) harmful to; (b) caused by; (c) noisiest; (d) provided with; (e) Development of.
4. A list of five things that cause sound pollution is given below:
  - I. Diesel truck.
  - II. Live rock music (with amplifier)
  - III. Motor cycle.
  - IV. Screaming child.
  - V. Alarm clock.
5. (a) Many people watch television for long many hours everyday as they find interest in it and thus it has become an addiction for many.  
 (b) Satellite telecast influences our young generation negatively by televising seamy sides of life.  
 (c) Cultural assault means cultural aggression and cultural domination of west on the east.  
 (d) Television plays an important role in our distance and open university learning system.  
 (e) The good effects of television are that it gives us up to date information, mental refreshment and delightful entertainment.
6. (a) common; (b) set; (c) affairs; (d) morale; (e) addicted.
7. Television is a very influential medium of information and recreation of the modern world. Television teaches as well as entertains people. The influential west has a good number of world-wide channels and they televise sex-prone, violence ridden show. People become addict to all those programmes and kill their time and creativity.
8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) needs (b) essential (c) enables (d) enhances (e) protect (f) carry (g) provides (h) awareness (i) redefined (j) acquiring/getting.
10. (a) set out (b) carrying (c) ever (d) fate (e) voyage/journey (f) through (g) on (h) clash/collision (i) happened (j) flooded/submerged
11. (a) English has become an international language because of its linguistic benefits. (b) People learn English in-order to make them competent for the competitive world. (c) English is an international language that makes a man successful. (d) People adopt different policies to make their English outstanding. (e) Those who learn English exactly can reach the culmination of success. (f) English is essential for globalisation that aims at having development for every nation.

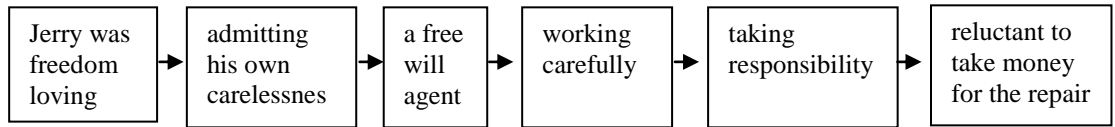
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**DHAKA BOARD-2004**

1. (a) rich; (b) self-dependent; (c) poverty; (d) after his training; (e) his hard labour and the Natore Horticulture Centre.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Ismail could get rid of poverty by his hard labour and perseverance, (b) False. **Correct answer** : Ismail earned Tk. 25,000 as profit for the first time. (c) False. **Correct answer** : Isamil has raised hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure, (d) False. **Correct answer** : The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail's great success should be nationally recognized, (e) True.
3. (a) had received, (b) cultivating, (c) changed; (d) proud; (e) self-made.
4. (a) Ismail Hossin was originally a poor man. (b) He worked hard. (c) Receiving training in vegetable cultivation from the Natore Horticulture Centre, he could change his lot". (d) He is both rich and happy now. (e) He deserves national recognition and appreciation for his remarkable success.
5. a. Jerry was living at an orphanage when he was four.  
b. Integrity is embedded on courage.  
c. Jerry wanted to pay for the repair of the axe-handle because he held himself responsible for the breaking of axe-handle,  
d. Jerry agreed to take the money for the repair of the axe-handle when he was convinced of the fact that the fault was in the wood of the handle,  
e. The writer (authoress) said this.

6. (a) orphan/honest; (b) house; (c) sense; (d) integrity; (e) courage.
7. Jerry was an orphan boy with courage and honesty. He always took responsibility for failing in his work. He did things that no tainting could teach. By doing these small things he came close to the writer. As Jerry was a boy of great heart he did not express his gratitude orally for the small gifts he got from the authoress.
8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) contribution (b) promotion (c) prestigious (d) divided (e) instituted (f) invented (g) educated (h) famous (i) huge (j) treated.
10. (a) varied (b) fields (c) achieved (d) active/prominent (e) broke (f) destroyed (g) millions (h) independent (i) war (j) up.
11. (i) Women in rural Bangladesh have very few opportunities of work outside the home. (ii) They are compelled to spend their whole life in doing household chores. (iii) Recently, the ILO has launched a project for employment of rural women. (iv) The project aims at training rural women in various economic activities. (v) Very poor women have started reaping the benefits of this laudable project. (vi) These helpless women are the main beneficiaries of this project of poverty.

12.

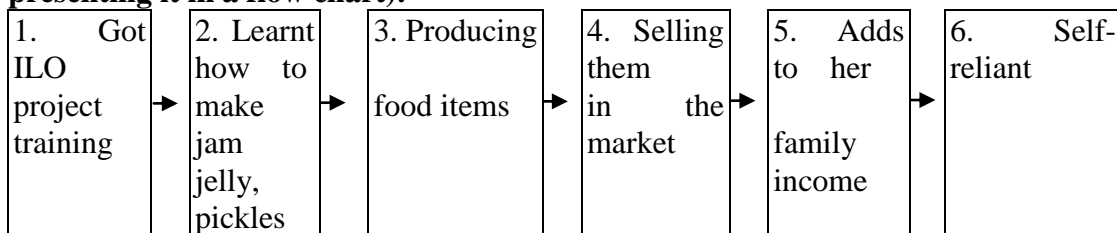
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### SYLHET BOARD-2004

1. (a) significant; (b) attraction; (c) song of common masses; (d) preferred; (e) influence.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Our culture has been undergoing a change from time to time, (b) False. **Correct answer** : Football is not as popular as it was earlier, (c) True, (d) True, (e) True.
3. (a) astonished at; (b) hankering after; (c) taken; (d) been turned into; (e) growing.
4. i. Common forms of entertainment were snake charming, puppet shows, jattras, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan.  
 ii. Radio was a good source of entertainment.  
 iii. Television became popular.  
 iv. Folk song with western instrument.

- v. Band and pop music are getting popular.
- 5. a. The village women pass their time in doing household chores.  
b. The village women can hardly earn any cash money.  
c. These women can be made earning hands by providing them with training in various activities.  
d. Sakhina got training on food processing from BARI.  
e. ILO is creating employment opportunities for these rural women. .
- 6. (a) description; (b) constructive/ practical/ concrete; (c) improving/ developing; (d) arrange/ design; (e) beneficiary.
- 7. ILO is a world wide organisation for labour development. It has started a project namely 'Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development'. The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women to make them self reliant. In Bangladesh rural women are now getting employment. The ILO project has created a lot of employment opportunities for the rural women of Bangladesh by getting them trained in different courses.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



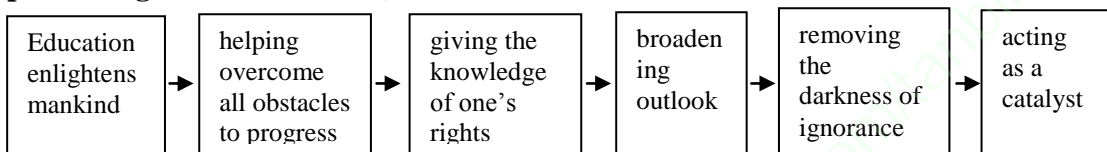
- 9. (a) known (b) electronic (c) communication (d) nature (e) between (f) terminal (g) computer (h) distributed (ij) individual (j) based.
- 10. (a) dropped (b) exploded (c) had (d) destructive/terrible (e) has been split up (f) used/ applied (g) destroyed (h) beautiful (i) been (j) involved / concerned.
- 11. (a) Farmers have to irrigate their fields when there is very little rain. (b) Irrigation is easy enough if there is a great river near the fields. (c) Canals carry the river water to the fields when necessary. (d) Dams have been built for centuries in different parts of the world. (e) A dam across a river is built to store water for dry season. (f) Earth dams were used in India and Ceylon about 2500 years ago.

**12.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
vi	ii	ix	vii	iv	x	i	viii	v	xii	iii	xi	xiii	xiv

**JESSORE BOARD-2004**

1. (a) physics; (b) milder; (c) good; (d) economy; (e) sound pollution.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Sound pollution is acute in urban areas, (b) True, (c) False. **Correct answer:** Noise is very much within the control of man. (d) False. **Correct answer:** In Japan primary education is not free from sound pollution. (e) True.
3. (a) measuring; , (b) awareness; (c) live in; (d) noisier; (e) living in.
4. A list of five things that cause sound pollution :
  - i. Use of loudspeakers.
  - ii. Horns of vehicles.
  - iii. Factories and industries.
  - iv. Aeroplanes, rockets.
  - v. Use of machines etc.
5.
  - a. Education is the process by which our mind develops.
  - b. Schools, colleges and universities offer formal learning to students.
  - c. The purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/ her capacity to the optimum limit.
  - d. Yes, education ennobles our mind.
  - e. We can meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress through mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth.
6. (a) Education; (b) truth; (c) compared; (d) darkness; (e) restrictions.
7. Education is a process which develops our mind through formal learning. It is a mental and intellectual training providing opportunities of growth. It also helps to meet challenges and overcome difficulties towards progress. Education gives light to an individual. It ennobles and broadens our mind and outlook.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**

9. (a) common (b) source (c) present (d) interest (e) numerous (f) even (g) television (h) educative (i) distance (j) BTV.
10. (a) expenditure / expenses (b) would (c) involved (d) taking / receiving (e) borrowed (f) established/started (g) making (h) which (i) profit (j) idle/unemployed.
11. (i) The Sundarbans with its 6000 sq kms of canals and creeks is located in the south of Bangladesh. (ii) The tigers hunt on their own and not in a pack. (iii) This nocturnal beast hunts only when it is hungry and feels threatened. (iv) Tigers usually fall victim to devious poachers. (v) Illegal poaching and the decrease in the numbers of preys are responsible for the diminishing of tigers. (vi) The main



reason for their extinction is the uncontrolled felling of the trees in the forest areas.

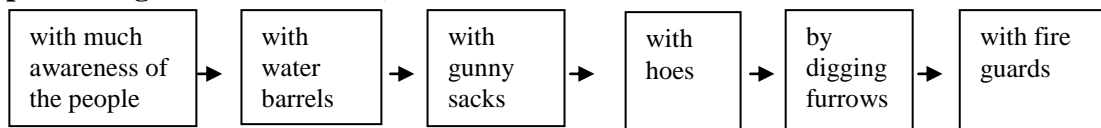
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**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2004**

- (a) illuminate; (b) differentiate; (c) widens; (d) conscious; (e) appropriate.
- (a) False. **Correct answer** : A good relationship and understanding is not possible without education, (b) True, (c) False. **Correct answer** : Education aims at a harmonious development of our mental, moral, physical and intellectual faculties, (d) True, (e) True.
- (a) mentally; (b) development of; (c) consciousness of; (d) enlightening; (e) removal.
- Five benefits of education are as follows :
  - helping us to distinguish between right and wrong, good and evil.
  - enabling our mind,
  - It refining our taste and temperament,
  - broadening our outlook.
  - helping us realize our rights and responsibilities,
- a. Lightning, the carelessness of the green horns, sparks from the rail roads and deliberate malice are some of the causes of prairie fires, b. 'Prairie means a wide open area of land covered with grass or wheat, c. This passage refers to the North America, d. When sensed a fire, the settlers hurried to the flames with water barrels, gunny sacks, hoes and particularly ploughs to dig furrows to prevent the fire from spreading, e. The title to the passage may be given as — "The Prairie fires',
- (a) many; (b) mention/ cite; (c) wanted; (d) spread over; (e) frightened.
- Fires may spread over the prairies any time but it takes a devastating turn during autumn. There are various causes of prairie fire like lightning, sparks of railroads, deliberate malice etc. Once started it spreads all around in a very short time. So it is important to be cautious against this. Settlers plough fireguards to protect the houses from it.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



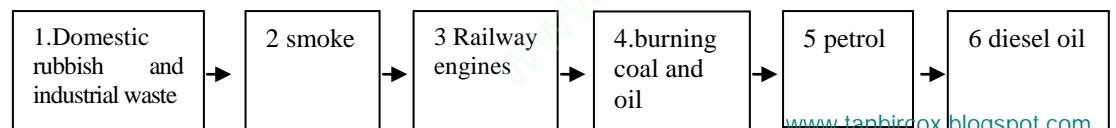
9. (a) gossiping (b) experienced / efficient (c) cooking (d) goes (e) neighbours (f) visits (g) use (h) chores (i) bothered (j) discussing.
10. (a) speak (b) first (c) second (d) organisations (e) communicate (f) newspapers (g) English (h) working (i) can (j) knowing
11. (i) Robinson Crusoe was born in England. (ii) His father wanted him to study law. (iii) He wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood. (iv) He ran away from home one day. (v) His father did not like that he should go to sea. (vi) He did not like the idea at all.

12.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
iii	v	ii	x	i	iv	xi	xii	viii	ix	xiii	vii	xiv	vi

### COMILLA BOARD-2004

- 1 (a) integrity; (b) greatness; (c) asked; (d) instinctive; (e) excuse.
2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. His habit of thanking was instinctive, (e) True.
3. (a) admitted; (b) carefully; (c) failure; (d) standing; (e) was.
4. i. honest. ii. hardworking, iii. sincere, iv. selfless. v. dependable/responsible.
5. a. Tar is used for road construction and to do many other things,  
b. Various kinds of waste is seriously polluting the environment,  
c. Railway engines and powerhouses pollute air by way of creating smoke by burning coal and oil.  
d. Man make fire to cook food, make bricks and to melt tar etc.  
e. Mills and factories dispose of domestic rubbish and toxic waste.
6. (a) element; (b) inhaling/ pure; (e) impure/polluted; (d) smoke/ fume; (e) create/form.
7. Air is one of the most important elements of our environment. This air is being polluted in various ways. Fires are made to cook food, make bricks, melt tar for road construction. These create smoke and pollute air. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil which also pollute the air. Mills and factories belch a lot of smoke and pollute the air. Buses, trucks and cars too emit smoke by using petrol and diesel oil and pollute the air.
8. **Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart):**



9. (a) is (b) driving (c) frequently (d) without (e) go (f) conscious (g) knowing (h) occurs (i) move (j) through.
10. (a) having (b) populated (c) live (d) densely (e) high (f) controlled (g) goes (h) face (i) come (j) raise.
11. (i) In Parambanan Indonesia worshippers consider themselves to be possessed by God. (ii) Yoga is considered a good exercise for controlling breath. (iii) Researchers don't think magic is the secret of walking on fore. (iv) Dancers of Bali can pierce their bodies with daggers. (v) Fakirs are able to keep their heads buried in the ground as long as they can. (vi) Polynesia fire walkers believe themselves to be under the spell of manna.

12.

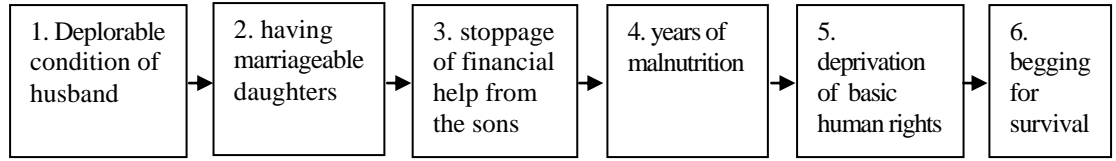
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### CHITTAGONG BOARD-2004

1. (a) known; (b) decrease; (c) alarmed; (d) create; (e) compulsory.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Experts are confused in giving a clear answer to the question of safety of the buildings in Dhaka city during earthquake, (b) False. **Correct answer** : Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer** : There are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, (e) True
3. (a) planned; (b) active; (c) possibility of; (d) amplification; (e) developing.
4. i. Precautionary measures should be taken to minimize losses.  
 ii. Regarding earthquake there are two schools of experts.  
 iii. The schools comprise of engineers and geologists.  
 iv. They do not rule out the dangers associated with it.  
 v. RAJUK stands for the Rajdhanih Unnayan Kartripakhyia.
5. a. Ayesha Begum's husband worked in other peoples land.  
 b. Her sons started working when, Ayesha and her husband were too old to work.  
 c. The sons stopped sending money to their parents after their marriage as their income was very low.  
 d. Ayesha Begum and her husband look older than their age because of years of malnutrition and deprivation.  
 e. Ayesha Begum now feeds her husband and herself by begging form door to door.
6. (a) living/burdened; (b) who; (c) two/teen-aged; (d) started /used /began/set; (e) deprived /denied.
7. Ayesha Begum lives a miserable life. Her husband was a poor peasant. Ayesha and her husband are now too old to work for their living. It is a pity that they are not

taken care of by their sons and daughters. Ayesha can not but start begging in the village to survive in the world.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart) :**



9. (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warming (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative.

10. (a) needed (b) reasons (c) prestige (d) crossed (e) reach (f) unique (g) all (h) bewildering (i) created (j) characterized /marked.

11. (a) Education in our country is passing through a stage of crisis.  
 (b) Campus violence has become almost a daily affair in Bangladesh.  
 (c) It appears that students are in the colleges and universities only to be engaged in violence.  
 (d) The impact of such violence can hardly be ignored.  
 (e) It may easily be said that Bangladesh is already educationally backward.  
 (f) The teachers are getting concerned about the welfare of the students.

**12.**

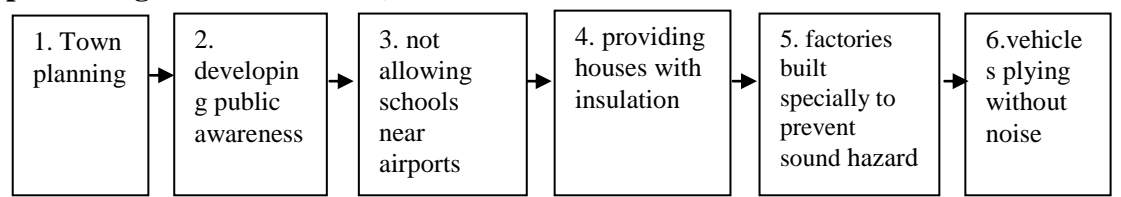
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**BARISAL BOARD-2004**

- (a) unsafe; (b) lying; (c) divided; (d) comprise; (e) indirect.
- (a) False. **Correct answer** : Adequate precautions can minimize the losses caused by an earthquake. (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer** : The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is active. (e) True
- (a) safety of; (b) be followed; (c) lying; (d) alarming; (e) adequately.
- A natural disaster.
  - Though earthquakes can not be prevented, it is possible to minimize losses caused by them.
  - A number of fault lines in Bangladesh.
  - Two schools of experts regarding earthquake.
  - Necessity of an earthquake resistant building code.

5. (a) The view of the UN about the tolerance limit of sound is that the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels.  
 (b) The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is known as decibel.  
 (c) When the loudness of sound is more than 45 decibels, it becomes noise,  
 (d) The Japanese study considers the primary school environment noisy because the little kids always shout and make a noise.  
 (e) The range of sound in the cities of Bangladesh is, on an average from 30 to 90 decibels or even more.
6. (a) measure; (b) intolerable; (c) increased; (d) are; (e) various/ many/ different.
7. High sound is harmful to man. The unit of the loudness of sound is called decibel. According to UN, the normal tolerance limit is 45 decibels. There is a general increase in the level of sound because of the growth of urban population and increased use of machines. The people of cities are usually exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels. Developed countries are trying to control sound by careful town planning and creating public awareness.

**8. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart)**



9. (a) reputation (b) keeping (c) noticed (d) usually (e) embrace (f) introduction (g) remain (h) interpreted (i) makes (j) friendly.
10. (a) preparation (b) fit (c) is (d) to learn (e) does (f) contrary (g) sorry (h) kept (i) lost (j) long.
11. (i) one day Jerry broke the axe handle suddenly. (ii) The authoress came to know the matter from Jerry. (iii) For repairing it, she offered Jerry some money. (iv) But Jerry wanted to repair it at his own cost. (v) The authoress said that the wood of the handle was defective. (vi) Only then he agreed to accept the money from her.

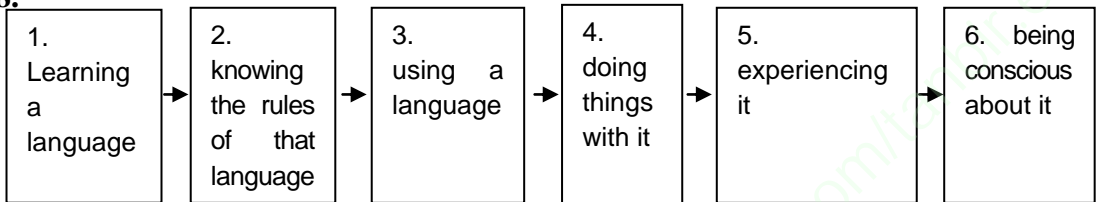
**12.**

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**DHAKA BOARD-2003**

1. (a) main; (b) mothertongue; (c) 300; (d) English; (e) 60.
2. (a) True, (b) True, (c) False, **Correct Answer:** Many international organizations often use English. (d) True, (e) False. **Correct answer:** Some companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.
3. (a) spoken; (b) uses; (c) helps; (d) is; (e) having.
4. English is important for; (a) international business and trade; (b) international relationship; (c) higher education; (d) getting good job; (e) having better salary.
5. (a) Raghib and Adeeb wanted to learn how to ride a bicycle.  
(b) To learn how to ride a bicycle, Raghib took out his cycle and started trying to ride it.  
(c) Adeeb learnt how different parts of a cycle worked by the time Raghib learnt to ride a bicycle.  
(d) Learning a language is like learning how to ride a cycle because these two things can be learned through practice and mistake.  
(e) We should not feel ashamed when people laugh at us.
6. (a) ride; (b) riding; (c) well/nicely; (d) learning; (e) mistakes.
7. Two friends Raghib and Adeeb wanted to learn how to ride a cycle. So Adeeb bought a book called 'How to Ride a Cycle' and started reading it. On the other hand Raghib took out his cycle on the street and started trying to ride it. He fell off several times and in this way he learnt riding cycle before Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book. Learning a language is like riding a cycle. The most important thing about any language is communication.

8.



9. (a) protect (b) washed (c) planted (d) give/add (e) provide (f) take (g) produce (h) needs (i) breathe (j) preserve
10. (a) major (b) country (c) cities (d) areas (e) shortage (f) increasing (g) difficult (h) people (i) cost (j) solved
11. (i) All of you have heard the name of Napoleon (ii) He became the greatest man in the country (iii) His good work and courage raised him to a great position (iv) His mission was to conquer the neighbouring countries (v) He entered the French army as an ordinary soldier (vi) France under him remained very powerful and fearful.

12.

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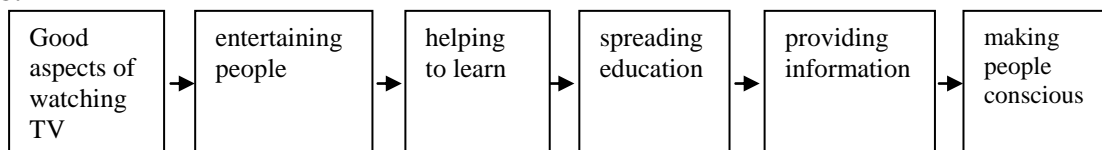
**BARISAL BOARD-2003**

- (a) lots; (b) provide; (c) diversity; (d) cheap; (e) not.
- (a) True, (b) False. **Correct answer.** People in Indian sub-continent use fingers for eating, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer.** The British people like foods of other countries, (e) True.
- (a) used (b) confined to; (c) replacing; (d) popular in; (e) know.
- Five ways of difference between our eating habits and British eating habits

Our eating habit	British eating habit
a. Eat mainly rice	a. hardly eat rice
b. Eat with fingers	b. eat with spoons and forks
c. Less variety in our foods	c. more variety in their foods
d. A few foreign restaurant in our country	d. lots of foreign restaurants in Britain
e. Fast food popular with many people	e. fondness for fast food

- (a) I think the report on watching TV by U.S children is shocking.  
(b) The impacts of watching TV for long hours are that it makes children aggressive and it influences their learning style.  
(c) I don't watch TV daily.  
(d) The TV viewings are described as staggering because the American children spend more time in watching TV than reading.  
(e) Learning new things, entertainment etc. are the positive aspects of watching TV.
- (a) watch; (b) going; (c) worried; (d) don't; (e) watching.
- Television programmes have must negative effect on American Children. They spend more time in watching TV than learning. They prefer watching TV to learning. Watching so much violence makes them aggressive. It also influences their learning style.

8.



- (a) have (b) being (c) losing (d) dying (e) find (f) enjoy (g) prefer (h) taken (i) considered (j) bound.

10. (a) delight (b) councils (c) countries (d) exchange (e) advertising (f) during (g) telecast (h) live (i) result (i) watch.
11. (i) We try to keep our apartment clean. (ii) Our family is on very good terms with his family (iii) They drag chairs around day and night (iv) These sound can be easily avoided. (v) We are not acquainted with these people (vi) I have tried many times to tell them to give it up.

12.

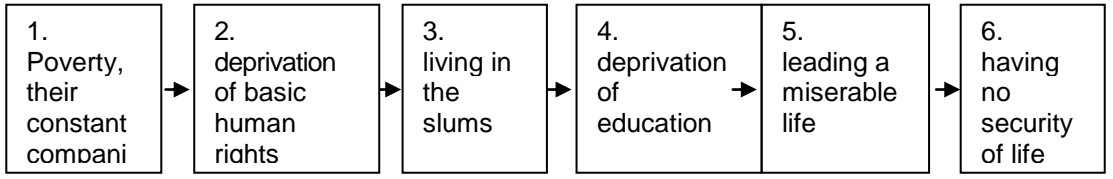
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### COMILLA BOARD-2003

1. (a) useful; (b) 7; (c) tropical; (d) extinction; (e) Atlantic.
2. (a) False: **Correct answer.** Humans, animals and plants are the most important elements of natural environment, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer.** In order to protect environment, we should protect our wildlife, (e) False, **Correct answer.** Sterility among birds is caused by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides.
3. (a) Destruction of; (b) are losing; (c) affected by; (d) are faced; (e) Hunting.
4. (a) + iv; (b) + v; (c) + i; (d) + ii; (e) + iii.
5. (a) The flower peddlers will request me to buy some flowers from him/her.  
 (b) We often get annoyed because of their relentless pursuing for selling flowers.  
 (c) They are generally seen at the signal crossing, or at the turn of the roads.  
 (d) Poverty might have caused them to sell flowers.  
 (e) Yes. I do because they are to earn their own livelihood instead of going to schools,
6. (a) stop/prevent; (b) earn; (c) some/certain; (d) traffic; (e) sad/unfortunate.
7. It is a common scene in Dhaka city specially in some places of Dhaka city that when a person gets stuck in a seemingly never ending jam, some poor kids are seen with flowers for sale. They pursue the passenger relentlessly to buy flowers for his near and dear ones. They manage to sell the flowers at a cheap rate which really bewilders the passenger. They never grow tired. The shouts of the passenger have not effect on them. They are guided by a sardar. However the fact that leads them to sell flower is all consuming poverty. 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.



8.



9. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) farming (g) raising (h) sectors (i) opportunities (j) easily.

10. (a) comfort (b) can (c) penniless (d) any (e) love (f) mercy (g) earn/get (h) for (i) bring (j) psychological

11. (i) Deprivation of basic needs is probably. the universal definition of poverty (ii) There are three dimensions of poverty social, economic and political (iii) The consequences of it are in low life expectancy this country (iv) 8 hundred million people in the developing countries do not have enough food to eat. (v) Poverty is also wide spread and hunger is often deadly in Bangladesh. (vi) About 45% of the population live under acute poverty in this country.

12.

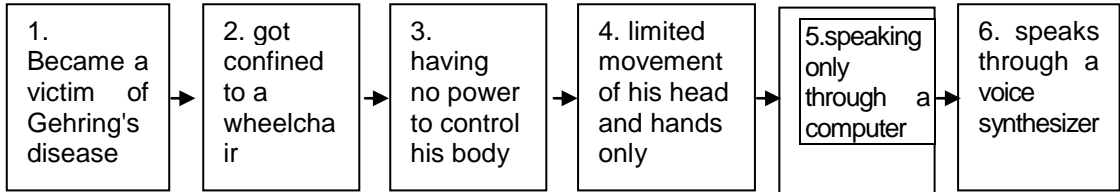
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**JESSORE BOARD-2003**

- (a) widely; (b) helped; (c) easy;(d) creating; (e) global.
- (a) True, (b) False. **Correct answer.** It has become a buzzword, (c) True, (d) False. **Correct answer :** Globalisation promotes mutual understanding and co-operation among nations, (e) False. **Correct answer :** Almost all the aspects of our life have been influenced by globalisation.
- (a) is happening; (b) assistance; (c) were; (d) of expanding; (e) be reached.
- (a) Expansion of trade and commerce all over the world (b) a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life (c) development of hi-tech communication media (d) Rapid transportation facilities (e) universal brotherhood and an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.
- (a) Stephen Hawking is the greatest physicist of the world next to Einstein.  
 (b) He was attacked with Gehrig's disease.  
 (c) In spite of his illness, he could perform his work through a computer with a synthesizer that converts his message into sounds.  
 (d) He lives with his wife and three daughters,  
 (e) Hawking is provided with 24 hour nursing facilities,
- (a) soared (b) lost; (c) victim/patient; (d) confined; (e) has.
- Stephen Hawking has been confined to the wheelchair since 1972 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. In spite of all these physical disabilities, he continued his research work as well his delivering lectures by using his special type of computer. He lives with his wife and three children. An American company provides him with twenty-four hour nursing facilities.

8.



9. (a) learning (b) over (c) possession (d) filled (e) thoughts (f) times (g) of (h) commit (i) aloud (j) known

10. (a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) get/are (e) polluted (f) poisonous (g) waste (h) standing (i) responsible (j) kinds.

11. (i) The present age has seen a wide disintegration of large kin group. (ii) Women are associating now with earning and out of home activities. (iii) As they began to contribute to the family income, they started influencing decisions about family matter. (iv) In the developed countries now, household work and outdoor activities are done equally by both husbands and wives. (v) Extended families have given, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families. (vi) Marriages now often break up in the west and children of broken families are having psychological problems.

12.

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### RAJSHAHI BOARD-2003

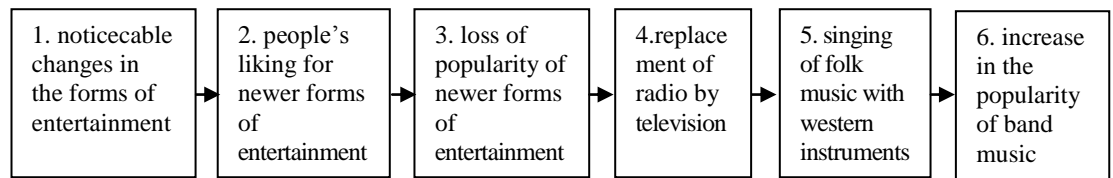
- (a) indicates (b) developed (c) as (d) relates (e) explicit
- (a) False. **Correct answer:** We are learning English. (b) False. **Correct answer:** People learn a second language consciously. (c) True (d) True (e) False. **Correct answer:** Explicit learning is a conscious process.
- (a) using; (b) naturally; (c) encouraged by; (d) spontaneous; (e) belief of
- (i) enrichment of vocabulary; (ii) listening; (iii) conversation; (iv) practice; (v) knowledge in grammar.
- (a) There is a great change in the field of entertainment in our country.

- (b) Jatra, jarigan, sharigan, puppet show and snake charming etc. were the common forms of entertainment in the past.
- (c) Radio is no more popular because it is being replaced by television fast.
- (d) No, the common forms of entertainment are not popular as before.
- (e) Cricket is gradually taking the place of football.

6. (a) order; (b) changes; (c) entertainment; (d) delight/interest; (e) to.

7. With the passage of time, forms of entertainment are undergoing a great change. As a result many of them have already disappeared. People do not find any interest in traditional snake charming, puppet show, jatra, jarigan and sharigan. The same thing has happened in case of other source of entertainment and other spheres of life. The traditional radio has been replaced by television and satellite channels and in case of sports cricket has been replaced by football in Bangladesh.

8.



9. (a) lived (b) trade (c) against (d) dressed (e) veil (f) perfect (g) sweet (h) thinking (i) indeed (j) knocked.

10. (a) return (b) angry (c) lame (d) going (e) carry (f) sent (g) carry (h) eat (i) got (j) back.

11. (i) The ancient mariner told the marriage guest about his last journey on the sea (ii) He and the other sailors sailed away to the south until they arrived in the cold grey seas (iii) The big white sails opened wide, as the strong wind blew them quickly through the icy waters (iv) The weather being very cold, there were no birds or animals in the snow covered country (v) One day the sailors saw an albatross flying towards the ship (vi) All of them welcomed it as a bird of good omen.

12.

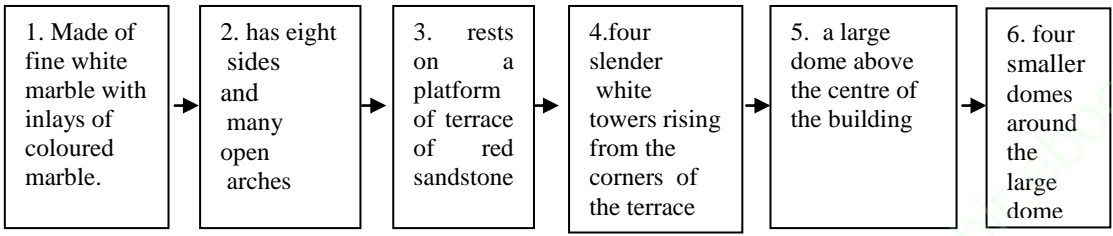
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**SYLHET BOARD-2003**

- 1. (a) integrity; (b) repaired; (c) inborn; (d) four; (e) willingly.
- 2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Jerry steadied the loose stone for the use of the writer, (b) False, **Correct answer** : Jerry had been at the orphanage since he was four, (c) False. **Correct answer**: The axe handle broke because there was a fault in the wood of the

handle, (d) True. (e) False. **Correct answer** : Jerry did the unnecessary gracious things for the authoress.

3. (a) had been; (b) responsibility for; (c) carefully; (d) living in; (e) Digging.
4. (i) honest; (ii) courageous; (iii) dutiful; (iv) grateful; (v) courteous.
5. (a) The white marble is the architectural feature which makes the Taj Mahal most impressive.  
 (b) The Taj Mahal is called so because emperor Shahjahan built it in memory of his dear wife Mumtaz.  
 (c) The pool enhances the beauty of the Taj by reflecting the image of the Taj in its water.  
 (d) Emperor Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal to immortalise his love for his dear wife Mumtaz.  
 (e) The Taj seems most appealing on moonlit nights.
6. (a) surrounding; [b] stretches; (c) architectural; (d) assumes; (e) most.
7. The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. Emperor Shahjahan built it as the a symbol of his love for his wife Mumtaz in Agra. The building is made of fine white marbles inlays with of coloured marble. There are a large dome at the centre and four smaller domes around it. The graves of the emperor and his wife lie in the central room.
- 8.



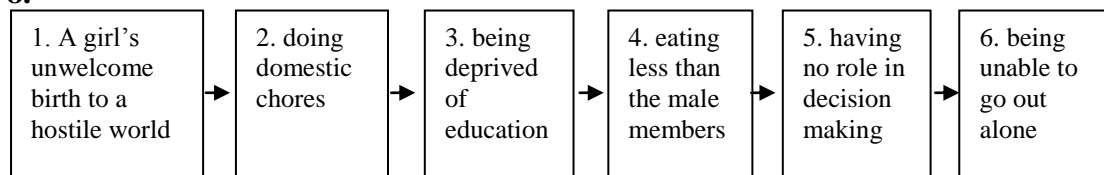
9. (a) knowing (b) happened (c) unpleasant (d) angry/furious (e) death (f) spoil (g) execution (h) wit (i) declare/prove (j) wretch.
10. (a) gain/gather (b) teach (c) find (d) had (e) is (f) tell (g) not (h) reply (i) potentials (j) ability/desire.
11. (i) It was a large lovely garden with soft green grass (ii) Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars (iii) Every afternoon as they were coming from school, the children used to go and play in the giant's garden (iv) One day the giant came back form a long journey (v) When he saw the children playing in the garden, he turned them out. (vi) The garden became desolate soon.
- 12.

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**CHITTAONG BOARD-2003**

1. (a) probable; (b) disastrous; (c) source; (d) causes; (e) submerge.
2. (a) False. **Correct answer** : Carbon dioxide gas is the main culprit for global warming, (b) True, (c) False. **Correct answer** : Burning of fossil fuels and forests is one of the main culprits for global warming, (d) True, (e) False. **Correct answer** : Global warming is harmful for the whole world.
3. (a) destruction of; (b) belief of; (c) worried; (d) produced by; (e) polluted.
4. A list of the five causes of global warming: (a) Increasing carbon dioxide; (b) Cutting down of forests; (c) Burning of fossil fuels; (d) Using CFCs; (e) Smoke and gases from mills and factories.
5. (a) By gender discrimination, I mean the unequal treatment between man and woman.  
(b) The parents prefer a male child because they think that a male child will earn and support the family when they will grow up.  
(c) The marriage of their daughters matters most to the parents.  
(d) The girl thinks about the life and the world in negative way. She thinks that she is born in an unwelcome world.  
(e) The most harmful effect that persists through a woman's life is a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority.
6. (a) victim; (b) prefer; (c) close; (d) complex; (e) mental.
7. Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. So the girls are born to an unwelcome world. They are deprived of education and of the best food. They are to do household activities. Their marriage is the prime concern of their parents. In the present socio-economic set-up male children are thought to be best suited to supplement their family income. All these discriminatory treatment has a long-term negative effect on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family.

8.



9. (a) recent (b) essential (c) about (d) device (e) called (f) abacos (g) refers (h) large (i) great (j) trained.
10. (a) who/that (b) belonging (c) chop (d) for (e) noticed (f) so (g) sudden (h) with (i) remain (j) gratitude/gratefulness.
11. (i) Environment pollution has become one of the greatest problems in our country. (ii) In our cities air is constantly being polluted by smoke of factories and vehicles, (iii) Even the

ground we walk on both in the urban and the rural areas is polluted by garbage. (iv) Water is also polluted in various ways in this modern age (v) But we should not remain idle in the face of such an alarming problem, (vi) Measures must be taken to control such an alarming problem

12.

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