

Question Type 5 – 9:**UNSEEN PASSAGE****1****Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.**

Once upon a time there was a child ready to be born. One day the child asked God. "They tell me you are going to send me to earth tomorrow but how I am going to live there being so small and helpless?" God replied, "Among the many angels I have chosen one for you. She will be waiting for you and will take care of you."

The child said, "But tell me here in heaven I don't do anything else but sing and smile. That's what I need to be happy." God replied, "Your angel will sing for you everyday. And you will feel your angel's love and be happy."

The child again said, "How am I going to be able to understand when people talk to me, if I don't know the language that men talk?" "That's easy," God said, "Your angel will tell you the most beautiful and sweet words you will ever hear, with much patience and care, your angel will teach you how to speak." The child looked up at God and said, "And what am I going to do when I want to talk to you?" God smiled at the child and said, "Your angel will teach you how to pray."

The child said, "I've heard on earth there are bad men. Who will protect me?" God replied, "Your angel will defend you." The child looked said, saying, "But I will always be said because I will not see you anymore." God replied, "Your angel will always talk to you about me and will teach you the way to come back to me, even though I will always be next to you."

At that moment there was much peace in heaven, but voices from earth could already be heard.

The child in a hurry, asked softly, "Oh God, if I am about to leave now please tell me my angel's name." God replied, "Your angel's name is of no importance, you will simply call her MOTHER."

অনুবাদ : একদা এক শিশু জন্মগ্রহণের জন্য প্রস্তুত হল। একদিন শিশুটি ঈশ্বরকে জিজ্ঞাসা করল, "সবাই আমাকে বলছে আপনি আমাকে আগামীকাল পৃথিবীতে পাঠাচ্ছেন কিন্তু আমি এত ছোট ও অসহায় হয়ে কীভাবে সেখানে বেঁচে থাকব।" ঈশ্বর উত্তর দিলেন, "অনেক দেবদূতের মধ্যে আমি তোমার জন্য একজনকে নির্বাচন করেছি। তিনি তোমার জন্য প্রস্তুত আছেন এবং তিনি তোমার যত্ন নিবেন।"

শিশুটি বলল, "কিন্তু আপনি তো ভালোভাবে জানেন এ স্বর্গে আমি শুধু গান গাওয়া আর হাসি ছাড়া আর কিছুই করি না। আমার সুখী হবার জন্য এগুলোই চাই।" ঈশ্বর উত্তর দিলেন, "তোমার দেবদূত তোমার জন্য প্রতিদিন গান গাইবেন এবং তুমি তোমার দেবদূতের ভালোবাসা অনুভব করবে এবং সুখী হবে।" শিশুটি আবার বলল, "লোকেরা যখন আমার সাথে কথা বলবে তখন আমি কীভাবে তাদের কথা বুঝবো যেহেতু তাদের ভাষা আমি জানি না?" "সেটা সহজ," ঈশ্বর বললেন, "তোমার দেবদূত তোমাকে সবচেয়ে সুন্দর এবং মধুর কথা বলবেন যা তুমি সবসময় শুনবে, তোমার দেবদূত অনেক ধৈর্য এবং যত্ন সহকারে

তোমাকে শেখাবেন কীভাবে কথা বলতে হয়।" শিশুটি ঈশ্বরের দিকে মুখ তুলে চাইল এবং বলল, "আর আমি যখন তোমার সাথে কথা বলতে চাইব তখন আমি কী করব?" ঈশ্বর শিশুটির প্রতি মৃদু হেসে বললেন, তোমার দেবদূত তোমাকে শেখাবেন কীভাবে প্রার্থনা করতে হয়।"

শিশুটি বলল, "আমি শুনছি পৃথিবীতে খারাপ মানুষ আছে। আমাকে কে রবা করবে?" ঈশ্বর উত্তর দিলেন, "তোমার দেবদূত তোমাকে রবা করবে।" শিশুটিকে বিষণ্ণ দেখাল এবং তখন বলল, "কিন্তু আমি সবসময় বিষণ্ণ থাকব কারণ আমি আর তোমাকে মোটেই দেখতে পাবো না।" ঈশ্বর উত্তর দিলেন, "তোমার দেবদূত সব সময় তোমার সাথে আমার ব্যাপারে কথা বলবেন এবং আমার কাছে ফিরে আসার উপায় সম্পর্কে তোমাকে শিবা দিবেন, এমন কি যদিও আমি সবসময় তোমার পাশেই থাকব।"

সে সময় স্বর্গে অনেকটা শান্ত অবস্থা বিরাজমান ছিল, কিন্তু পৃথিবী থেকে কণ্ঠস্বরসমূহ ইতোমধ্যে শোনা গেল।

শিশুটি তাড়াতাড়ি করে মৃদু স্বরে জিজ্ঞেস করল, "হে ঈশ্বর, এখন যদি আমাকে যেতেই হয় তাহলে আমার সেই দেবদূতের নাম বলুন।" ঈশ্বর উত্তর দিলেন, "তোমার দেবদূতের নামের কোন প্রয়োজন নেই, তুমি শুধু তাকে 'মা' বলে ডাকবে।"

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

(i) **Once upon a time there was a child ready to be born. Here the underlined word is a/an —.** **(d)**

- Ⓐ pronoun Ⓑ verb
Ⓒ adverb Ⓓ adjective

(ii) **The child was — to be born.** **(a)**

- Ⓐ about Ⓑ out
Ⓒ leaving Ⓓ for

(iii) **The child was — small and helpless.** **(c)**

- Ⓐ a little Ⓑ somewhat
Ⓒ very Ⓓ a bit

(iv) **The child was very — on the eve of his birth.** **(d)**

- Ⓐ happy Ⓑ glad
Ⓒ sad Ⓓ frightened

(v) **God had — an angel for the child.** **(c)**

- Ⓐ choice Ⓑ made
Ⓒ chosen Ⓓ sent

(vi) **In the heaven the child was used — only singing and smiling.** **(b)**

- Ⓐ by Ⓑ to
Ⓒ doing Ⓓ time

(vii) **The child was happy by — in the heaven.** **(a)**

- Ⓐ singing and smiling
Ⓑ singing
Ⓒ smiling
Ⓓ playing

(viii) **God — that the angel would sing for the child everyday.** **(c)**

- Ⓐ says Ⓑ say
Ⓒ replied Ⓓ tell

(ix) **God said that the child would — the love of the angel on earth.** **(b)**

- Ⓐ notice Ⓑ feel
Ⓒ find Ⓓ felt

- (x) According to God, the child would be _____ in the company of the angel. **d**
 Ⓐ good Ⓑ said
 Ⓒ helpless Ⓓ happy

Additional Questions :

- (xi) The child told that he/she would not _____ able to talk to God. **c**
 Ⓐ was Ⓑ is
 Ⓒ be Ⓓ were

- (xii) According to God, the child's angel would _____ him. **a**
 Ⓐ save Ⓑ help
 Ⓒ feed Ⓓ bring up

- (xiii) _____ would teach the child how to speak. **d**
 Ⓐ God Ⓑ Men
 Ⓒ His father Ⓓ The angel

- (xiv) The child _____ that he/she would not be able to understand the language of the people on earth. **a**
 Ⓐ feared Ⓑ heard
 Ⓒ think Ⓓ believe

- (xv) The angel would teach the child the language very _____ and carefully. **d**
 Ⓐ sweetly Ⓑ tactfully
 Ⓒ skillfully Ⓓ patiently

- (xvi) God smilingly replied that his/her angel would _____ him/her how to pray. **b**
 Ⓐ taught Ⓑ teach
 Ⓒ showed Ⓓ lead

- (xvii) The child heard people on earth to be _____. **c**
 Ⓐ honest Ⓑ pious
 Ⓒ bad Ⓓ good

- (xviii) _____ would show the way of coming back to God. **a**
 Ⓐ The child's mother
 Ⓑ The child's teacher
 Ⓒ The child's father
 Ⓓ The child's religious teacher

- (xix) The child's mother would talk to him about _____. **d**
 Ⓐ earth Ⓑ heaven
 Ⓒ hell Ⓓ God

- (xx) The name of the angel was _____. **c**
 Ⓐ father Ⓑ God
 Ⓒ mother Ⓓ nurse

- (xxi) According to God, the name of the angel was _____ to the child. **c**
 Ⓐ significant Ⓑ important
 Ⓒ not important Ⓓ importance

- (xxii) The child in a hurry asked. Here the underlined word is a _____. **a**
 Ⓐ noun Ⓑ pronoun
 Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb

- (xxiii) The child would be sad because God would be _____ from him. **b**
 Ⓐ away Ⓑ distance
 Ⓒ separate Ⓓ out

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

used	follow	sending	happy
taking	fixed	anxious	look

- a) God was _____ the child to earth.
 b) The child was very _____ about his existence on earth.
 c) God _____ up an angel for the child.
 d) The angel would _____ after the child on earth.
 e) The child was _____ to singing and smiling on earth.

Ans. a) sending; b) anxious; c) fixed; d) look; e) used.

Additional Question

sad	sad	teach	God
show	mother	happy	experience

- a) The _____ would sing for the child on earth.
 b) The child would _____ the love of the angel.
 c) The child's _____ would teach him the most beautiful and sweet words.
 d) The child's angel would _____ the method of praying.
 e) The child would be _____ for being away from God.

Ans. a) angel; b) experience; c) mother; d) show; e) sad.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) Whom was God sending to earth?
Ans. God was sending a child to earth.
 b) Whom did God choose for the child?
Ans. God chose an angel for the child.
 c) What would the chosen angel do to the child?
Ans. The chosen angel would sing for the child.
 d) Who would sing for the child?
Ans. The angel would sing for the child.
 e) Whose love would the child experience?
Ans. The child would experience the love of the angel.

Additional Questions :

- f) When would the child be able to understand the language of the people on earth?
Ans. When the angel would teach the child the language of the people on earth, he would be able to understand it.
 g) How would the angel teach the child the language of the people on earth?
Ans. The angel would teach the child the language of the people on earth very and carefully.
 h) Who would tell the child the most beautiful and sweet words?
Ans. The angel would tell the child the most beautiful and sweet words.
 i) Who would save the child from the cruelty of bad men on earth?
Ans. The angel would save the child from the cruelty of bad men on earth.
 j) Why would the child be sad on earth?
Ans. The child would be sad on earth because he would not see God anymore.
 k) Whom would the angel always talk to the child about?

Ans. The angel would always talk to the child about God.

l) Who would teach the child the way of coming back to God?

Ans. The angel would teach the child the way of coming back to God.

m) Would the God always be next to the child?

Ans. Yes, God would always be next to the child.

n) What is the name of the chosen angel?

Ans. The name of the chosen angel is 'mother'.

8. Write five sentences on the conversation between a child, who is about to be born and God.

Or, Write five sentences on the conversation between a child, who is about to be born and God by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- Where is the child being sent?
- How will the child learn its language?
- Who will protect the child from the bad men?
- With whom will the child talk in the earth?
- With what name will the angel be called simply?

Ans. The Conversation between a Child and God
A child is being sent to earth. The child asks God that it doesn't know the language that men talk there. God replies that an angel will teach it how to speak and she will also protect it from the bad men. It will be able to talk with the angel always. Simply the name of the angel is MOTHER.

9. Suppose, your elder brother wants to know about the helplessness of a child and God's mercy on him. Now, write a letter to him about it.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Dhaka

1 July 2016

Dear Rana,
I received your letter yesterday. In your letter, you wanted to know about the helplessness of a child and God's mercy on him. Let me write about it.

A child is very helpless. It can not live without other's help. It cannot procure anything for it. But God chooses an angel for it. She bears divine love for the child. The child lives and grows up under the close care of the angel. Actually God puts divine love into the angel. She is none but mother. Every child is blessed with such a divine mother.

No more today. Convey my salam to parents and love to the younger.

Your loving brother,
Ripon

N. B. “খাম দিতে হবে না”। – মো. নজরুল ইসলাম, সহকারী বিশেষজ্ঞ, জাতীয় প্রাথমিক শিবা একাডেমী (নেপ), ময়মনসিংহ

②

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Bangladesh is a riverine country. Most of the rivers of this country rise from the Himalayas and fall into the Bay of Bengal. All rivers of Bangladesh flow from the north to the south.

The Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna are the biggest and widest rivers. There are other important rivers too. The Teesta, the Madhumati, the Arial Khan, the Karatoa, the Atrai, the Buriganga, the Kushiara, the Gumoti, the Karnaphuli and the Matamohuri are some of the other rivers. Some of the smaller rivers are the branches of the big rivers.

The rivers of Bangladesh bear a great utility. They have made the soil fertile. During the rainy season, they leave silt deposits every year. Fishes abound in the rivers. Besides, rivers are the waterways of country for trade, commerce and general transport. Again some rivers are the source of energy. They help us produce electricity. Sometimes the rivers cause great damage to our life and property. In the rainy season, the rivers overflow their banks and cause flood. People suffer untold sufferings then.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ একটি নদীমাতৃক দেশ। এদেশের অধিকাংশ নদী হিমালয় পর্বত থেকে সৃষ্টি হয়ে বঙ্গোপসাগরে পতিত হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশের সকল নদী উত্তর দিক থেকে দরিণ দিকে প্রবাহিত হয়। পদ্মা, মেঘনা, যমুনা বড় এবং প্রশস্ত নদী। আরো অনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নদী আছে। অন্যান্য নদীর মধ্যে তিস্তা, মধুমতি, আড়িয়াল খাঁ, করতোয়া, আত্রাই, বুড়িগঙ্গা, কুশিয়ারা, গোমতি, কর্ণফুলি এবং মাতামুহুরীও আছে। কিছু ছোট নদী হচ্ছে বড় বড় নদীর শাখা।

বাংলাদেশের নদীগুলো অনেক উপকার করে। এগুলো মাটিকে উর্বর করেছে। প্রতিবছর বর্ষাকালে এগুলো পলি জমায়। নদীতে পর্যাপ্ত মাছ পাওয়া যায়। তাছাড়া, নদীগুলো দেশে ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য এবং সাধারণ পরিবহনের জলপথ। আবার, কিছু নদী শক্তির উৎস। এগুলো বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদনে সহায়ক হয়।

কখনও কখনও নদীগুলো আমাদের জীবন এবং সম্পদের অনেক বতি করে। বর্ষাকালে, নদী কূল পরাবিত করে বন্যা সৃষ্টি করে। মানুষ তখন অবর্ণনীয় কষ্ট ভোগ করে।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

(i) **Bangladesh is a riverine country. The underlined word is a/an ———.** **(C)**

- Ⓐ noun Ⓑ pronoun
Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb

(ii) **Most of the rivers of this country rise from the Himalayas. The singular form of the underlined word is ———.** **(b)**

- Ⓐ riverine Ⓑ river
Ⓒ river-bed Ⓓ rivery

(iii) **The phrase 'rise from' means ———.** **(a)**

- Ⓐ originate Ⓑ produce
Ⓒ go up Ⓓ get up

(iv) **Most of the rivers ——— into the Bay of Bengal.** **(C)**

- Ⓐ go Ⓑ running
Ⓒ flow Ⓓ come

(v) **All rivers ——— from the north to the south.** **(C)**

- Ⓐ blow Ⓑ grow
Ⓒ run Ⓓ follow

- (vi) The — rivers of Bangladesh are the Padma, the Meghna and the Jamuna. **C**
 Ⓐ deep Ⓑ strong
 Ⓒ main Ⓓ swift
- (vii) The Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna are — rivers. **B**
 Ⓐ slow Ⓑ broad
 Ⓒ narrow Ⓓ not important
- (viii) Some small rivers — out of the big rivers. **A**
 Ⓐ flow Ⓑ come
 Ⓒ go Ⓓ create
- (ix) The rivers of Bangladesh are very —. **B**
 Ⓐ friendly Ⓑ useful
 Ⓒ destruction Ⓓ big
- (x) The rivers have made the soil —. **A**
 Ⓐ alluvial Ⓑ flowing
 Ⓒ poor Ⓓ barren

Additional Questions :

- (xi) We — some rivers to produce electricity. **C**
 Ⓐ dig Ⓑ create
 Ⓒ use Ⓓ make
- (xii) Fishes in the rivers are —. **C**
 Ⓐ big Ⓑ small
 Ⓒ plentiful Ⓓ little
- (xiii) Some of our rivers — as a source of energy. **A**
 Ⓐ act Ⓑ do
 Ⓒ go Ⓓ flow
- (xiv) The rivers often become — to us. **B**
 Ⓐ help Ⓑ cruel
 Ⓒ cruelty Ⓓ destroy
- (xv) In the rainy season the rivers now and then become — to our life and property. **C**
 Ⓐ damage Ⓑ destroy
 Ⓒ destructive Ⓓ helpful
- (xvi) During the rainy season water — over the banks of the rivers. **C**
 Ⓐ fills Ⓑ comes
 Ⓒ flows Ⓓ running
- (xvii) Sometimes the rivers — our land. **B**
 Ⓐ destroy Ⓑ submerge
 Ⓒ flow Ⓓ erode
- (xviii) People — indescribable suffering during flood. **A**
 Ⓐ undergo Ⓑ go
 Ⓒ make Ⓓ create
- (xix) Our rivers are both useful and —. **C**
 Ⓐ friendly Ⓑ destroy
 Ⓒ destructive Ⓓ cruelty
- (xx) The rivers often — our lives and property. **A**
 Ⓐ take away Ⓑ get
 Ⓒ took away Ⓓ destruction
- (xxi) Rivers — to our agriculture greatly. **B**
 Ⓐ do Ⓑ contribute
 Ⓒ helpful Ⓓ useful
- (xxii) We are — connected to our rivers. **D**
 Ⓐ little Ⓑ less

- Ⓒ in Ⓓ greatly
 (xiii) The rivers — in general transportation. **B**

- Ⓐ hinder Ⓑ help
 Ⓒ use Ⓓ helpful

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

a lot of	go	some	originate
useful	are	alluvial	beautiful

- a) There — many rivers in Bangladesh.
 b) Most of the rivers — from the Himalays.
 c) The rivers are very — to us.
 d) We get — fish from our rivers.
 e) The rivers make our land —.
Ans. a) are; b) originate; c) useful; d) a lot of; e) alluvial

Additional Question

are	connected	become	rise
full	has	run	originate

- a) Bangladesh — many rivers.
 b) All rivers — from the north to the south.
 c) Some small rivers — from big rivers.
 d) The rivers are greatly — to our life.
 e) During the rainy season the rivers — destructive to us.

Ans. a) has; b) run; c) originate; d) connected; e) become.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) What kind of country is Bangladesh?
Ans. Bangladesh is a riverine country.
- b) Where do most of the rivers rise from?
Ans. Most of the rivers rise from the Himalayas.
- c) From which direction do all rivers of Bangladesh flow?
Ans. All rivers of Bangladesh flow from the north to the south.
- d) Which rivers are big and wide?
Ans. The Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna are the big and wide rivers.
- e) How are the rivers of Bangladesh useful to us?
Ans. The rivers of Bangladesh are useful to her in many ways. Every year they leave silt deposits that make our land fertile. They give us fish. The rivers are useful for transportation. They also help to produce electricity.

Additional Questions :

- f) When do the rivers become destructive to our life and property?
Ans. In the rainy season, the rivers become destructive to our life and property.
- g) How do the rivers create untold sufferings to us?
Ans. During the rainy season, the rivers overflow their bank and cause flood. Thus they create untold sufferings to us.

8. Write five sentences on the rivers of Bangladesh.
 Or, Write five sentences on the rivers of Bangladesh by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- From where do the rivers of Bangladesh rise and fall into?

- Do you know the name of some biggest and widest rivers of our country?
- What are the utilities of rivers?
- What are the demerits of rivers?

Ans. The Rivers of Bangladesh

The rivers of Bangladesh rise from the Himalayas and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna are the biggest and widest rivers of our country they make the soil fertile, help to produce electricity and make transportation easy. But sometimes they cause great damage to our lives and property. In the rainy season, the rivers overflow their banks and cause flood.

9. Suppose, your younger sister want to know about the importance of the rivers of our country. Now, write a letter to her about it.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Bogra
1 February 2016

Dear Soma,

I received your letter yesterday. In your letter, you wanted to know about the importance of the rivers of our country. Let me write about it.

Bangladesh is a land of rivers. The Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna are the main rivers of our country. There are some other rivers such as the Teesta, the Madhumati, the Arial Khan, the Karatoa etc. These rivers play an important role in our agriculture, commerce and trade and general transport. They make our soil fertile. Some of them help to produce electricity. Thus rivers are very important in our life.

No more today. Please convey my best regards to parents.

Your loving brother,
Robi

③

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Flower is the symbol of beauty, purity, love and affection. It is the most beautiful gift of nature. Many kinds of flowers bloom all the year round in our country.

There are various kinds of flowers in our country. They differ in size, colour and smell. Some flowers are big and some are small in size. Some flowers are sweet-scented while others are scentless. Flowers grow abundantly in the spring. They grow generally in the domestic gardens and in the jungles. They grow on land and water.

The rose is the best of all flowers in colour and scent. It is called the queen of flowers for its beauty and scent. It is of different colours, but the red rose is the most beautiful and sweet-scented. The lotus is another favourite flower in Bangladesh. It is loved for its beauty. The sunflower is very beautiful to look at. Sunflower is seen in different places. Hasnahena is another sweet-scented flower. It spreads its smell during the night only. Marigold is very handsome. It has beauty and scent. It decorates our garden

in the spring. Besides those, there are *kamini, bakul, beli, chameli, krishnachura, lily, malika* and many others.

Nowadays many people of our country cultivate the flowers on commercial purpose. There are a good number of flower shops in various places of our country.

অনুবাদ : ফুল সৌন্দর্য, পবিত্রতা, ভালবাসা ও মমতার প্রতীক। এটা প্রকৃতির সবচেয়ে সুন্দর উপহার। আমাদের দেশে সারা বছর বিভিন্ন ধরনের ফুল ফোটে। আমাদের দেশে নানা ধরনের ফুল রয়েছে। এরা আকৃতি, রং ও গন্ধে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন হয়ে থাকে। কিছু ফুল আকৃতিতে বড় এবং কিছু ফুল আকৃতিতে ছোট। কিছু ফুলের গন্ধ মিষ্টি আবার কিছু ফুল গন্ধহীন। বসন্তকালে প্রচুর ফুল ফোটে। এরা সাধারণত পারিবারিক বাগানে ও জঙ্গলে জন্মে। এরা জলে ও স্থলে জন্মায়। গোলাপ বর্ণ ও গন্ধের জন্য সবচেয়ে সেরা। একে এর সৌন্দর্য ও গন্ধের জন্য ফুলের রানী বলা হয়ে থাকে। এর বিভিন্ন রং হয় কিন্তু লাল গোলাপ সবচেয়ে সুন্দর ও মিষ্টি সুবাসের হয়ে থাকে। পদ্ম বাংলাদেশের আর একটি প্রিয় ফুল। এটা তার সৌন্দর্যের জন্য পছন্দনীয়। সূর্যমুখী দেখতে খুব সুন্দর। সূর্যমুখী বিভিন্ন স্থানে দেখা যায়। হাসনাহেনা হল আরেকটি সুবাসিত ফুল। এটা শুধু রাতেই এর সুবাস ছড়ায়। গাদা অত্যন্ত সুন্দর। এর সৌন্দর্য ও সুবাস রয়েছে। এটা বসন্তে আমাদের বাগানকে সাজিয়ে তোলে। এগুলো ছাড়াও কামিনী, বকুল, বেলী, চামেলী, কৃষ্ণচূড়া, শাপলা, মলিরকা এবং আরও বহু ফুল রয়েছে। বর্তমানে আমাদের দেশের বহু লোক বাণিজ্যিক উদ্দেশ্যে ফুল চাষ করে। আমাদের দেশের বিভিন্ন স্থানে বেশ কিছু ফুলের দোকান রয়েছে।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) **Flower is the symbol of beauty, purity, love and affection. The underline word is a/an _____.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ pronoun Ⓑ noun
 Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb
- (ii) **It is the most beautiful gift of nature. The plural form of the underlined word is _____.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ gifties Ⓑ gifets
 Ⓒ gifts Ⓓ giftes
- (iii) **The phrase "All the year round" means _____.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ previous year Ⓑ throughout the year
 Ⓒ next year Ⓓ in the year
- (iv) **Flowers grow abundantly in the _____.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ winter Ⓑ spring
 Ⓒ summer Ⓓ autumn
- (v) **Nowadays many people of our country cultivate the flowers to _____.** **(d)**
 Ⓐ decorate their houses
 Ⓑ get pleasure
 Ⓒ become rich
 Ⓓ earn money
- (vi) **Lotus is love for its _____.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ scent Ⓑ beauty
 Ⓒ beauty and scent Ⓓ colour
- (vii) **Some flowers are liked by the people because of their _____.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ colourlessness Ⓑ scentlessness
 Ⓒ sweet scent Ⓓ size
- (viii) **Hasnahena spreads its smell during _____.** **(b)**

(ix) Marigold is very attractive because of its —. **a**
 Ⓐ morning Ⓑ night
 Ⓒ winter Ⓓ summer

(x) — is called the queen of flowers. **d**
 Ⓐ beauty and scent Ⓑ colour and size
 Ⓒ scent only Ⓓ beauty only
 Ⓐ Marigold Ⓑ Sunflower
 Ⓒ Lily Ⓓ Rose

Additional Questions :

(xi) Flowers grow — in the spring. **b**
 Ⓐ a little Ⓑ abundantly
 Ⓒ a lot Ⓓ a few

(xii) Marigold decorates our garden in the —. **a**
 Ⓐ spring Ⓑ rainy season
 Ⓒ winter Ⓓ summer

(xiii) Sunflowers are seen in different —. **a**
 Ⓐ places Ⓑ gardens only
 Ⓒ forests Ⓓ rivers

(xiv) Flowers differ in size, — and smell. **c**
 Ⓐ smell Ⓑ scent
 Ⓒ colour Ⓓ growth

(xv) Some flowers are big and some are —. **b**
 Ⓐ ugly Ⓑ small
 Ⓒ high Ⓓ dangerous

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

destruction	die	scentless	colour
spring	winter	love	bloom

- Flower is the symbol of —.
- In our country many kinds of flowers — all the year round.
- Flowers differ in size, — and smell.
- Some flowers are sweet-scented while others are —.
- Flowers grow abundantly in the —.

Ans. a) love; b) bloom; c) colour; d) scentless; e) spring.

Additional Question

water	land	scent	domestic
jungles	king	queen	foreign

- Flowers generally grow in the — gardens.
- They also grow in the —.
- Flowers grow on — and water.
- In colour and —, the rose is the best of all flowers.
- The rose is called the — of flowers.

Ans. a) domestic; b) jungles; c) land; d) scent; e) queen.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- What is the most beautiful gift of nature?
Ans. Flower is the most beautiful gift of nature.
- Why is flower called so?
Ans. Flower is called so because of their beauty and sweet scent.
- How do flowers differ?
Ans. Flowers differ in size, colour and smell.
- When do flowers grow abundantly?
Ans. Flowers grow abundantly in the spring.
- Where do flowers generally grow?

Ans. The flowers generally grow in the domestic gardens and in the jungles.

Additional Questions :

- What kind of flower is Hasnahena?
Ans. Hasnahana is a sweet scented flower.
- What kind of flower is Marigold?
Ans. Marigold is very handsome.
- What is called the queen of flowers?
Ans. The rose is called the queen of flowers.
- Why is it called so?
Ans. It is called so for its beauty and scent.
- Which rose is most beautiful?
Ans. The red rose is most beautiful.
- Why is lotus loved?
Ans. Lotus is loved for its beauty.
- How does the sunflowers look?
Ans. The sunflower looks very beautiful.
- In which places do flowers grow?
Ans. They grow on land and water.
- When does Hasnahena spread its smell?
Ans. Hasnahena spreads its smell during the night only.
- What is the best of all flowers in colour and scent?
Ans. In colour and scent, the rose is the best of all flowers.
- What has marigold?
Ans. Marigold has beauty and scent.
- When does Marigold decorate our garden?
Ans. Marigold decorates our garden in the spring.
- Why do many people of our country cultivate the flowers now?
Ans. Now many people of our country cultivate flowers for commercial purpose.

8. Write five sentences on flower by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

Or, Write five sentences on flower.

- What is flower?
- Various kinds of flowers grown in Bangladesh.
- When flowers are grown abundantly?
- Queen of the flowers and why.
- Cultivation of flowers.

Ans. Flower

Flower is the symbol of beauty, purity, love and affection. Various kinds of flowers are grown in Bangladesh such as the rose, the totus, the sunflower, the *hasnahena*, marigold, *kamini*, *bakul*, *beli*, *chameli*, *krishnachura*, lily, *malika*. Among these flowers, the rose is called the queen of flowers for its beauty and scent. Flowers are grown abundantly in the spring. Nowadays many people of our country cultivate the flowers for commercial purpose.

9. Suppose, your friend wants to know about the flowers of Bangladesh. Now, write a letter to him about it.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Dear Azad,

Feni
1 March 2016

I received your letter. In the last letter you wanted to know about the flowers of Bangladesh. Let me write about this. There are various kinds of flowers in our country. They are different in size, colour and smell. Some are big and some are small in size. Some flowers are sweet-scented while some are scentless. Flowers bloom abundantly in the spring. The rose is called the queen of flowers. It has different colours but the red one's are the most beautiful and sweet-scented. The lotus is a scentless flower. The sunflower is very beautiful to look at. Marigold is very handsome. *Hasnaha* spreads scent during night. Besides, there are kamini, bakul, beli, chameli, krishnachura, lily, mallika and many others.

No more today. Convey my salam to your Parents.

Yours ever,
Rasel

④

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The name of our country is Bangladesh. It became independent in 1971. Dhaka is its capital. Bangladesh is a small country. Its land area is 1,47,570 square kilometres. But it has a large population. About 140 million people live here. Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country. Its main crops are rice, jute, sugar-cane and tea. Many kinds of fruits also grow here. Jackfruits, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, guavas and watermelons are the common. My country has many rivers. The main rivers are the Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna and the Karnaphuli. There are many varieties of fishes in these rivers. We have many interesting places. The Sundarbans, Rangamati, and Cox's Bazar are very attractive. The Royal Bengal Tiger lives in the Sundarbans. Cox's Bazar is the longest sea beach in the world. It is about 120 kilometres long. Many people visit these places every year. Bangladesh is a peaceful country. People from different communities live here in peace. I love my country very much.

অনুবাদ : আমাদের দেশের নাম বাংলাদেশ। এটি ১৯৭১ সালে স্বাধীন হয়েছে। ঢাকা এর রাজধানী। বাংলাদেশ একটি ছোট দেশ। এর আয়তন ১,৪৭,৫৭০ বর্গকিলোমিটার। কিন্তু এর একটি বিশাল জনগোষ্ঠী রয়েছে। এখানে প্রায় ১৭০ মিলিয়ন লোক বাস করে। বাংলাদেশ প্রধানত একটি কৃষিভিত্তিক দেশ। এর প্রধান ফসল হল ধান, পাট, ইক্ষু ও চা। এখানে অনেক ধরনের ফলও জন্মে। কাঁঠাল, আম, কলা, আনারস, পেয়ারা ও তরমুজ সাধারণ ফল। আমাদের দেশে অনেক নদী আছে। প্রধান নদীসমূহ হল পদ্মা, মেঘনা, যমুনা ও কর্ণফুলি।

এ নদীগুলোতে অনেক ধরনের মাছ আছে। ইলিশ, রবই, কাতলা, বোয়াল ইত্যাদি আমাদের দেশের প্রধান মাছ। ইলিশ আমাদের জাতীয় মাছ। আমাদের অনেক চিত্তাকর্ষক স্থান রয়েছে। সুন্দরবন, রাজামাটি এবং কক্সবাজার খুবই আকর্ষণীয়। সুন্দরবনে রয়েল বেঙ্গল টাইগার বাস করে। কক্সবাজার পৃথিবীর দীর্ঘতম সমুদ্র সৈকত। এটি প্রায় ১২০ কিলোমিটার দীর্ঘ। প্রতিবছর অনেক লোক এসব স্থান পরিদর্শন করে।

বাংলাদেশ একটি শান্তিপূর্ণ দেশ। এখানে বিভিন্ন সম্প্রদায়ের লোক শান্তিতে বসবাস করে। আমি আমার দেশকে খুব ভালোবাসি।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) What type of country is Bangladesh? It is an — country. **(b)**
 Ⓐ big Ⓑ independent
 Ⓒ peaceful Ⓓ beautiful
- (ii) What is the capital of Bangladesh? **(c)**
 Ⓐ Mymensingh Ⓑ Chittagong
 Ⓒ Dhaka Ⓓ Rajshahi
- (iii) Bangladesh is a — populated country. **(b)**
 Ⓐ normally Ⓑ densely
 Ⓒ usually Ⓓ generally
- (iv) What is our national fruit? **(c)**
 Ⓐ Mango Ⓑ Banana
 Ⓒ Jackfruit Ⓓ Apple
- (v) The Royal Bengal Tiger lives in the —. **(b)**
 Ⓐ Modhupur Ghar
 Ⓑ Sundarbans
 Ⓒ National Park
 Ⓓ Chittagong Hills
- (vi) Which is the biggest river in Bangladesh? **(a)**
 Ⓐ The Padma Ⓑ The Karotoa
 Ⓒ The Gumti Ⓓ The Buriganga
- (vii) We have many — places. **(d)**
 Ⓐ beautiful Ⓑ noisy
 Ⓒ dangerous Ⓓ interesting
- (viii) Where is the longest sea beach of the world? **(d)**
 Ⓐ St. Martin's Island
 Ⓑ Rangamati
 Ⓒ Chittagong
 Ⓓ Cox's Bazar
- (ix) Bangladesh is a peaceful country. Here what type of parts of speech is the word 'peaceful'? **(b)**
 Ⓐ Noun Ⓑ Adjective
 Ⓒ Adverb Ⓓ Preposition
- (x) What is the main occupation of the people of Bangladesh? **(d)**
 Ⓐ Teaching Ⓑ Fishing
 Ⓒ Business Ⓓ Agriculture

Additional Questions :

- (xi) Bangladesh became independent in —. **(c)**
 Ⓐ 1993 Ⓑ 1952
 Ⓒ 1971 Ⓓ 1947
- (xii) Bangladesh is a — country. **(a)**
 Ⓐ small Ⓑ large
 Ⓒ big Ⓓ isolated
- (xiii) The land area of Bangladesh is — square kilometres. **(b)**
 Ⓐ 1,37,570 Ⓑ 1,47,570
 Ⓒ 2,47,570 Ⓓ 1,57,470
- (xiv) The population of Bangladesh is —. **(d)**
 Ⓐ 100 million Ⓑ 200 million

- (xv) Bangladesh is mainly a/an — country. **a**
 Ⓐ agricultural Ⓑ industrial
 Ⓒ developed Ⓓ undeveloped
- (xvi) The main crops of Bangladesh are —. **d**
 Ⓐ rice, pine-apples, jute and tea
 Ⓑ jute, banana, rice and tea
 Ⓒ rice, jute, guavas and tea
 Ⓓ rice, jute, sugar-cane and tea
- (xvii) The main fruits of Bangladesh are —. **c**
 Ⓐ jackfruits, mangoes, apple, grapes
 Ⓑ pine-apples, guavas, watermelon
 Ⓒ jackfruits, mangoes, pine-apples, guavas, watermelon
 Ⓓ dates, grapes and oranges
- (xviii) The main rivers of Bangladesh are —. **a**
 Ⓐ the Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna and the Karnaphuli
 Ⓑ the Ganga, the Meghna, the Narasunda and the Brahmaputra
 Ⓒ the Nile, the Meghna, the Surma and the Jamuna
 Ⓓ the Jamuna, the Meghna, the Ariyalkha and the Karnaphuli
- (xix) The attractive places of Bangladesh are —. **b**
 Ⓐ Mymensingh, Chunarughat and Moulvibazar
 Ⓑ the Sundarbans, Rangamati and Cox's Bazar
 Ⓒ Rangamati, Bandarban and Moynamoti
 Ⓓ Sherpur, Dinajpur and Cox's Bazar
- (xx) The length of Cox's Bazar sea beach is —. **b**
 Ⓐ 100 km Ⓑ 120 km
 Ⓒ 140 km Ⓓ 200 km

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

large	visit	peace	rivers
fishes	world	main	here

- a) Many people — these places every year.
 b) The — sea beach of the world is in Bangladesh.
 c) There are many — in Bangladesh.
 d) There are many varieties of — in the rivers.
 e) People from different communities live here in —.

Ans. a) visit; b) largest; c) rivers; d) fishes; e) peace.

Additional Question (i)

large	big	country	there
independent	noisy	here	small

- a) In 1971 Bangladesh became —.
 b) The area of Bangladesh is —.
 c) The population of this country is —.
 d) About 140 million people live —.
 e) Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural —.

Ans. i) a) independent; b) small; c) large; d) here; e) country.

Additional Question (ii)

stories	places	many	uncommon
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crops	a few	common	grow
-------	-------	--------	------

- a) Rice, jute, sugar-cane and tea are its main —.
 b) Here many kinds of fruits also —.
 c) Jackfruits mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, guavas and watermelons are the —.
 d) My country has — rivers.
 e) We have many interesting —.

Ans. ii) a) crops; b) grow; c) common; d) many; e) places.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) How many people live in Bangladesh?
 Ans. About 140 million people live in Bangladesh.
- b) What is the land area of Bangladesh?
 Ans. The land area of Bangladesh is 1,47,570 square kilometres.
- c) What are the main crops of our country?
 Ans. The main crops of our country are rice, jute, sugar-cane and tea.
- d) Name some common fruits that grow in plenty in Bangladesh.
 Ans. Jackfruits, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, guavas and watermelons are the most common fruits that grow in plenty in Bangladesh.
- e) What do we get from our rivers?
 Ans. We get many fishes from our rivers.

Additional Questions :

- f) How many people live in Bangladesh?
 Ans. About 140 million people live in Bangladesh.
- g) Where do the Royal Bengal Tigers live?
 Ans. The Royal Bengal Tigers live in the Sundarbans.
- h) What is the name of your country?
 Ans. The name of our country is Bangladesh.
- i) When did Bangladesh become independent?
 Ans. Bangladesh became independent in 1971.
- j) What is the capital of Bangladesh?
 Ans. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh.
- k) Why do people visit Cox's Bazar?
 Ans. People visit Cox's Bazar because it is the longest sea beach in the world.
- l) What kind of country is Bangladesh?
 Ans. Bangladesh is an agricultural country.
- m) What are the main rivers of Bangladesh?
 Ans. The main rivers of Bangladesh are the Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna and the Karnaphuli.
- n) What are our attractive places?
 Ans. Our attractive places are the Sundarbans, Rangamati and Cox's Bazar.
- o) Write three sentences about your homeland.
 Ans. Bangladesh became independent in 1971. Its land area is 1,47,570 square kilometres. About 140 million people live here.

8. Write five sentences on Bangladesh.

Or, Write five sentences on Bangladesh by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- Description on its independence, area, population
- What are the main crops of it?
- Name on common fruits of Bangladesh.
- What are the main rivers of it?

- Introduce the interesting places Bangladesh has.

Ans. Bangladesh

Bangladesh is an independent country. It has a land area of 1,47,570 square kilometers and 140 million people. It is mainly an agricultural country and its main crops are rice, jute, sugar-cane and tea. Jackfruits, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, guavas and watermelons are the common fruits of our country. It has many rivers such as the Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna and interesting places such as the Sundarbans, Rangamati, Cox's Bazar etc.

9. **Suppose, you are Rejwan. Write a letter to your friend, Nur who lives abroad about your country.**

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Gazipur

10 May 2016

Dear Nur,

I received your letter yesterday. In your letter, you wanted to know about my country. Let me write about it.

The name of my country is Bangladesh. It became independent in 1971. Its land area is 1,47,570 square kilometres. But it has a large population. About 140 million people live here. Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country. Its main crops are rice, jute, sugarcane and tea. Many kinds of fruits also grow here. Jackfruits, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, guavas and watermelons are the common. There are many rivers in my country. The main rivers are the Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna and the Karnaphuli. Bangladesh has many interesting places too. The Sundarbans, Rangamati, Cox's Bazar are very attractive. The Royal Bengal Tiger lives in the Sundarbans. Cox's Bazar is the longest sea beach in the world. The people of my country are very simple and peace-loving.

No more today. Write to me about your country.

Your loving friend,
Rejwan

5

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Once there lived a very clever fox in a jungle. One day while walking through the jungle he fell into a trap and lost his tail. He felt very unhappy and sad. But the fox was very cunning. He hit upon a plan. He invited all the foxes to come to a meeting. When all the foxes arrived, the fox without a tail said, "My dear friends, listen to me, please. I've discovered a new thing. It's that our tails are completely useless. They look ugly and dirty. So we all should cut off our tails, shouldn't we?"

All the foxes listened to the cunning fox eagerly. Most of them agreed to cut off their tails. But an old and wise fox was present there. He said to him, "My friend, your plan is very nice but very evil. Actually, you want us to cut off our tails because you've tail of your own. You have lost your tail. So you want us to cut off our own tails." Hearing this, all other foxes could understand the evil plan of the

cunning fox. They all shouted at him loudly and chased him. The cunning fox ran away quickly and saved his life.

অনুবাদ : একদা এক জঙ্গলে একটি অতিশয় চালাক শিয়াল বাস করত। একদিন যখন সে একটি বনের মধ্য দিয়ে যাচ্ছিল তখন সে একটি ফাঁদে পড়ল এবং তার লেজ হারাল। সে খুবই অসুখী এবং দুঃখিত বোধ করল। কিন্তু শিয়ালটি ছিল খুবই চালাক। সে একটি পরিকল্পনা করল। সে সব শিয়ালকে একটি সমাবেশে আসতে আমন্ত্রণ জানালো। যখন সব শিয়াল পৌঁছাল তখন লেজবিহীন শিয়ালটি বলল, "প্রিয় বন্ধুগণ, অনুগ্রহপূর্বক আমার কথা মনোযোগ সহকারে শোন। আমি একটি নতুন জিনিস আবিষ্কার করেছি। এটি হল যে আমাদের লেজ সম্পূর্ণ অপয়োজনীয়। সেগুলো কুৎসিত এবং নোংরা দেখায়। তাই আমাদের সবার লেজ কেটে ফেলা উচিত, নয় কি?"

সব শিয়াল চালাক শিয়ালটির কথা মনোযোগ সহকারে শুনল। তাদের অধিকাংশই তাদের লেজ কাটতে সম্মত হল। কিন্তু সেখানে একটি বয়স্ক এবং চালাক শিয়াল উপস্থিত ছিল। সে তাকে বলল, "বন্ধু, তোমার পরিকল্পনা খুবই সুন্দর কিন্তু খুবই অসৎ প্রকৃতির। প্রকৃতপক্ষে তুমি চাও আমরা আমাদের লেজ কেটে ফেলি কারণ তোমার নিজের কোনো লেজ নেই। তুমি তোমার লেজ হারিয়ে ফেলেছ। তাই তুমি চাও আমরা আমাদের লেজ কেটে ফেলি।" এটি শুনে অন্য সব শিয়াল চালাক শিয়ালটির অসৎ পরিকল্পনা বুঝতে পারল। তারা সবাই তার প্রতি উচ্চ স্বরে চিৎকার করল এবং তার পিছু ধাওয়া করল। চালাক শিয়ালটি দ্রুত দৌড়ে পালাল এবং তার জীবন রবা করল।

5. **Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.**

- (i) **What is the story about?** **d**
 Ⓐ A tiger Ⓑ A deer
 Ⓒ A hare Ⓓ A fox
- (ii) **How was the fox?** **c**
 Ⓐ Foolish Ⓑ Wise
 Ⓒ Clever Ⓓ Lazy
- (iii) **What did the fox lose?** **b**
 Ⓐ His eye Ⓑ His tail
 Ⓒ His ear Ⓓ His leg
- (iv) **Why did the fox invite the other foxes?** **a**
 Ⓐ Because he had a plan
 Ⓑ To play with them
 Ⓒ To have a party
 Ⓓ To tell a story
- (v) **Why did the fox want the other foxes to cut off their tails?** **d**
 Ⓐ Because it looks ugly and dirty
 Ⓑ Because it is useless
 Ⓒ To become beautiful
 Ⓓ Because he has lost his own
- (vi) **You have lost your tail. The underlined verb is in —.** **c**
 Ⓐ present indefinite
 Ⓑ present continuous
 Ⓒ present perfect
 Ⓓ past perfect
- (vii) **Who could understand the evil plan of the cunning fox?** **a**
 Ⓐ An old and wise fox
 Ⓑ A tiger
 Ⓒ A lion
 Ⓓ A deer

- (viii) **What did all other foxes do at last?** **C**
 Ⓐ They cut off their tails
 Ⓑ They left the place
 Ⓒ They chased the cunning fox
 Ⓓ They beat the cunning fox
- (ix) **They look ugly and dirty. The underlined words are —.** **C**
 Ⓐ nouns Ⓑ verbs
 Ⓒ adjectives Ⓓ adverbs
- (x) **What is the present form of 'felt'?** **b**
 Ⓐ Fall Ⓑ Feel
 Ⓒ Fell Ⓓ Fill

6. **Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.** **1×5=5**

save	lost	forest	befool
help	failed	trap	remove

- a) The clever fox lived in a —.
 b) He lost his tail in a —.
 c) The fox made a plan to — all the foxes.
 d) The cunning fox ran away to — his life.
 e) The evil plan of the cunning fox —.

Ans. a) forest; b) trap; c) befool; d) save; e) failed.

7. **Answer the following questions in a sentences. 2×5=10**

- a) How was the fox?
Ans. The fox was very clever.
- b) How did he lose his tail?
Ans. He lost his tail in a trap.
- c) How did he feel after losing his tail?
Ans. After losing his tail, he felt very unhappy and sad.
- d) What did he tell the other foxes to do?
Ans. He told the other foxes to cut off their tails.
- e) Who could understand the evil plan of the cunning fox?
Ans. An old and wise fox could understand the evil plan of the cunning fox.

8. **Write five sentences on the consequence of ill trick.**

Or, Write five sentences on the consequence of ill trick by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- Where did the fox live?
- How did the fox lose his tail?
- Which plan did he make?
- Who could understand his evil plan?
- What happened later for him?

Ans. Bad Consequence of Ill Trick

There lived a very clever fox in a jungle. One day the fox fell into a trap and lost his tail. Then he hit upon a plan to cut off the tails of other foxes. All the foxes agreed with him but an old fox could understand his evil plan. They all shouted at him loudly and chased him.

9. **Suppose, you are Pranto. Write a letter to your friend, Shanto describing the consequences of too much cleverness.**

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Jessore
 30 April 2016

Dear Shanto,

I received your letter yesterday. In the letter, you asked me to tell you about the consequences of too much cleverness. Let me write about it.

Once there lived a clever fox in a jungle. One day, the fox fell into a trap and lost his tail. Then he made a plan. He invited all the foxes in a meeting and told them that they all should cut off their ugly tails. But an old and wise fox could realize his trick and all foxes chased him. Thus the evil fox got his punishment.

No more today. Convey my salam to your parents.

Yours ever,
 Pranto

6

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

A farmer had three sons. His sons were not on good terms with each other. They often quarrelled among them. So, the old farmer was unhappy with them. Though he advised his sons not to quarrel, they did not pay heed to their father's word. The old farmer wanted to teach them a good lesson. So, he hit upon a plan. He called all his sons and asked them to bring some sticks. According to their father's order, the sons collected some sticks and took them to him. The farmer advised his sons to tie the sticks in a bundle. The sons did it accordingly. Then the farmer asked each of his sons to break the bundle. Everyone of them tried to break the bundle of sticks but failed. This time the old farmer asked them to untie the bundle. The sons did it at once. Then he gave a stick to each of his sons. He again asked them to break the sticks. The sons could break their sticks easily. Then the farmer told his sons that if they remained united like the bundle of sticks, nobody could harm them. He also warned them if they quarrelled again and remained separate, they would break down like the single sticks. He taught his sons the importance of unity. The sons realized and promised to remain united.

অনুবাদ : এক বৃদ্ধ কৃষকের তিন পুত্র ছিল। তার পুত্রদের একে অন্যের সাথে ভালো সম্পর্ক ছিল না। তারা সবসময় নিজেদের মধ্যে ঝগড়া করত। তাই বৃদ্ধ কৃষক তাদেরকে নিয়ে অসুখী ছিলেন। যদিও তিনি তার পুত্রদেরকে ঝগড়া না করতে উপদেশ দিতেন তবুও তারা তাদের বাবার কথায় কান দিত না।

বৃদ্ধ কৃষক তাদেরকে একটি শিবা দিতে চাইলেন। তাই তিনি একটি পরিকল্পনা করলেন। তিনি তার সকল পুত্রকে ডাকলেন এবং তাদেরকে কিছু লাঠি আনতে বললেন। বাবার আদেশ অনুযায়ী পুত্ররা কিছু লাঠি সংগ্রহ করে তাকে দিল। কৃষক পুত্রদেরকে লাঠিগুলোকে একটি বোঝা বাঁধতে পরামর্শ দিলেন। পুত্ররা সেই অনুসারে তা করল। তখন কৃষক তার প্রত্যেক পুত্রকে বোঝাটি ভাঙতে বললেন। তাদের প্রত্যেকে লাঠির বোঝাটি ভাঙতে চেষ্টা করল কিন্তু ব্যর্থ হলো। এবার বৃদ্ধ কৃষক তাদেরকে বোঝাটি খুলতে বললেন। পুত্ররা সেই মুহূর্তে তাই করল। তারপর তিনি তার প্রত্যেক পুত্রকে একটি করে লাঠি দিলেন। তিনি আবারও তাদেরকে লাঠিগুলো ভাঙতে বললেন। এবার পুত্ররা লাঠিগুলোকে সহজেই ভাঙতে পারল। তখন কৃষক তার পুত্রদেরকে

বললেন যে তারা যদি লাঠির বোঝাটির মত একত্রিত হয়ে থাকে তাহলে কেউ তাদেরকে ভাঙতে পারবে না। তিনি তাদেরকে আরো সতর্ক করলেন যে তারা যদি আবার ঝগড়া করে এবং বিচ্ছিন্ন থাকে তাহলে তারা একক লাঠিগুলোর মত ভেঙে যাবে। তিনি তার পুত্রদেরকে ঐক্যের গুরবত্ব সম্পর্কে শিবা দিলেন। পুত্ররা বুঝতে পেরে মিলেমিশে থাকতে অঙ্গীকার করল।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) **How many sons did the farmer have?** **a**
 Ⓐ Three Ⓑ Two
 Ⓒ Four Ⓓ Five
- (ii) **Who quarrelled?** **d**
 Ⓐ Three boys Ⓑ Boy
 Ⓒ Old man Ⓓ Farmer's three sons
- (iii) **The old farmer wanted to teach his sons** **a**

 Ⓐ a good lesson Ⓑ morality
 Ⓒ unity Ⓓ plan
- (iv) **What did the sons bring?** **c**
 Ⓐ Plan Ⓑ Lesson
 Ⓒ Sticks Ⓓ Bundle
- (v) **What was the farmer's order?** **b**
 Ⓐ To tie up the sticks
 Ⓑ To collect the sticks
 Ⓒ To make quarrelled
 Ⓓ To make a plan
- (vi) **Each of the sons tried to _____.** **b**
 Ⓐ hit the stick Ⓑ break the bundle
 Ⓒ fail to break Ⓓ united easily
- (vii) **How many sticks did the old man give to break?** **b**
 Ⓐ Two Ⓑ Three
 Ⓒ Four Ⓓ One
- (viii) **How did the sons break their one stick?** **a**
 Ⓐ Easily Ⓑ Fast
 Ⓒ Slowly Ⓓ Smoothly
- (ix) **The farmer told his sons to be _____.** **b**
 Ⓐ separated Ⓑ united
 Ⓒ helpful Ⓓ quarrelled
- (x) **What was the sons' promise?** **a**
 Ⓐ To be united Ⓑ To be separated
 Ⓒ To be logical Ⓓ To be helpful

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

a plan	good	accordingly	we
harm	have	had	they

- a) A farmer _____ three sons.
 - b) _____ often quarrelled among themselves.
 - c) He hit upon _____.
 - d) The sons did it _____.
 - e) Nobody could _____ them.
- Ans.** a) had; b) They; c) a plan; d) accordingly; e) harm.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) Who had three sons?
Ans. A farmer had three sons.
- b) How was the sons' relation among themselves?

Ans. The sons relation among themselves was not good. They quarrelled most of the time with one another.

- c) Who was unhappy?
Ans. The farmer was unhappy.
- d) Who did not pay heed to their father's word?
Ans. The three sons did not pay heed to their father's word.
- e) What did the old farmer want to teach?
Ans. The old farmer wanted to teach his sons a good lesson.

8. Write five sentences on the importance of unity. Or, Write five sentences on the importance of unity by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- What did the farmer's three sons do always?
- What did the farmer ask them to bring?
- What was the result of the bundle whether they broke it or not?
- What did they do very easily?

Ans. Importance of Unity

A farmer had three sons and they often quarrelled among themselves. So the farmer hit upon a plan and asked the sons to bring some sticks. He advised the sons to tie the sticks in a bundle and told everyone of them to break the bundle separately but none could break it. Then he gave a stick to each of his sons and told them to break it. They broke the stick easily and realized the importance of unity.

9. Suppose, you are Onimesh. Write a letter to your friend, Shaurav about the importance of 'Unity'. Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.
 Rajshahi
 1 August 2016

Dear Shaurav,
 I received your letter. You wanted to know about the importance of unity. Now, I write a story for you. From this story, you will realize that unity is strength.

There lived an old farmer in a village. The farmer had three sons who always quarrelled with one another. He decided to teach them a lesson. One day he called them and asked to bring some sticks. He told them to make a bundle. Then he gave it to them and told them to break it. Each of them tried to break it but failed. Then the farmer told the sons to untie the bundle and gave a stick separately to each son. They could easily break them. Thus they realized the importance of unity.

No more today. With best wishes.

Your loving friend,
 Onimesh

7

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

One day a woodcutter went to the forest to cut wood. A river was flowing beside it. Suddenly his axe fell into the river. The river at that spot was deep and its current was swift. The woodcutter tried hard but he could not find his

axe. He was very sad, began to cry. Mercury, the messenger of gods, saw the sad woodcutter and took pity on him. "Don't worry. I will bring you your axe," said Mercury to the woodcutter and dived into the river.

Mercury came out of the river with an axe of gold and offered it to the woodcutter. The woodcutter said, "That is not mine. I can't take it."

Once again Mercury went down into the river and this time returned with an axe made of pure silver. The honest woodcutter said, "That is not my axe either." So Mercury dived into the river for the third time. This time he brought with him a sharp axe made of iron.

"That's it," cried the woodcutter joyfully and rushed to Mercury to take it. Mercury was pleased with the poor man's honesty. He gave him both the gold axe and silver axe as a reward for his honesty.

অনুবাদ : একদা এক কাঠুরিয়া কাঠ কাটতে বনে গেল। এর পাশ দিয়ে একটা নদী বয়ে যাচ্ছিল। হঠাৎ তার কুঠারটি নদীতে পড়ে গেল। সে স্থানে নদীটি ছিল গভীর এবং এর স্রোত ছিল বিপ্র। কাঠুরিয়া অনেক চেষ্টা করল কিন্তু সে তার কুঠার খুঁজে পেল না। সে ভীষণ দুঃখ পেল এবং কাঁদতে লাগল। দেবতাদের বার্তাবাহক মার্করি ব্যথিত কাঠুরিয়াকে দেখল এবং তার প্রতি সদয় হল। মার্করি কাঠুরিয়াকে বলল, "উদ্ভিন্ন হইও না। আমি তোমাকে তোমার কুঠারটি এনে দেব।" এবং নদীতে ঝাঁপ দিল। মার্করি একটা সোনার কুঠার হাতে নদী থেকে উঠে এল এবং তা কাঠুরিয়াকে নিতে বলল। কাঠুরিয়া বলল, "এটা আমার নয়। আমি তা নিতে পারব না।" আবারও মার্করি নদীতে ডুব দিল এবং এবার খাঁটি রু পার তৈরি কুঠার নিয়ে ফিরে এল। সে কাঠুরিয়া বলল, "ওটাও আমার কুঠার নয়।" তাই মার্করি তৃতীয় বারের মত নদীতে ঝাঁপ দিল। এবার সে তার সাথে লোহার তৈরি একটা ধারাল কুঠার নিয়ে এল। কাঠুরিয়া আনন্দের সাথে চিৎকার করে বলল, "এটাই" এবং তা নেবার জন্য মার্করির দিকে ছুটে গেল। দরিদ্র লোকটির সততায় মার্করি তুষ্ট হল। সে তাকে তার সততার জন্য সোনাশি ও রু পালি উভয় কুঠারটিও দিয়ে দিল।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) **Why did the woodcutter go to forest?** **(b)**
 Ⓐ To get gold Ⓑ To cut wood
 Ⓒ To collect money Ⓓ To have coins
- (ii) **The _____ was beside the forest.** **(d)**
 Ⓐ canal Ⓑ desert
 Ⓒ sea Ⓓ river
- (iii) **_____ fell into the river.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ Scissors Ⓑ Knife
 Ⓒ Axe Ⓓ Coin
- (iv) **The current of the river was _____.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ slow Ⓑ swift
 Ⓒ dull Ⓓ stable
- (v) **How was the woodcutter's axe at first?** **(c)**
 Ⓐ Silver axe Ⓑ Gold axe
 Ⓒ Iron axe Ⓓ Diamond axe
- (vi) **The Mercury gave the woodcutter a/an _____ at first.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ silver axe Ⓑ gold axe
 Ⓒ iron axe Ⓓ diamond axe
- (vii) **The woodcutter was _____.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ dishonest Ⓑ treacherous

- Ⓒ honest Ⓓ cheat

- (viii) **What does the word 'messenger' mean?** **(a)**
 Ⓐ A representative who carries message for others
 Ⓑ A person who gets message
 Ⓒ A man who sends message
 Ⓓ A reader who reads message
- (ix) **"I will bring you your axe"— This sentence is in _____ tense.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ present simple Ⓑ present perfect
 Ⓒ future simple Ⓓ future perfect
- (x) **What can be the title of the passage?** **(d)**
 Ⓐ A Mercury's trick
 Ⓑ A Mercury's power
 Ⓒ A hard-working person
 Ⓓ An honest woodcutter

6. Fill in the gaps with the given words.

honesty	iron	happy	forest
past	axe	current	silver

- a) The woodcutter went to the _____ to cut wood.
- b) Suddenly the woodcutter's _____ fell into the river.
- c) The _____ of the river was swift.
- d) The third time Mercury brought with him an axe made of _____.
- e) Mercury was pleased with the woodcutter's _____.

Ans. a) forest; b) axe; c) current; d) iron; e) honesty

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) What was flowing beside the forest?
Ans. A river was flowing beside the forest.
- b) How was the spot where the axe fell?
Ans. The spot of the river where the axe fell was deep and its current was swift.
- c) Who took pity on the woodcutter?
Ans. Mercury, the messenger of gods took pity on the woodcutter.
- d) What did Mercury give the woodcutter and why?
Ans. Mercury gave the woodcutter three different axes- one of gold, one of silver and one of iron for his honesty.
- e) What did Mercury do to find the axe?
Ans. Mercury dived into the river to find the axe.

8. Write a short composition about "An Honest Woodcutter". Answer the following questions in your composition.

- What is the best policy?
- Who was honest according to the passage?
- What happened to the woodcutter?
- Who helped him?
- What happened at last?

Ans. "An Honest Woodcutter"

Once an woodcutter lost his iron axe in the river and became very sad. Then Mercury came and offered him three axes- a gold axe, a silver axe and an iron axe. But the woodcutter chose his iron axe. Mercury gave him all the axes for his honesty. It shows that honesty is the best policy.

9. Suppose, you and Sayed. You live in Rangpur. Amal is your friend, who lives in Feni. Now, write a letter to him describing the reward of honesty.

Your letter should have a heading, greeting, body, closing and a signature/name.

Ans.

Rangpur
20 August 2016

Dear Amal,

I received your letter. In the letter, you wanted to know about the reward of honesty. Let me write about it.

There lived a woodcutter in a village. One day his axe fell into the river. Then Mercury, the messenger of goods, came to test him. Mercury dived into water and came back with a golden axe and asked him if it was his lost one. But the woodcutter was honest and refused to take it. Then Mercury dived again and came back with a silver axe. This time also he refused to take it. At last Mercury brought his iron axe. The woodcutter took it. Mercury was pleased with his honesty. Mercury gave him all the axes for his honesty. Thus the honesty of the woodcutter was rewarded.

No more today. Convey my salam to your parents and love to the youngsters.

Your loving friend,
Sayed

8

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

A son and his father were walking on the mountains. Suddenly, his son falls, hurts himself and screams, "AAAhhhhhhh!!!" To his surprise, he hears the voice repeating somewhere in the mountain, "AAAhhhhhhh!!!" He becomes curious and asks, "Who are you?" He receives the answer, "Who are you?" And then he screams to the mountain, "I admire you." The voice answers, "I admire you." He becomes very angry at the response and screams, "Coward." He receives the answer, "Coward." He looks to his father and asks, "What is going on, father?" The father smiles and says, "My son, pay attention." Then the man screams, "You are a champion." The voice answers, "You are a champion." The boy is surprised, but does not understand. Then the father explains, "People call this 'echo', but really this is life. It gives you back everything you say or do. Our life is simply a reflection of our actions. If you want more love in the world, create more love in your heart. If you want more competence in your team, improve your competence. This relationship applies to everything applies to everything in all aspects of life. Life will give you back everything you have given to it."

অনুবাদ : এক পুত্র এবং তার পিতা পাহাড়ের উপর দিয়ে হাঁটছেন। হঠাৎ তার পুত্র পড়ে গিয়ে আঘাত পায় এবং চিৎকার করে বলে “আ আ আহ হ হ!!! সে পাহাড়টির কোনো স্থানে কণ্ঠস্বরটির পুনরাবৃত্তি আ আ আহ হ হ!!! শুনবে বিস্মিত হয়। সে কৌতূহলী হয়ে জিজ্ঞেস করে, “তুমি কে?”

সে উত্তর পায়, “তুমি কে?” তারপর সে পাহাড়ের দিকে চিৎকার করে বলে, “আমি তোমাকে অভিবাদন জানাচ্ছি।”

কণ্ঠস্বরটি উত্তর দেয়, “আমি তোমাকে অভিবাদন জানাচ্ছি।”

সে এমন উত্তরে খুবই রেগে যায় এবং চিৎকার করে বলে, “কাপুরবষ।”

সে উত্তর পায়, “কাপুরবষ।”

সে তার পিতার দিকে তাকায় এবং জিজ্ঞেস করে, “কি হচ্ছে, বাবা?”

বাবা মৃদু হেসে বলেন, “পুত্র, শোন।” তখন লোকটি চিৎকার করে বলে, “তুমি একজন বীরপুরুষ।”

কণ্ঠস্বরটি উত্তর করে, “তুমি একজন বীরপুরুষ।” ছেলেটি অবাক হয়, কিন্তু বুঝতে পারে না। তখন বাবা ব্যাখ্যা করেন, “লোকেরা একে প্রতিধ্বনি বলে, কিন্তু আসলে এটাই জীবন। তুমি যা কিছুই বলো বা করো এটি তোমাকে তাই ফিরিয়ে দেয়। আমাদের জীবন আমাদের কাজকর্মের প্রতিফলন ছাড়া অধিকতর আর কিছুই নয়। তুমি যদি ভালোবাসা চাও তাহলে তোমার হৃদয়ে অধিকতর ভালোবাসা সৃষ্টি করো। তুমি যদি তোমার দলে আরও বেশি দবতা চাও তাহলে তোমার নিজের দবতা বৃদ্ধি করো। এ সম্পর্ক জীবনের সকল বেত্রে প্রতিটি জিনিসের বেত্রে প্রযোজ্য। জীবন তোমাকে প্রতিটি জিনিস ফিরিয়ে দিবে যা তুমি তাকে দিবে।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

(i) **Suddenly** his son falls. The underlined word is a/an ———. **C**

- Ⓐ pronoun Ⓑ adjective
Ⓒ adverb Ⓓ conjunction

(ii) He becomes **curious**. The noun of the underlined word is ———. **A**

- Ⓐ curiosity Ⓑ caring
Ⓒ curiously Ⓓ curry

(iii) The son and the father are moving on the ———. **C**

- Ⓐ meadow Ⓑ marshy land
Ⓒ hills Ⓓ plain land

(iv) The son was ——— to hear the repetition of the words. **D**

- Ⓐ glad Ⓑ happy
Ⓒ surprise Ⓓ surprised

(v) When the son asks, "Who are you?" The answer was ———. **C**

- Ⓐ "I am a man" Ⓑ "I am a mountain"
Ⓒ "Who are you?" Ⓓ "I am Echo"

(vi) The boy admires ———. **D**

- Ⓐ his father Ⓑ the sky
Ⓒ the river Ⓓ the mountain

(vii) The boy becomes very ——— to hear the repetition of the words. **A**

- Ⓐ annoyed Ⓑ satisfied
Ⓒ pacified Ⓓ frightened

(viii) ——— uttered the word "coward" first. **C**

- Ⓐ The mountain Ⓑ The father
Ⓒ The son Ⓓ The invisible voice

(ix) The question and the answer on the mountain was ———. **A**

- Ⓐ the same Ⓑ different
Ⓒ inaudible Ⓓ surprising

(x) The boy calls ——— coward. **D**

- Ⓐ his father Ⓑ himself

- Ⓒ the sky Ⓓ the voice

Additional Questions :

(xi) **To get more love we have to ——— love in our heart.** Ⓒ

- Ⓐ store Ⓑ put
Ⓒ produce Ⓓ build

(xii) **Actually the repetition of the words was ———.** Ⓓ

- Ⓐ the response of the mountain
Ⓑ the response of an unseen man
Ⓒ the response of an invisible voice
Ⓓ echo or reverberation

(xiii) **The father compares our life to ———.** Ⓓ

- Ⓐ a flowing river Ⓑ the mountain
Ⓒ the voice Ⓓ echo

(xiv) **We get the fruit of ——— in life.** Ⓑ

- Ⓐ the trees Ⓑ our own activities
Ⓒ produce Ⓓ Allah

(xv) **Life will return you the same ——— you give to it.** Ⓑ

- Ⓐ fruit Ⓑ as
Ⓒ if Ⓓ money

(xvi) **Everything in the world depends on ———.** Ⓒ

- Ⓐ our education
Ⓑ the fertile land of the world
Ⓒ our activities
Ⓓ fate

6. **Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.**

surprised	of	passing	mountain
reverberates	life	tired	sitting

- a) The son and the father are ———.
b) The mountain ——— their words.
c) The son gets ——— to hear the echo.
d) The father compares ——— to the echo.
e) In life we get the fruit ——— our activities.

Ans. a) passing; b) reverberates; c) surprised; d) life; e) of.

Additional Question

makes	result	have	curious
glad	things	what	calls

- a) The voice makes the boy ———.
b) The boy ——— the mountain coward.
c) The father ——— a comparison between the echo and our life.
d) We get back ——— we give to the world.
e) In every sphere of our life our activities make ——— according to their merit.

Ans. a) curious; b) calls; c) makes; d) what; e) result.

7. **Answer the following questions in a sentences.**

- a) Where were the son and the father walking?
Ans. The son and the father were walking on the mountains.
b) How does the son get hurt?
Ans. The son falls on the mountain and gets hurt.
c) What makes the boy curious?
Ans. The repetition of sound makes the boy curious.
d) How can we get more love in life?

Ans. We can get more love in life if we give more love.

e) Why does the father call life echo?

Ans. Our life returns the same as we do. So the father calls life echo.

Additional Questions :

f) How can you make your team more competent?

Ans. I can make my team more competent by improving my competence.

g) Why does the boy get angry?

Ans. The boy gets the repetition of the same words. So the boy gets angry.

h) Why does the boy become surprised?

Ans. The boy hears echoes and so he gets surprised.

i) What/who repeats the words on the mountain?

Ans. The eco repeats the words on the mountain.

j) What does life give to us according to the passage?

Ans. According to the passage, our life gives back us everything we give to it.

8. **Write five sentences on a son and his father's conversation regarding echo.**

Or, **Write five sentences on a son and his father's conversation regarding echo by answering the given set of questions related to the text.**

- What lesson do they get from echo on the mountain?
- How many words or sentences are echoed?
- What are the activities of the son and his father?

Ans. The Conversation between Son and Father

A son and his father were walking on the mountain and suddenly the son fell, hurt himself and screamed, "AAAhhhhhh!!!". The son was surprised to hear the echo of it. The son had heard the echoes of "Who are you?" "I admire you." 'Coward' and "you are a champion." The son told his father what was going on. The father replied that our life is simply a reflection of our actions as you have heard the echoes.

9. **Suppose, your younger cousin wants to know about the importance of doing good works. Now, write a letter to him about it.**

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Khulna
20 July 2016

Dear Rahim,

I received your letter. You wanted to know about the importance of doing good works. Let me write about it.

There is a proved that "As you sow so you reap." It means if you do good works, you must enjoy good result. If you do bad works, you must suffer. This is the law of the world. So you should do good works. If you want people's love, you must love them. If you want to improve the competence of your team, you will have to be competent first. I think you will obey the lesson in your life.

No more today. Please convey my salam to parents and love to the younger.

Your loving brother,

Karim

9

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

There was a villager. He was illiterate. He did not know how to read and write. He often saw people wearing spectacles for reading books or papers. He thought, "If I have spectacles, I can also read like these people. I must go to town and buy a pair of spectacles for myself." So one day he went to a town. He entered a spectacles shop. He asked the shopkeeper for a pair of spectacles for reading. The shopkeeper gave him various pairs of spectacles and a book. The villager tried all the spectacles one by one. But he could not read anything. He told the shopkeeper that all those spectacles were useless for him. The shopkeeper gave him a doubtful look. Then he looked at the book. It was upside down. The shopkeeper said, "Perhaps you don't know how to read."

The villager said, "No, I don't. I want to buy spectacles so that I can read like others. But I can't read with any of these spectacles." The shopkeeper controlled his laughter with great difficulty when he learnt the real problem of his illiterate customer.

He explained to the villager. "My dear friend, you are very ignorant. Spectacles don't help to read or write. They only help you to see better. First of all you must learn to read and write."

অনুবাদ : এক গ্রামে এক লোক বাস করতেন। তিনি নিরবর ছিলেন। তিনি লেখাপড়া জানতেন না। তিনি লোকদেরকে বই বা পত্রিকা পড়ার জন্য চশমা পরতে দেখতেন। তিনি ভাবতেন, "আমার যদি চশমা থাকে তাহলে আমিও এসব লোকদের মত পড়তে পারব। আমি অবশ্যই শহরে যাব এবং আমার নিজের জন্য এক জোড়া চশমা কিনব।" তাই একদিন তিনি শহরে গেলেন। তিনি একটি চশমার দোকানে প্রবেশ করলেন। তিনি দোকানদারকে পড়ার জন্য একজোড়া চশমা দিতে বললেন। দোকানদার তাকে বিভিন্ন চশমা এবং একটি বই দিলেন। গ্রামীণ লোকটি একে একে সবগুলো চশমা পরীক্ষা করলেন।

কিন্তু তিনি কোনো কিছুই পড়তে পারলেন না। তিনি দোকানদারকে বললেন যে, এ সব চশমা তার জন্য অপ্রয়োজনীয়। দোকানদার তার প্রতি সন্দেহের দৃষ্টিতে তাকালেন। তারপর বইয়ের দিকে তাকালেন। এটি উল্টাভাবে ছিল। দোকানদার বললেন, "সম্ভবত আপনি পড়তে জানেন না।"

গ্রাম্য লোকটি বললেন, "না, আমি জানি না। আমি চশমা কিনতে চাই যাতে আমি অন্যদের মত পড়তে পারি। কিন্তু আমি এ চশমাগুলোর কোনোটি দিয়েই পড়তে পারি না।" দোকানদার যখন তার নিরবর খরিদারের প্রকৃত সমস্যাটি জানতে পারলেন তখন তিনি অতি কষ্টে হাসি নিয়ন্ত্রণ করলেন।

তিনি গ্রামীণ লোকটিকে বুঝিয়ে বললেন, "প্রিয় বন্ধু, আপনি খুবই অজ্ঞ। চশমা লিখতে পড়তে সাহায্য করে না। সেগুলো শুধুমাত্র আপনাকে ভালোভাবে দেখতে সাহায্য করে। সর্বপ্রথম আপনাকে অবশ্যই লেখাপড়া শিখতে হবে।"

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) **He was illiterate. The underlined word is a/an —.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ noun Ⓑ adjective
 Ⓒ adverb Ⓓ conjunction
- (ii) **He often saw people wearing spectacles. Here 'often' means —.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ everyday Ⓑ always
 Ⓒ now and then Ⓓ once
- (iii) **The man lived in a —.** **(d)**
 Ⓐ town Ⓑ field
 Ⓒ garden Ⓓ village
- (iv) **The man was —.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ educated Ⓑ uneducated
 Ⓒ learned Ⓓ wise
- (v) **The man was — in reading books.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ interested Ⓑ was not curious
 Ⓒ not eager Ⓓ not interested
- (vi) **People — spectacles to read books.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ buy Ⓑ sell
 Ⓒ wear Ⓓ like
- (vii) **The man believed that spectacles were — for reading books.** **(d)**
 Ⓐ unnecessary Ⓑ not needed
 Ⓒ useless Ⓓ needed
- (viii) **The man — to buy a pair of spectacles.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ was advised Ⓑ was told
 Ⓒ decided Ⓓ did not want
- (ix) **The man went to — to buy a pair of spectacles.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ London Ⓑ Dhaka
 Ⓒ a town Ⓓ a village market
- (x) **The man entered — to buy spectacles.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ a grocery Ⓑ a spectacles shop
 Ⓒ a book stall Ⓓ a garments shop

Additional Questions :

- (xi) **The villager — the spectacles to be useless to him.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ found Ⓑ see
 Ⓒ wanted Ⓓ find
- (xii) **The shopkeeper gave him — pairs of spectacles.** **(d)**
 Ⓐ two Ⓑ three
 Ⓒ four Ⓓ different
- (xiii) **The villager — all the spectacles.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ tested Ⓑ disliked
 Ⓒ liked Ⓓ bought
- (xiv) **The illiterate customer — the book upside down.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ held Ⓑ hold
 Ⓒ saw Ⓓ found
- (xv) **The villager's word made the shopkeeper —.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ happy Ⓑ laughter
 Ⓒ suspicious Ⓓ curious
- (xvi) **The villager — the book wearing various pairs of spectacles.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ could read Ⓑ could not read
 Ⓒ could see Ⓓ read

- (xvii) **The shopkeeper — him to learn to read and write first.** **(d)**
 Ⓐ explained Ⓑ ordered
 Ⓒ says Ⓓ advised
- (xviii) **The villager's word and activities made the shopkeeper —.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ laugh Ⓑ annoyed
 Ⓒ angry Ⓓ satisfied
- (xix) **The customer could — the real problem of the villager.** **(b)**
 Ⓐ see Ⓑ realize
 Ⓒ not solve Ⓓ not realize
- (xx) **The shopkeeper — the customer as friend.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ addressed Ⓑ called
 Ⓒ told Ⓓ consider
- (xxi) **Spectacles — to read or write.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ help Ⓑ does not help
 Ⓒ do not help Ⓓ assist
- (xxii) **The customer was —.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ wise Ⓑ clever
 Ⓒ ignorant Ⓓ learned
- (xxiii) **The shopkeeper was —.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ wise Ⓑ wicked
 Ⓒ cheater Ⓓ greedy for money
- (xxiv) **The shopkeeper — his laughter with great difficulty.** **(a)**
 Ⓐ restrained Ⓑ could not control
 Ⓒ prevented Ⓓ could not stop
- (xxv) **Spectacles only — to see better.** **(c)**
 Ⓐ encourage Ⓑ inspire
 Ⓒ assist Ⓓ hinder

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

laugh	ready	buy	read
happy	sell	wrong	right

- a) The villager went to market to — a pair of spectacles.
 b) He thought that the spectacles would help him — books.
 c) The villager's idea about the performance of spectacles in reading books was —.
 d) The illiterate man made the shopkeeper —.
 e) The shopkeeper gave the villager — idea about the performance of spectacles.

Ans. a) buy; b) read; c) wrong; d) laugh; e) right.

Additional Question

assist	checked	made	wanted
bought	always	offered	could

- a) The villager — to buy a pair of spectacles.
 b) The shopkeeper — the villager various pairs of spectacles.
 c) The illiterate man — not read the book wearing the spectacles.
 d) The shopkeeper — his laughter with difficulty.
 e) Spectacles only — us to see things better.

Ans. a) wanted; b) offered; c) could; d) checked; e) assist.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) How was the villager?

Ans. The villager was illiterate and ignorant.

- b) What did the villager often see?
Ans. The villager often saw people wearing spectacles for reading books or papers.
- c) Why did the man want to buy a pair of spectacles?
Ans. The man wanted to buy a pair of spectacles so that he could read.
- d) Where did the man go to buy the spectacles?
Ans. The man went to a town to buy the spectacles.
- e) What did the shopkeeper advise the illiterate man to do?
Ans. The shopkeeper advised the illiterate man to learn to read and write first.

Additional Questions :

- f) What did the shopkeeper tell the villager about spectacles?
Ans. The shopkeeper told the villager about spectacles that they did not help him read book. Rather they help him see better.
- g) Could the man read wearing the spectacles?
Ans. No, the man could not read the book wearing the spectacles.
- h) What did the man do with the spectacles?
Ans. The man tried all the spectacles one by one to read books.
- i) What was the villager's idea about spectacles?
Ans. The villager's idea about spectacles was that they helped a person to read.
- j) What made the shopkeeper laugh?
Ans. The villager's word and activities made the shopkeeper laugh.

8. Write five sentences on a villager's stupidity about how to read and write.

Or, Write five sentences on a villager's stupidity about how to read and write by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- What did the illiterate villager do to learn how to read and write?
- Where did he go then?
- What did the shopkeeper tell him?

Ans. Stupidity of an Illiterate Villager

An illiterate villager often saw people wearing spectacles for reading books or papers. He thought that he would be able to read books or papers by wearing spectacles. So he went to town to buy a pair of spectacles. He tried to read by wearing spectacles but he could not. Then the shopkeeper said that first of all he must learn how to read and write.

9. Suppose, your younger brother wants to know about the importance of education. Now, write a letter to him about it.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Gopalgonj
 10 July 2016

Dear Kader,

I received your letter. In your letter you wanted to know about the importance of education. Let me write about it.

Education is the backbone of a nation. It increases our knowledge and helps us lead a good life. An

illiterate man is compared to a blind man. He cannot lead a respectable life in the society. He faces various problems. He cannot solve his problems on his own and so has to depend on other's help. He is a burden to the society. He often does foolish activities. So, the importance of education in our life is great.

No more today. Convey my salam to our parents.

Your loving brother.
Kabir

10

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Bangladesh can pride itself on its abundance of fruits. Many kinds of fruits are grown in Bangladesh. Fruits are tasty and nutritious. Everybody likes fruits.

Among the fruits, the mango takes the lead by its sweetness and nutrition. It is called the king of fruits. It has several varieties such as Fazli, Langra, Mohonbhog, Gopalbhog, Sitabhog etc. Fazli is a large-sized mango found in Rajshahi, Bogra and Dinajpur. The jackfruit is the national fruit of Bangladesh. It has a rough and prickly skin. Inside the skin the fruit is found to be composed of many flakes, each of them containing a stone. Then comes the pineapple. Its skin is also rough and prickly. The best kind of pineapple grows in Srimangal and Madhupur of Tangail. The coconut is another common fruit of Bangladesh. It grows mainly in coastal areas. The orange is another delicious and nutritious food. It is available in winter. The banana is the most common fruit of Bangladesh. It is available in all seasons in our country.

There are many other fruits such as blackberries, palms, guavas, liches, papayas, watermelons, dates etc. which are also very well-known and popular in our country. There are some fruits which taste sour. Among them lemon, *kamranga star apple*, *amra* (hog-plum), tamarind, batabi (shaddock) etc. are mentionable. However, most of the fruits produced in Bangladesh are health-giving.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশ ফলের প্রাচুর্যে গর্ব অনুভব করতে পারে। বাংলাদেশে অনেক প্রকার ফলমূল পাওয়া যায়। ফলগুলো সুস্বাদু আর পুষ্টিকর। সকলেই ফলমূল পছন্দ করে।

ফলগুলোর মধ্যে স্মাদ আর পুষ্টির দিক থেকে আম প্রধান স্থান দখল করে আছে। এটাকে ফলের রাজা বলা হয়। ফজলি, ল্যাংড়া, মোহনভোগ গোপালভোগ, সিতাভোগ ইত্যাদির মত বিভিন্ন প্রকার ফল রয়েছে। রাজশাহী, বগুড়া এবং দিনাজপুরে বড় আকৃতির ফজলি আম পাওয়া যায়। কাঁঠাল বাংলাদেশের জাতীয় ফল। এটার অমসৃণ কাঁটায়ুক্ত খোসা রয়েছে। ফলটির খোসার ভিতরে থাকে অনেকগুলি কোষ যার প্রতিটিতে একটি করে বীচি থাকে। তারপর আসে আনারস। এটারও খোসা অমসৃণ ও কাঁটায়ুক্ত। উৎকৃষ্ট মানের আনারস শ্রীমঙ্গল আর টাংগাইলের মধুপুরে জন্মে। নারিকেল বাংলাদেশের অন্য একটি সাধারণ ফল। এটি প্রধানত উপকূল এলাকায় জন্মে। কমলালেবু আর একটি সুস্বাদু ও পুষ্টিকর ফল। শীতকালে এটি পাওয়া যায়। কলা বাংলাদেশের অত্যন্ত সাধারণ একটি ফল। এটি আমাদের দেশে সব ঋতুতে পাওয়া যায়।

আরও অনেক ধরনের ফল রয়েছে যেমন কালো জাম, তাল, পেয়ারা, লিচু, পেঁপে, তরমুজ, খেজুর প্রভৃতি খুবই পরিচিত এবং আমাদের দেশে জনপ্রিয়। আরও কিছু ফল রয়েছে যেগুলো খেতে টক লাগে। এগুলোর মধ্যে লেবু, কামরাঙ্গা, আমড়া তেঁতুল, বাতাবী প্রভৃতি উল্লেখযোগ্য। যাহোক বাংলাদেশে উৎপন্ন অধিকাংশ ফলই স্বাস্থ্যকর।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) **Bangladesh can pride itself ———.** (b)
 Ⓐ on its scarcity of fruits
 Ⓑ on its adequacy of fruits
 Ⓒ on its scarcity of rivers
 Ⓓ on its adequacy of forests
- (ii) **Lemon is a ———.** (b)
 Ⓐ sweet fruit Ⓑ sour fruit
 Ⓒ bitter fruit Ⓓ pungent fruit
- (iii) **Most of the fruits produced in Bangladesh are ———.** (c)
 Ⓐ not good for health
 Ⓑ not good for children
 Ⓒ are good for health
 Ⓓ are harmful for body
- (iv) **Fruits are tasty and nutritious. Here the word, 'tasty' is ———.** (b)
 Ⓐ an adverb Ⓑ an adjective
 Ⓒ a verb Ⓓ a conjunction
- (v) **The king of fruits is ———.** (a)
 Ⓐ mango Ⓑ lichi
 Ⓒ jackfruit Ⓓ pineapple
- (vi) **A Large-sized mango is ———.** (a)
 Ⓐ Fazli Ⓑ lengra
 Ⓒ Mohonbhog Ⓓ Gopalbhog
- (vii) **Fazli is grown in ———.** (a)
 Ⓐ Rajshahi Ⓑ Dhaka
 Ⓒ Comilla Ⓓ Chittagong
- (viii) **Some fruits taste sour. Here the word, 'sour' is ———.** (a)
 Ⓐ adjective Ⓑ adverb
 Ⓒ noun Ⓓ pronoun
- (ix) **The national fruit of Bangladesh is ———.** (a)
 Ⓐ Jackfruit Ⓑ Lichi
 Ⓒ Blackberry Ⓓ Mango
- (x) **Everybody likes fruits. Here the word, 'everybody' is ———.** (b)
 Ⓐ noun Ⓑ pronoun
 Ⓒ adjective Ⓓ adverb

Additional Questions :

- (xi) **The most common fruit of Bangladesh is ———.** (a)
 Ⓐ banana Ⓑ lemon
 Ⓒ orange Ⓓ coconut
- (xii) **The skin of jackfruit is ———.** (b)
 Ⓐ soft Ⓑ prickly
 Ⓒ pleasant Ⓓ smooth
- (xiii) **Kamranga is ———.** (a)
 Ⓐ sour fruit Ⓑ bitter fruit
 Ⓒ poisonous fruit Ⓓ sweet fruit
- (xiv) **The best kind of pineapple grows in ———.** (b)
 Ⓐ Dinajpur

- ⓑ Srimangal and Madhupur of Tangail
 ⓒ Khulna
 ⓓ Bagerhat
- (xv) **The coconut grows mainly in ———.** ⓐ
 ⓐ marshy lands ⓑ sloppy lands
 ⓒ coastal areas ⓓ watery areas
- (xvi) **The orange is available in ———.** ⓑ
 ⓐ summer ⓑ winter
 ⓒ late autumn ⓓ autumn
- (xvii) **It is available in all seasons. Here the word, 'available' is ———.** ⓐ
 ⓐ adjective ⓑ adverb
 ⓒ noun ⓓ pronoun
- (xviii) **The fruit which is got in all seasons is ———.** ⓐ
 ⓐ tamarind ⓑ batabi
 ⓒ banana ⓓ mango
- (xix) **Bangladesh can pride itself. Here the word 'pride' is used as ———.** ⓑ
 ⓐ noun ⓑ verb
 ⓒ adverb ⓓ preposition

6. **Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.**

called	mention	compose	nutritious
available	grow	mainly	lot

- a) Bangladesh has a ——— of fruits.
 b) Fruits are tasty and ———.
 c) Mango is ——— the king of fruits.
 d) The coconut grows ——— in coastal areas.
 e) The banana is ——— in all seasons in our country.
- Ans.** a) lot; b) delicious; c) called; d) mainly; e) available.

Additional Question

mango	tastes	health	likes
prickly	nutrition	winter	national

- a) The Jackfruit has a rough and ——— skin.
 b) The Jackfruit is the ——— fruit of Bangladesh.
 c) Fazli is a large-sized ———.
 d) Orange is available in ———.
 e) Amra ——— sour.
- Ans.** a) prickly; b) national; c) mango; d) winter; e) tastes.

7. **Answer the following questions in a sentences.**

- a) With what can Bangladesh pride?
Ans. Bangladesh can pride with its fruits.
- b) Why is mango called the king of fruits?
Ans. Mango is called the king of fruits for its sweetness and nutrition.
- c) Write the several names of mango.
Ans. Fazli, Langra, Mohonbhog, Gopalbhog, sitabhog etc. are the names of mango.
- d) Where does the best kind of pineapple grow?
Ans. The best kind of pineapple grows in Srimangal and Madhupur of Tangail.
- e) Where does the coconut grow mainly?
Ans. The coconut mainly grows in coastal areas.

Additional Questions :

- f) Which fruit is available in winter?
Ans. The orange is available in winter.

- g) Which fruit is available in all seasons?
Ans. The banana is available in all seasons.
- h) Which fruits taste sour?
Ans. Lemon, kamranga, amra, tamarind, batabi etc. taste sour.
- i) Write two sentences about the jackfruit.
Ans. Jackfruit is the national fruit of Bangladesh. It has a rough and prickly skin.
- j) Where is Fazli grown?
Ans. Fazli is grown in Rajshahi, Bogra and Dinajpur.

8. **Write five sentences on the fruits of Bangladesh.**
Or, Write five sentences on the fruits of Bangladesh by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- Several kinds of mango fruits and the king of fruits.
- Where are the mango fruits grown?
- The most common fruit and other fruits.
- Very well-known and popular fruits.
- Sour fruits.

Ans. Fruits of Bangladesh

Several mango fruits such as Fazli, Langra, Mohonbhog, Gopalbhog, Sitabhog etc. are grown in Bangladesh. Mango is called the king of fruits for its sweetness and nutrition. Mango fruits are grown in Rajshahi, Bogra and Dinajpur mainly. There are other fruits like pineapple, coconut, orange and the banana is the most common fruit of Bangladesh. Blackberries, palms, guavas, liches, papayas, watermelons, dates etc. are also very well-known and popular fruits and lemon, *kamranga*, *amra*, tamarind, *batabi* etc. are sour fruits.

9. **Suppose, you are Arif/Arifa. Nila/Nilima is your friend. He/she wants to know about the fruits of Bangladesh. Now, write a letter to your friend on it.**

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Rajshahi
 10 July 2016

Dear Arif,
 I received your letter. You wanted to know about the fruits of Bangladesh. Let me write about it.
 There are many kinds of fruits in Bangladesh. These are mango, jackfruit, orange, banana, palm, guava, lichey, papaya, watermelon, date etc. Mango is called the king of fruits because of its sweetness and nutrition. Jackfruit is called the national fruit of Bangladesh. The banana is the most common fruit of Bangladesh which is available in all seasons in our country. However, most of the fruits of Bangladesh are health-giving.

No more today. Please, write to me about birds of Bangladesh.

Yours ever,
 Arifa



Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

From the climatic point of view, we have six seasons—summer, rainy season, autumn, late autumn, winter and spring. These seasons come on after another in a regular cycle. Each season has its own beauty and features.

Summer begins from the third week of April and continues upto the end of June. It is the hottest season of the year. The sun sometimes seems to scorch the earth. Most of the tanks and ponds dry up. During this period the days are longer than the nights. *Kalbaishakhi* visits now and then. It comes with lightning, thunder, terrible wind and downpour. But fruits of different kinds and sizes such as mango, lichi and jackfruit ripen during this season and create a festive look among the rural people.

The rainy season extends from the end of June to the end of August. These are the months of rain. Tanks, ponds and canals get filled up. Sometimes, the rain is so heavy that it causes floods damaging crops and properties.

Autumn comprises the months of September and October. The sky gets clear. Paddy is harvested in this season. After the autumn, late autumn comes. Paddy ripens in the late autumn. Dew drops fall on the grass and leaves of trees glisten like pearls in the morning sun.

Winter begins in November and lasts till the middle of February. These are cold months. We get better supply of fish and different kinds of vegetables in this time.

Spring extends from the middle of February to the second week of April. It is the season of greenery and flowers. It is also called the king of seasons.

অনুবাদ : জলবায়ুগত দিক থেকে আমাদের ছয়টি ঋতু রয়েছে— গ্রীষ্ম, বর্ষা, শরৎ, হেমন্ত, শীত ও বসন্ত। এই ঋতুগুলো একের পর এক পর্যায়ক্রমে নিয়মিত আসে। প্রতিটি ঋতুর রয়েছে তার নিজস্ব সৌন্দর্য ও বৈশিষ্ট্য।

গ্রীষ্মকাল শুরব হয় এপ্রিলের তৃতীয় সপ্তাহ থেকে এবং জুনের শেষ অবধি চলে। এটা বছরের সবচেয়ে গরম ঋতু। মাঝেমধ্যে মনে হয় সূর্য ভূপৃষ্ঠকে দগ্ধ করছে। বেশিরভাগ পুকুর ও জলাশয় শুকিয়ে যায়। এই সময়ে রাত থেকে দিন দীর্ঘ হয়। কখনো কখনো কালবৈশাখীর আগমন ঘটে। এটা বজ্রপাত, বিজলী, প্রবল বাতাস ও বর্ষণ নিয়ে আসে। কিন্তু এই ঋতুতে আম, লিচু ও কাঁঠালের মত বিভিন্ন ধরনের ও আকৃতির ফল পাকে এবং গ্রামের মানুষদের মধ্যে উৎসবমুখর ভাব নিয়ে আসে। বর্ষাকাল জুনের শেষ থেকে আগস্টের শেষ পর্যন্ত স্থায়ী থাকে এই মাসগুলো বৃষ্টিপাতের মাস। খাল, বিল ও পুকুর ভরে যায়। মাঝেমধ্যে বৃষ্টি এত প্রবল হয় যে বন্যা হয়ে ফসল ও সম্পদের বতি হয়।

সেপ্টেম্বর ও অক্টোবর হল শরৎকাল। আকাশ পরিষ্কার হয়ে যায়। এই ঋতুতে ধান ঘরে তোলা হয়। শরতের পরে আসে হেমন্ত। হেমন্তে ধান পেকে যায়। শিশির বিন্দু ঘাস ও গাছের পাতায় পড়ে সকালের রোদে মুক্তার মত চকচক করে উঠে।

নভেম্বরে শুরব হয় শীতকাল এবং ফেব্রুয়ারির মাঝামাঝি পর্যন্ত তা স্থায়ী হয়। এই সময় আমরা মাছ ও বিভিন্ন ধরনের শাক-সবজির ভালো সরবরাহ পাই।

বসন্তকাল ফেব্রুয়ারির মাঝামাঝি থেকে এপ্রিলের দ্বিতীয় সপ্তাহ পর্যন্ত স্থায়ী হয়। এটা সবুজ ও ফুলের ঋতু। একে ঋতুরাজও বলা হয়।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) From the climatic point of view, we have six seasons. The underlined word is a/an _____. **(d)**
 Ⓐ pronoun Ⓑ conjunction
 Ⓒ adverb Ⓓ adjective
- (ii) Sometimes, the rain is so heavy that it causes floods damaging crops and properties. The singular form of the underlined word is _____. **(b)**
 Ⓐ properti Ⓑ property
 Ⓒ propertee Ⓓ properte
- (iii) The phrase "dry up" means _____. **(a)**
 Ⓐ to disappear by evaporation
 Ⓑ to stop something
 Ⓒ to speak
 Ⓓ to be relieved
- (iv) Summer begins from the _____ week of April. **(c)**
 Ⓐ first Ⓑ second
 Ⓒ third Ⓓ fourth
- (v) The sun sometimes seems to _____ the earth. **(a)**
 Ⓐ scorch Ⓑ shine
 Ⓒ warm Ⓓ reflect
- (vi) Each season has its own _____ and features. **(b)**
 Ⓐ colour Ⓑ beauty
 Ⓒ appearance Ⓓ quality
- (vii) Tanks and ponds dry up because of _____. **(a)**
 Ⓐ the scorching sun
 Ⓑ irrigation
 Ⓒ rain
 Ⓓ river erosion
- (viii) In the rainy season, tanks, ponds and canals get _____. **(b)**
 Ⓐ dried up Ⓑ filled up
 Ⓒ damaged Ⓓ polluted
- (ix) Summer continues upto the end of _____. **(a)**
 Ⓐ June Ⓑ July
 Ⓒ September Ⓓ October
- (x) During summer, _____. **(b)**
 Ⓐ the nights are longer than the days
 Ⓑ the days are longer than the nights
 Ⓒ the days are shorter than the nights
 Ⓓ the nights are shorter than the days
- Additional Questions :**
- (xi) Paddy is harvested in the _____. **(c)**
 Ⓐ Summer Ⓑ Winter
 Ⓒ Autumn Ⓓ Spring
- (xii) Fruits of different kinds ripen in the _____. **(a)**
 Ⓐ summer Ⓑ rainy season
 Ⓒ winter Ⓓ spring
- (xiii) The sky gets _____ in autumn. **(d)**
 Ⓐ cloudy Ⓑ rainy
 Ⓒ sunny Ⓓ clear
- (xiv) Heavy rainfall causes _____. **(c)**
 Ⓐ drought Ⓑ cold
 Ⓒ floods Ⓓ diseases

- (xv) **Autumn comprises the months of —.** **a**
 Ⓐ September and October
 Ⓑ November and December
 Ⓒ July and August
 Ⓓ June and July
- (xvi) **The rainy season extends from the end of — to the end of August.** **b**
 Ⓐ May Ⓑ June
 Ⓒ July Ⓓ April
- (xvii) **— damage crops and properties.** **b**
 Ⓐ Rains Ⓑ Floods
 Ⓒ Drought Ⓓ Rivers
- (xviii) **After the autumn, — comes.** **c**
 Ⓐ the winter Ⓑ the spring
 Ⓒ the late autumn Ⓓ the autumn
- (xvix) **Winter begins in —.** **c**
 Ⓐ September Ⓑ October
 Ⓒ November Ⓓ December
- (xx) **Winter lasts till the middle of —.** **b**
 Ⓐ January Ⓑ February
 Ⓒ March Ⓓ April
- (xxi) **We get better kinds of flash in the —.** **b**
 Ⓐ summer Ⓑ winter
 Ⓒ spring Ⓓ autumn
- (xxii) **We get better kinds of vegetables in the —.** **b**
 Ⓐ summer Ⓑ winter
 Ⓒ spring Ⓓ autumn
- (xxiii) **Spring extends from —.** **b**
 Ⓐ the middle of January
 Ⓑ the middle of February
 Ⓒ the last of June
 Ⓓ the first of July
- (xxiv) **Spring is the season of greenery and —.** **c**
 Ⓐ fruits Ⓑ crops
 Ⓒ flowers Ⓓ paddy
- (xxv) **— is called the king of seasons.** **d**
 Ⓐ Summer Ⓑ Winter
 Ⓒ Autumn Ⓓ Spring

6. **Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.**

coldest	thunder	fruits	five
clear	cloudy	six	hottest

- a) We have — seasons in our country.
 b) Summer is the — season of the year.
 c) Kalbaishakhi comes with —.
 d) Various kinds of — ripen during the rainy season.
 e) In autumn the sky gets —.

Ans. a) six; b) hottest; c) thunder; d) fruits; e) clear.

Additional Question

November	ripens	winter	autumn
December	September	November	glisten

- a) Autumn comprises the months of — and October.
 b) Paddy is harvested in —.
 c) In the late autumn paddy —.
 d) Leaves of trees — like pearls.
 e) Winter begins in —.

Ans. a) September; b) autumn; c) ripens; d) glisten; e) November.

7. **Answer the following questions in a sentences.**

- a) How many seasons are there in a year in this country?
Ans. There are six seasons in a year in this country.
- b) What is the hottest season of the year?
Ans. Summer is the hottest season of the year.
- c) What is called the king of seasons?
Ans. Spring is called the king of seasons.
- d) When does summer begin?
Ans. Summer begins from the third week of April.
- e) How does Kalbaishakhi come?
Ans. Kalbaishakhi comes with lightning, thumber, terrible wind and downpour.

Additional Questions :

- f) When do we get better supply of fish?
Ans. We get better supply of fish in winter.
- g) When does paddy ripen?
Ans. Paddy ripens in late autumn.
- h) What is the season of greenery and flowers?
Ans. Spring is the season of greenery and flowers.
- i) When is paddy harvested?
Ans. Paddy is harvested in autumn.
- j) When does spring begin?
Ans. Spring begins from the middle of February.

8. **Write five sentences on the seasons of Bangladesh.**

Or, **Write five sentences on the seasons of Bangladesh by answering the given set of questions related to the text.**

- How many seasons in Bangladesh?
- When summer begins and what happens in summer?
- How far rainy season extends and what happens in this season?
- Which months the autumn comprises and what happens in the late autumn?
- When winter begins and how spring extends

Ans. Seasons of Bangladesh

There are six seasons in Bangladesh. Summer begins from the third week of April and *Kalbaishakhi* happens in this season. The rainy season extends from the end of June to the end of August and sometimes heavy rain causes flood. Autumn comprises the months of September and October and paddy ripens in the late-autumn. Winter begins in November and spring extends from the middle of February to the second week of April.

9. **Suppose, your younger sister wants to know about the various seasons of Bangladesh. Now, write a letter to her about it.**

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Dhaka
 15 August 2016

Dear Rupa,

I received your letter. In the last letter you wanted to know about the seasons of Bangladesh. Let me write about it.

In our country, there are six seasons. They are summer, rainy season, autumn, late autumn, winter and spring. These seasons have their own beauty and features. Summer is the hottest of all seasons. It begins from the third week of April and continues upto the end of June. During summer *Kalbaishakhi jhar* happens. Different kinds of fruits are available in summer. Then the rainy season comes. During this season ponds, rivers, canals etc. get filled up. Then comes the autumn. Paddy is harvested in the season. Paddy ripens in the late autumn. After late autumn winter begins. It is a cold season. It begins in November and lasts till the middle of February. Fish and different kinds of vegetables are available in this season. After winter spring comes with new green leaves and flowers. It is called the queen of all seasons.

That's all about the various seasons of Bangladesh. No more today.

Your loving sister,
Dalia

12

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

It was a hot summer day. A man was passing through a village. He sold caps to the villagers. He walked for miles and felt very tired. He sat under a big tree to take rest. He put his basket of caps beside him. He then fell asleep. There were monkeys in the tree. The monkeys saw the caps in the basket. They became curious.

The monkeys came down from the tree and took away the caps. After sometime, the man woke up from sleep. He found that there was no cap in the basket. He was surprised. He looked for the caps.

Then he heard some sound above his head. He looked up. The monkeys were wearing the caps. The cap-seller became very worried. He did not know what to do. Suddenly he remembered that the monkeys like to imitate. So he took off his own cap and threw it on the ground. The monkeys saw it.

They also threw their caps on the ground. The cap-seller did not miss the chance. He at once collected the caps from the ground. Then he quickly left the place.

অনুবাদ : এটা ছিল উত্তপ্ত গ্রীষ্মের দিন। একজন লোক একটি গ্রামের মধ্য দিয়ে যাচ্ছিল। সে গ্রামবাসীদের কাছে টুপি বিক্রি করত। সে মাইলের পর মাইল হাঁটল এবং খুব ক্লান্ত হয়ে পড়ল। সে বিশ্রাম নেয়ার জন্য একটি বড় গাছের নিচে বসল। সে ঝুড়িটা তার পাশে রাখল। তারপর ঘুমিয়ে পড়ল। গাছে অনেকগুলো বানর ছিল। বানরগুলো ঝুড়ির মধ্যে টুপি দেখল। তারা কৌতূহলী হলো। বানরগুলো গাছ থেকে নামল এবং টুপিগুলো নিল। কিছুক্ষণ পরে লোকটি ঘুম থেকে জাগল। সে দেখল যে তার ঝুড়িতে কোনো টুপি নেই। সে বিস্মিত হল। সে টুপিগুলো খোঁজাখুঁজি করল। তারপর সে মাথার উপরে কিছু শব্দ শুনল। সে উপরে তাকাল। সে নিজের চোখকে বিশ্বাস করতে পারল না! বানরগুলো টুপি পড়েছিল। টুপি বিক্রোতা অত্যন্ত উদ্ভিগ্ন হলো। কী করতে হবে সে তা

বুঝে উঠতে পারল না। হঠাৎ তার মনে পড়ল যে বানর অনুকরণ করতে পছন্দ করে। সুতরাং সে তার মাথা থেকে টুপি খুলল এবং এটা মাটিতে নিবেপ করল। বানরগুলো এটা দেখল। তারাও তাদের টুপিগুলো মাটিতে নিবেপ করল। টুপি বিক্রোতা সুযোগটি হারাতে চাইল না। সে তৎবনাৎ টুপিগুলো মাটি থেকে তুলে নিল। তারপর সে দ্রবত জায়গাটি ত্যাগ করল।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

(i) **What season was it?** (a)

Ⓐ Summer Ⓑ Monsoon

Ⓒ Autumn Ⓓ Spring

(ii) **A man was passing through ———.** (b)

Ⓐ a forest Ⓑ a village

Ⓒ a town Ⓓ a jungle

(iii) **Who bought the caps?** (a)

Ⓐ Villagers Ⓑ Monkeys

Ⓒ Cap-seller Ⓓ City-dwellers

(iv) **The man felt tired because ———.** (b)

Ⓐ he worked hard

Ⓑ he walked for miles

Ⓒ he ran fast

Ⓓ he carried a heavy load

(v) **Why did he sit under a big tree?** (c)

Ⓐ To sell caps Ⓑ To buy caps

Ⓒ To take rest Ⓓ To have meal

(vi) **Which tense does the following sentence indicate?** (c)

'The man sold caps to the villagers'.

Ⓐ Simple present

Ⓑ Present continuous

Ⓒ Simple past

Ⓓ Simple future

(vii) **Which one of the following sentences is correct?** (b)

Ⓐ He found that there is no cap in the basket

Ⓑ He found that there was no cap in the basket

Ⓒ He found that there are no caps in the basket

Ⓓ He found that there were no caps in the basket

(viii) **The phrase 'take off' means ———.** (b)

Ⓐ to add something

Ⓑ to remove something

Ⓒ to bring something

Ⓓ to give something

(ix) **The word 'imitate' means ———.** (c)

Ⓐ to play Ⓑ to run

Ⓒ to copy Ⓓ to jump

(x) **Choose the word with correct spelling ———.** (b)

Ⓐ curius Ⓑ curious

Ⓒ courious Ⓓ corious

Additional Questions :

(xi) **He sold caps to the ———.** (d)

Ⓐ monkeys Ⓑ old people

Ⓒ young people Ⓓ villagers

(xii) **It was a ——— summer day.** (a)

Ⓐ hot Ⓑ cold

- (xiii) A man was passing through a ———. **(b)**
 © rainy Ⓐ cool
 Ⓐ town Ⓑ village
 © city Ⓒ forest
- (xiv) The man sat under the tree to ———. **(d)**
 Ⓐ gossip Ⓑ play
 © sell mangoes Ⓓ take rest
- (xv) He walked for ———. **(c)**
 Ⓐ hours Ⓑ days
 © miles Ⓓ years
- (xvi) He felt very ———. **(b)**
 Ⓐ drowsy Ⓑ tired
 © happy Ⓓ nice
- (xvii) The man sat under a ——— tree. **(c)**
 Ⓐ small Ⓑ tiny
 © big Ⓓ mango
- (xviii) There were ——— in the tree. **(c)**
 Ⓐ birds Ⓑ tigers
 © monkeys Ⓓ cats
- (xix) His basket was full of ———. **(c)**
 Ⓐ mice Ⓑ mangoes
 © caps Ⓓ hens
- (xx) Putting his basket beside him, the man fell ———. **(b)**
 Ⓐ ill Ⓑ asleep
 © dead Ⓓ senseless

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

miss	through	took	hot
basket	caps	curious	threw

- a) A cap-seller was passing ——— a village.
 b) He had a basket of ——— with him.
 c) The monkeys ——— away the caps.
 d) They also ——— their caps on the ground.
 e) He did not ——— the chance.

Ans. a) through; b) caps; c) took; d) threw; e) miss

i) Additional Question

him	cold	village	and
town	to	hot	rainy

- a) It was a summer day and the day was ———.
 b) A man was passing through a ———.
 c) He sold caps ——— the villagers.
 d) He walked for miles ——— felt tired.
 e) He put his basket of caps beside ———.

Ans. a) hot; b) village; c) to; d) and; e) him.

ii) Additional Question

to	down	woke up	curious
happy	asleep	anxious	tree

- a) He then fell ———.
 b) There were monkeys in the ———.
 c) The monkeys saw the caps and became ———.
 d) From the tree the monkeys came ———.
 e) After sometime, the man ———.

Ans. a) asleep; b) tree; c) curious; d) down; e) woke up.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) How was the day?
Ans. The day was hot.
 b) What did the cap-seller hear?
Ans. The cap-seller heard some sound above his head.

- c) What did the cap-seller see when he woke up?
Ans. When the cap-seller woke up, he saw that there was no cap in the basket.
 d) What do monkeys like to do?
Ans. Monkeys like to imitate.
 e) Where did the monkeys live?
Ans. The monkeys lived in the trees.

Additional Questions :

- f) What did the man do after putting the basket beside him?
Ans. After putting the basket beside him, the man fell asleep.
 g) Explain the sentence "Monkeys like to imitate."
Ans. Monkeys like to imitate. They usually do what they see.
 h) What was the man doing?
Ans. The man was passing through a village to sell caps to the villagers.
 i) Why did he sit there?
Ans. He sat there to take rest.
 j) How long did he walk?
Ans. He walked for miles.
 k) How did he feel walking for miles?
Ans. He felt tired, walking for miles.
 l) Where did he sit?
Ans. He sat under a big tree.
 m) What did he sell to the villagers?
Ans. He sold caps to the villagers.
 n) What did he put beside him?
Ans. He put his basket of caps beside him.
 o) Why was the man surprised?
Ans. The man was surprised because there was no cap in the basket.

8. Write five sentences on a cap-seller's ready wit to get back his caps from the monkeys.

Or, Write five sentences on a cap-seller's ready wit to get back his caps from the monkeys by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- Through where was a cap-seller passing?
- Why did the cap-seller feel tired?
- What did he see after his waking up?
- Why did the cap-seller throw his own cap on the ground?

Ans. Read Wit of a Cap-seller

On a hot summer day, a cap-seller was passing through a village. After walking for miles, he felt tired and sat under a big tree to take rest. He put his basket of caps beside him and fell asleep. After his waking up, he saw that monkeys were wearing the caps. Remembering the imitating nature of the monkeys, he threw off his own cap on the ground and the monkeys also did the same.

9. Suppose, you are Yasir. Write a letter to your friend, Moushik about the strange behaviour of monkey.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Munshigonj
 8 July 2016

Dear Moushik,

I received your letter. In your letter, you wanted to know about the strange behaviour of monkeys. Let me write about it.

On a hot summer day, a cap-seller was passing through a village. After walking for miles, he felt tired and sat under a big tree to take rest. He put his basket of caps beside him and fell asleep. After his waking up, he saw that monkeys were wearing the caps. Remembering the imitating nature of the monkeys, he threw off his own cap on the ground and the monkeys also did the same. The cap-seller at once collected the caps and quickly left the place.

No more today. With best regards.

Your loving friend,
Yasir

13

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Today is Friday. The students of class five will go to the book fair. Their class teacher, Ms. Fatema Begum will go with them. The bus is waiting at the school gate. The students are getting on the bus. Parents are waiting to see them off. It's a fine day. The sun is shining brightly. The students are very happy. They are carrying bread, butter, banana, eggs etc. for their breakfast. Ms. Fatema is taking some chocolates too. Rubina is also carrying a camera. It's already 9 o'clock. The students leave the school for the fair.

They reach the fair at 10. They get down, go round and enjoy themselves. They buy books of rhymes, jokes, stories, dictionaries with pictures, novels etc. The students return home in the evening.

অনুবাদ : আজ শুব্বার। পঞ্চম শ্রেণির শিবাখীরা বই মেলায় যাবে। তাদের শ্রেণি শিবক মিস ফাতেমা বেগম তাদের সাথে যাবেন। বাসটি স্কুলের গেটে অপেৰা করছে। শিবাখীরা বাসে উঠছে। বাবা-মারা তাদের বিদায় জানানোর জন্য অপেৰা করছেন। এটা একটা সুন্দর দিন। সূৰ্য উজ্জ্বলভাবে কিরণ দিচ্ছে। শিবাখীরা অত্যন্ত খুশি। তারা নাস্তার জন্য রবটি, মাখন, কলা, ডিম ইত্যাদি সঙ্গে নিচ্ছে। মিজ ফাতেমা কিছু চকলেটও নিচ্ছেন। রববিনাও একটা ক্যামেরা নিচ্ছে। এখন ৯টা বাজে। শিবাখীরা মেলায় উদ্দেশ্যে স্কুল ত্যাগ করে। তারা ১০টায় মেলায় পৌঁছে। তারা (মেলায়) নামে, ঘুরাঘুরি করে এবং নিজেরা উপভোগ করে। তারা কবিতা, কৌতুক, গল্প, সচিত্র অভিধান, উপন্যাস ইত্যাদির বই কিনে। শিবাখীরা সম্ভাৰ্য্য বাড়িতে ফিরে আসে।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) **Where will the students of class five go?** **b**
 Ⓐ To the school Ⓑ To the book fair
 Ⓒ To the market Ⓓ To the field
- (ii) **Who is their class teacher?** **a**
 Ⓐ Ms. Fatema Begum
 Ⓑ Ms. Fatema Banu
 Ⓒ Amina
 Ⓓ Sabina Banu
- (iii) **Where is the bus waiting?** **c**
 Ⓐ At the station

- Ⓑ At the field
 Ⓒ At the school gate
 Ⓓ At the school
- (iv) **Who are waiting at the school gate?** **b**
 Ⓐ The teachers Ⓑ The parents
 Ⓒ The boys Ⓓ The girls
- (v) **How was the day?** **c**
 Ⓐ Rainy Ⓑ Stormy
 Ⓒ Fine Ⓓ Dark
- (vi) **Who are very happy?** **d**
 Ⓐ The parents Ⓑ The teachers
 Ⓒ The children Ⓓ The students
- (vii) **Why are they carrying bread, butter, banana etc.?** **b**
 Ⓐ For lunch Ⓑ For breakfast
 Ⓒ For dinner Ⓓ For supper
- (viii) **When do the students leave the school?** **c**
 Ⓐ At 10 o'clock Ⓑ At 7 o'clock
 Ⓒ At 9 o'clock Ⓓ At 8 o'clock
- (ix) **When do they reach the fair?** **a**
 Ⓐ At 10 Ⓑ At 9
 Ⓒ At 11 Ⓓ At 8
- (x) **When do they return home?** **b**
 Ⓐ At night Ⓑ In the evening
 Ⓒ At midnight Ⓓ In the afternoon

Additional Questions :

- (xi) **How is the sun shining?** **d**
 Ⓐ Dimly
 Ⓑ Somewhat dimly
 Ⓒ Somewhat brightly
 Ⓓ Brightly
- (xii) **What is the story about?** **b**
 Ⓐ The students
 Ⓑ The students' going to the book fair
 Ⓒ A holiday
 Ⓓ A Friday
- (xiii) **Why are the students happy?** **b**
 Ⓐ Because today is the prize giving day
 Ⓑ Because they are all going to the book fair
 Ⓒ Because they are going on a picnic
 Ⓓ Because they are going on a study tour
- (xiv) **What day is today?** **a**
 Ⓐ Friday Ⓑ Saturday
 Ⓒ Sunday Ⓓ Monday
- (xv) **Who is Ms. Fatema Begum?** **c**
 Ⓐ The class teacher of class three
 Ⓑ The class teacher of class four
 Ⓒ The class teacher of class five
 Ⓓ A social worker
- (xvi) **Why are their parents waiting at the school gate?** **b**
 Ⓐ To receive them
 Ⓑ To see their children off
 Ⓒ To go to the book fair
 Ⓓ To get into the bus
- (xvii) **How do they find the fair?** **b**
 Ⓐ Not delightful Ⓑ Enjoyable
 Ⓒ Not enjoyable Ⓓ Not happy

(xviii) What have they taken for their breakfast? **(D)**

- Ⓐ Bread and butter
- Ⓑ Banana and eggs
- Ⓒ Rice and fried fish
- Ⓓ Bread, butter, banana, eggs etc.

(xix) Who is taking some chocolate too? **(C)**

- Ⓐ A student
- Ⓑ Rubina
- Ⓒ Ms. Fatema Begum
- Ⓓ Shima

(xx) What is Rubina carrying? **(C)**

- Ⓐ Some chocolate Ⓑ Some breakfast
- Ⓒ A camera Ⓓ Some books

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

brightly	shine	chocolate	return
with	getting	from	other

- a) Ms. Fatema will go — the students.
- b) The students are — on the bus.
- c) The sun is shining —.
- d) Ms. Fatema Begum is taking some — too.
- e) The students — home in the evening.

Ans. a) with; b) getting; c) brightly; d) chocolate; e) return.

Additional Question

teacher	start	happy	going
go	accompanying	bright	look

- a) The students of class five are — to the book fair.
- b) Ms. Fatema Begum is — them.
- c) The day is a — one.
- d) The students — very happy.
- e) They — for the fair at 9 o'clock.

Ans. a) going; b) accompanying; c) bright; d) look; e) start.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) Who is Ms. Fatema Begum?
Ans. Ms. Fatema Begum is a teacher.
- b) Where is the bus waiting?
Ans. The bus is waiting at the school gate.
- c) Who is carrying camera?
Ans. Rubina is carrying a camera.
- d) What is Ms. Fatema taking too?
Ans. Ms. Fatema is taking some chocolate too.
- e) The students of which class will go to the book fair?
Ans. The students of class five will go to the book fair.

Additional Questions :

- f) How are the students?
Ans. The students are happy.
- g) How will the students go to the fair?
Ans. The students will go to the fair by bus.
- h) Who is accompanying the students to the fair?
Ans. The class teacher, Ms. Fatema Begum is accompanying the students to the fair.
- i) How do the students feel in the fair?
Ans. The students feel happy in the fair.
- j) How is the day?
Ans. The day is fine.

k) What do the students buy from the book fair?
Ans. The students buy books of rhymes, jokes, stories, dictionaries with pictures, novels etc. from the book fair.

l) When do the students return home from the fair?
Ans. The students return home in the evening from the fair.

8. Write five sentences on the students' visit to the book fair on Friday.

Or, Write five sentences on the students' visit to the book fair on Friday by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- Which class of students are going?
- Who is with them?
- When do they reach the book fair?
- When do they return home?

Ans. Visit to a Book Fair on Friday

It is Friday. The students of class five are going to the book fair. Their class teacher, Ms. Fatema Begum is going with them. They reach the fair at 10 am. and enjoy the fair greatly, buy different types of books. They return home in the evening.

9. Suppose, you are Mita and your pen-friend is Sumana. Recently you have visited a book fair and Sumana wants to know about your experience in a book fair.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Dhaka
21 February 2016

Dear Sumana,

I received your letter. In your letter you wanted to know about my experience in a book fair. Let me write about it.

Book fair is very popular in our country. Some days ago I along with my class went to a book fair held in Bangla Academy. It was crowded. People of all ages were found in the fair. Many famous writers came to the fair. Many well-decorated book stalls were really attractive. Almost all of these stalls were overcrowded with book lovers. The total environment was very charming. I visited some stalls and bought some books of my favourite writers. It was really a pleasant experience for me.

No more today. Write to me soon about a village fair you visited.

Yours ever,
Mita

14

Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Bayazid was a small boy. His mother was ill. One day he was studying by his sick mother. All on a sudden his mother woke up and told her son to give her a glass of water. Bayazid took the glass to take water from the pitcher. But the pitcher was empty. There was not a single drop of water in the house. Bayazid could remember a stream. But it was far from his house and was in one corner of the village. The night was dark. Bayazid took the

pitcher and went to fetch water from the stream. When he returned with water he found his mother in deep sleep. Bayazid thought that if he waked his mother, she might feel disturbed. So, he decided to stand beside his mother's bed with the glass of water. When she woke up, he would give her the water. The whole night passed. Bayazid's mother opened eyes in the morning and saw her son standing night with a glass of water in hand. Seeing that, her eyes became full of tears. She took him in her arms with motherly affection and blessed him from her heart. Her blessing made him a great saint later.

অনুবাদ : বায়েজিদ ছিল একটি ছোট বালক। তার মা অসুস্থ ছিলেন। একদিন সে তার অসুস্থ মায়ের পাশে বসে পড়াশোনা করছিল। হঠাৎ তার মা জেগে উঠলেন এবং তার ছেলেকে এক গরাস পানি দিতে বললেন। বায়েজিদ কলস থেকে পানি আনতে একটি গরাস নিল। কিন্তু কলসটি ছিল শূন্য। বাড়িতে এক ফেঁটাও পানি ছিল না। বায়েজিদ একটি ঝরনার কথা স্মরণ করল। কিন্তু এটি ছিল তার বাড়ি থেকে অনেক দূরে এবং গ্রামের এক কোণে। অশ্রুকার রাত্রি। বায়েজিদ কলসটি নিল এবং ঝরনা থেকে পানি আনতে গেল। যখন সে পানি নিয়ে ফিরল তখন সে তার মাকে গভীর নিদ্রাচ্ছন্ন দেখল। বায়েজিদ ভাবল যদি সে তার মাকে জাগায় তাহলে তিনি হয়ত বিরক্ত বোধ করবেন। তাই সে তার মায়ের বিছানার পাশে পানির গরাস হাতে দাঁড়িয়ে থাকার সিদ্ধান্ত নিল। যখন তিনি জেগে উঠবেন তখন সে তার মাকে পানি দিবে। সমস্ত রাত কেটে গেল। ‘বায়াজিদের মা’ সকালে চোখ খুললেন এবং তার ছেলেকে এক গরাস পানি হাতে দাঁড়িয়ে থাকতে দেখলেন। এটা দেখে তার চোখ পানিতে ভরে গেল। তিনি তাকে তার মাতৃসুলভ স্নেহে বুকে টেনে নিলেন এবং তার অন্তর থেকে তাকে আশীর্বাদ করলেন। তার আশীর্বাদ তাকে পরবর্তীতে একজন বড় সাধক বানিয়েছিল।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) **Why was Bayazid standing by the side of his ailing mother?** **a**
 - Ⓐ For her illness Ⓑ For her security
 - Ⓒ For her weakness Ⓓ For her patience
- (ii) **Bayazid's mother woke up —.** **b**
 - Ⓐ instantly Ⓑ suddenly
 - Ⓒ occasionally Ⓓ regularly
- (iii) **How was the night?** **a**
 - Ⓐ Dark Ⓑ Light
 - Ⓒ Gray Ⓓ Moonlit
- (iv) **Where was the stream?** **b**
 - Ⓐ In the heart of the village
 - Ⓑ In one corner of the village
 - Ⓒ In the middle of the village
 - Ⓓ At the beginning of the village
- (v) **Bayazid did not want to —.** **c**
 - Ⓐ help his mother
 - Ⓑ bring water
 - Ⓒ disturb his mother
 - Ⓓ annoy his mother
- (vi) **Bayazid waited —.** **c**
 - Ⓐ till evening Ⓑ whole day
 - Ⓒ whole night Ⓓ a day
- (vii) **With what was Bayazid standing the whole night?** **a**
 - Ⓐ A glass of water Ⓑ A glass

- Ⓒ A pitcher Ⓓ A pot
- (viii) **After returning Bayazid found his mother —.** **a**
 - Ⓐ in deep sleep Ⓑ ill
 - Ⓒ awaken Ⓓ opened eyes
- (ix) **Bayazid's mother's eyes became full of tears because —.** **d**
 - Ⓐ he did not bring water
 - Ⓑ he misbehaved with his mother
 - Ⓒ he did not take care of her
 - Ⓓ he stood beside her the whole night with a glass of water
- (x) **Bayazid's mother's blessing made him —.** **c**
 - Ⓐ a great doctor Ⓑ a great prophet
 - Ⓒ a great saint Ⓓ a great scholar

Additional Questions :

- (xi) **Bayazid's mother woke up —.** **b**
 - Ⓐ instantly Ⓑ suddenly
 - Ⓒ occasionally Ⓓ regularly
- (xii) **How was the night?** **a**
 - Ⓐ Dark Ⓑ Light
 - Ⓒ Gray Ⓓ Moonlit
- (xiii) **Bayazid did not want to —.** **c**
 - Ⓐ help his mother
 - Ⓑ bring water
 - Ⓒ disturb his mother
 - Ⓓ take the pitcher
- (xiv) **Find the imperative sentence in the following sentences.** **a**
 - Ⓐ Let me do the work
 - Ⓑ How are you
 - Ⓒ She decided to go
 - Ⓓ What a pity
- (xv) **Identify the past simple in the following sentences.** **c**
 - Ⓐ He plays football
 - Ⓑ I will be a doctor
 - Ⓒ They posted the letter
 - Ⓓ We are going to font

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

fell	wondered	whole	woke
saint	rise	man	happy

- a) Bayazid Bostami was a great —.
- b) Bayazid stood beside his mother — night.
- c) Again his mother — asleep.
- d) In the morning, his mother — up.
- e) She was — to see Bayazid standing with a glass of water.

Ans. a) saint; b) whole; c) fell; d) woke; e) wondered.

Additional Question

glass	pitcher	found	was
whole	one	night	day

- a) His mother — ill.
- b) Bayazid — no water in the house.
- c) Bayazid was standing the — night.
- d) He brought water with a —.
- e) The stream is in — corner of the village.

Ans. a) was; b) found; c) whole; d) pitcher; e) one.

7. Answer the following questions.

- a) Who was Bayazid Bostami?
Ans. Bayazid Bostami was a great saint.
- b) Why was his mother surprised to see Bayazid?
Ans. His mother was surprised to see Bayazid because Bayazid stood beside her bed holding a glass of water whole night.
- c) What did Bayazid's mother ask him?
Ans. Bayazid's mother asked him to give her a glass of water.
- d) From Where did he bring water?
Ans. He brought water from a distant fountain.
- e) What did Bayazid do with the glass of water?
Ans. Bayazid stood beside his mother's bed with the glass of water.

Additional Questions :

- f) Where was Bayazid studying?
Ans. Bayazid was studying by his sick mother.
- g) Who wanted water?
Ans. Bayazid's mother wanted water.
- h) How much water was in the pitcher?
Ans. There was no water in the pitcher.
- i) Why didn't Bayazid wake his mother up?
Ans. Bayazid did not wake his mother up because he thought that she might feel disturbed.
- j) How was his mother's health?
Ans. His mother's health was bad.

8. Write five sentences on Bayazid's devotion to his mother.

Or, Write five sentences on Bayazid's devotion to his mother by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- What was Bayazid doing at the dead of night?
- How was his mother and what was she doing?
- What did his mother ask him?
- Why did Bayazid stand the whole night with a glass of water?

Ans. Devotion to Mother

Bayazid Bostami was a great saint. Once he was reading on his table at the dead of night. His mother was ill and in deep sleep. Suddenly she asked her son to give her a glass of water. After fetching water from a fountain, Bayazid found his mother in deep sleep again and so he stood the whole night with a glass of water.

Additional Question :

Write a short composition on "An obedient Son" by answering the following questions within 5 sentences.

- What did Bayazid's mother ask for?
- What did Bayazid do to fetch water?
- What did he see after coming back?
- What did his mother see in the morning?
- What did his mother do?

Ans. An Obedient Son

Bayazid's mother was ill and she asked for a glass of water. There was no water in the house and he went to a stream to fetch water. After coming back, he found his mother in deep sleep. In the morning his mother found him standing with a glass of water in hand. His mother took him in her arms and blessed him from her heart.

9. Suppose, you are Rana. Write a letter to your friend, Rashed about the devotion of Bayazid to his beloved mother.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.
Ans.

Dhaka

1 February 2016

Dear Rashed,

I received your letter yesterday. In the letter you wanted to know about the devotion of Bayazid to his beloved mother. Well, let me write about it.

There lived a small boy named Bayazid. One day he was reading by his sick mother. Suddenly his mother woke up and asked her son to give her a glass of water. But he found no water in the house and so went out to bring water. When he returned, he found his mother sleeping again. He did not want to disturb his mother and stood beside her bed with the glass of water. His mother awoke at dawn and found him standing still beside her bed. She became very happy and blessed him.

No more today. With best regards.

Your loving friend,
Rana

**Read the text and answer the questions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.**

Once there lived a poor man. He had a goose. It was a wonderful goose. Because it laid golden eggs. The man was very happy with the goose. In course of time, he became very greedy and he thought that it was difficult for him to keep patience. He grew impatient to have all the eggs at a time.

One day he thought if he got all the eggs in a day, he would be very rich quickly. He was quietly tempted. As a result, he hit upon a plan to cut the belly of the goose and collect all the eggs all together. In order to implement his plan, he took a knife and cut the belly of the goose. To his utter surprise, he found no egg there. Another sad news for him was that the goose died from bleeding.

The farmer was very shocked at the incident. He realized that he implemented a foolish plan. For his greed, he lost the wonderful goose forever.

অনুবাদ : একদা এক দরিদ্র লোক বাস করত। তার একটা রজহংসী ছিল। এটি ছিল একটি অদ্ভুত রাজহংসী। কারণ এটা সোনার ডিম পাড়ত। লোকটি হাঁসটিকে নিয়ে খুব খুশি ছিল। কালক্রমে, সে অত্যন্ত লোভী হয়ে গেল এবং সে ভাবল যে তার পর্বে ধৈর্য ধারণ করা কঠিন। সে একই সময় সবগুলি ডিম পেতে অধীর হয়ে উঠল।

একদিন সে ভাবল যদি সে সবগুলো ডিম একদিনে পেত, সে খুব তাড়াতাড়ি ধনী হতে পারত। সে পুরোপুরি প্রলুব্ধ হল। ফলে, সে হাঁসের পেট কাটতে এবং সবগুলি ডিম এক সাথে পেতে একটা পরিকল্পনা করল। তার পরিকল্পনাটি বাস্তবায়ন করতে সে একটা ছুটি নিল এবং হাঁসটির পেট কেটে ফেলল। কিন্তু হায়! সেখানে সে কোনো ডিম দেখতে পেল না। তার জন্য আলাদা একটি দুঃসংবাদ ছিল যে, রক্তপাত হতে হতেই হাঁসটি মারা গেল। কৃষকটি এই ঘটনায় খুব মর্মান্বিত হল। সে অনুধাবন

করল যে, সে একটা নির্বোধের মত পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করেছিল। তাই এই লোভের জন্য সে চিরতরে চমৎকার হাঁসটিকে হারিয়ে ফেলল।

5. Write only the question number and the answer letter on the answer paper.

- (i) Once there was a ——— man. **d**
 Ⓐ rich Ⓑ poor
 Ⓒ greedy Ⓓ poor but greedy
- (ii) What did the man have? **b**
 Ⓐ A hen Ⓑ A goose
 Ⓒ A dog Ⓓ A cow
- (iii) How was the goose? **c**
 Ⓐ Beautiful Ⓑ Ugly
 Ⓒ Wonderful Ⓓ Attractive
- (iv) The goose laid a/an ——— egg everyday. **c**
 Ⓐ iron Ⓑ silver
 Ⓒ golden Ⓓ plastic
- (v) He could not keep his ———. **b**
 Ⓐ greed Ⓑ patience
 Ⓒ goose Ⓓ house
- (vi) He wanted to get all the ——— at a time. **a**
 Ⓐ eggs Ⓑ money
 Ⓒ goose Ⓓ golden
- (vii) With what did he cut the goose? **a**
 Ⓐ Knife Ⓑ Scissor
 Ⓒ Sharp blade Ⓓ Razor
- (viii) What did he get from the goose's belly? **d**
 Ⓐ One egg
 Ⓑ Two eggs
 Ⓒ A bunch of golden eggs
 Ⓓ No egg
- (ix) Really, the farmer was a ——— man. **c**
 Ⓐ good Ⓑ bad
 Ⓒ foolish Ⓓ honest
- (x) For how many days did he lose the goose? **a**
 Ⓐ Forever Ⓑ Five days
 Ⓒ One week Ⓓ One year

6. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box below. There are three extra words which you need not use.

wanted	wonderful	wise	belly
greedy	fool	head	liver

- a) The farmer had a ——— goose.
 b) The farmer was not a ——— man.
 c) He became ——— to have all the eggs at a time.
 d) Hed ——— to be rich very soon.
 e) He found no egg after cutting the ——— of the goose.

Ans. a) wonderful; b) wise; c) greedy; d) wanted; e) belly.

7. Answer the following questions in a sentences.

- a) What would he get everyday?

Ans. He would get a golden egg everyday.

- b) Why did he cut the belly of the goose?

Ans. He cut the belly of the goose to get all the eggs at a time.

- c) What did he find after cutting the belly of the goose?

Ans. After cutting the belly of the goose, he found nothing.

- d) What did the farmer realize at last?

Ans. At last the farmer realized that he implemented a foolish plan.

- e) Why was the farmer very shocked?

Ans. He was very shocked at the death incident of the goose.

8. Write five sentences on the consequence of excessive greed by answering the given set of questions related to the text.

- How was the goose?
- Why was the poor man very happy?
- What did he want to do being greedy?
- How did he cut the belly of the goose?
- How did he lose his goose?

Ans. Consequence of Excessive Greed

There lived a poor man who was happy with a golden goose. The goose laid golden eggs. But the farmer became very greedy and wanted to get all the eggs at a time. As a result, he took a knife and cut the belly of the goose. He found no egg in the belly. Thus he lost his wonderful goose forever because of his greediness.

9. Suppose, you are Badol. Write a letter to your friend, Bidhan about the consequence of excessive greed.

Here are some words to help you : address, date, salutation, main points of the letter, closing.

Ans.

Dhaka
 1 January 2016

Dear Bidhan,

I received your letter. In the letter, you wanted to know about the consequence of excessive greed. Let me write a story. From this story, you will be able to realize this.

There lived a poor man who had a wonderful goose. The goose laid a golden egg everyday. The man was happy with the goose. But he became very greedy. He wanted to have all the eggs at a time. So, he cut the belly of the goose but found no egg. Therefore, he lost his goose forever.

No more today. With best regards.

Your loving friend,
 Badol