



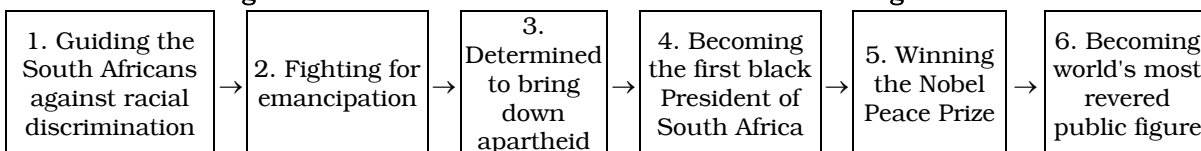
Solutions to Model Questions (1-114)



Solution to Model Question-01

- 1.A.** (a) (i) impartiality (b) (iii) F.W.de Klerk (c) (ii) pleader (d) (iv) nearly 30 years (e) (ii) Racial discrimination was abolished (f) (i) embody (g) (iii) inhabited (h) (ii) refrained (i) (iii) discrimination (j) (ii) Mandela won Nobel Prize after he became president (k) (iv) dominated (l) (iv) gap (m) (ii) bond (n) (iii) appeasement (o) (i) abolish (p) (iv) end of a long struggle for political rights (q) (iv) Political freedom (r) (iv) discrimination (s) (iv) focal point (t) (iv) all of the above answers (u) (iv) autocracy
- B.** (a) Apartheid is a political situation in which people of different races are separated. I don't support apartheid because apartheid destroys the unity and harmony of a society and brings out civil war.
- (b) Mandela's words that inspire me most are that "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."
- (c) Mandela was awarded Nobel Peace Prize for keeping peace in South Africa as well as in the whole world by fighting against apartheid.
- (d) Democracy is the belief in freedom and equality, between people, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves. The people of the democratic world remember Mandela with honour and respect.
- (e) The significance and importance of 1993, 1994 & 2004 is that in 1993 Nelson Mandela was awarded The Nobel Peace Prize, in 1994 Mandela became the first black President of South Africa and in 2004 Mandela left public life.
- (f) Nelson Mandela is the most celebrated and undisputed Black African leader. He is famous for his life long struggle against apartheid to free the black people from the racial discrimination of the white people.
- (g) He became the first Black President of South Africa in 1994. In his inaugural speech after accepting Presidency he said, "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."
- (h) Nelson Mandela's dream was to gain freedom for the Black Africans of South Africa and to achieve political emancipation for them. He fought for the Black South Africans to bring down racial discrimination by avoiding a civil war through a non-violent movement.
- (i) Throughout his life, Nelson Mandela struggled for the emancipation of black people. But during this time he was non-violent and avoided civil war. So the author says Nelson Mandela an icon of peace.
- (j) Mandela was imprisoned for nearly 30 years. His determination was to bring down apartheid and the emancipation of black people from the domination of white minority.
- (k) This sentence clarifies the bringing down of apartheid. Apartheid had created a big chasm between the black and the white in South Africa. But with the struggle of Mandela and his becoming President of South Africa there's created a bridge to unite the South Africans.
- (l) Mandela played a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.
- (m) Mandela was imprisoned for nearly three decades. But undergoing such a suffering, he never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation and to bring down apartheid. Thus for his sacrifice, patience and non-violent attitude, he won the support of the world.
- (n) The sentence indicates the successful end of a long struggle for achieving political rights of the black people of South Africa.
- (o) Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for his undaunted determination to free the black Africans from the shackles of the white minority rule and to gain political emancipation. He remained in prison for nearly three decades.
- (p) He was well known throughout the world as an icon of peace and reconciliation because of his indomitable courage to fight against the white minority rule and free the black Africans from racial discrimination.

2. A flow chart showing the activities and achievements of Nelson Mandela is given below :



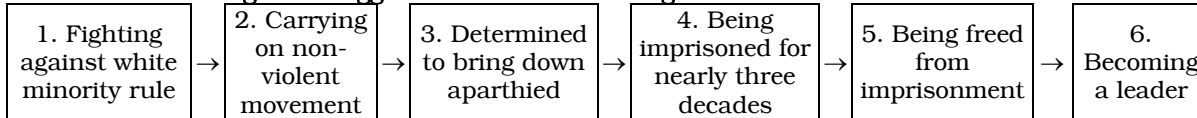
- Or,** (i) fighting against apartheid (ii) Nelson Mandela (iii) Africa's first black President (iv) receive (v) 1993 (vi) Nelson Mandela (vii) for three decades (viii) Nadine Gordimer (ix) Mandela (x) June 2004
- 3.** Nelson Mandela was the most celebrated and undisputed Black African leader. He is famous for his life-long struggle against racial discrimination. He dreamt of gaining freedom for the black people of South Africa and to achieve political emancipation for them. He fought for the black South Africans to bring down apartheid through non-violent movement by avoiding a civil war. He lived behind bars for nearly three decades. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He became the first black president of South Africa in 1994. He formally left public life before his 86th birthday in 2004.



Solution to Model Question–02

- 1.A.** (a) (ii) outstanding (b) (i) Mandela and his struggle (c) (iv) oppression (d) (ii) Mandela's retirement from politics (e) (ii) ability (f) (ii) converse (g) (iii) highly respected (h) (i) unanimity (i) (iv) accused of (j) (iv) all of the above (k) (iv) the whole world (l) (i) across (m) (iii) evidence (n) (iv) both white and black domination
- B.** (a) Nadine Gordimer was a South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, who remarked, "Nelson Mandela is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are."
- (b) Nelson Mandela's imprisoned life for nearly three decades and his non-violent attitude made him the world's most revered political prisoner and a celebrated public figure of mythic stature for millions of Black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.
- (c) Mandela's friends adored him and fondly called him by his clan name 'Madiba'. People praised him for his humanity, kindness, dignity and strong determination.
- (d) Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock bore his political testimony. He said, "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination as well. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities."
- (e) The ideal that Mandela was talking about is peace and harmony among the African people. He said, "It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."
- (f) F.W. de Klerk was a white African leader who freed Nelson Mandela from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. He also shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Mandela in 1993.
- (g) Nelson Mandela through his sacrifice, patience and non-violent attitude brought down apartheid from South Africa and turned his country to a nation of multi-racial democracy. Thus he became the world's most revered public figures.
- (h) By this line, its speaker Nadine Gordimer signifies that Nelson Mandela is not for a particular nation. He is for the whole world. He is an inspiration for those people of the world who are deprived of their rights, who are dominated and discriminated.
- (i) By this line the author means to say that Nelson Mandela retired from his job of public service in 2004. It indicates that on this day he announced his retirement from his political life.
- (j) Nadine Gordimer expressed the importance of Nelson Mandela in his remark. He meant to say that Nelson Mandela is not only for the South Africans but also for the people of the whole world.
- (k) This remark expresses the greatness and firmness of Nelson Mandela. It indicates how great Nelson Mandela was and how firm he was to achieve his goal to free his fellow men.

2. A flow chart showing the struggle of Nelson Mandela is given below :



- 3.** Nelson Mandela, the most celebrated and undisputed Black African leader is famous for his life-long struggle against racial discrimination. He dreamt of gaining freedom for the black people of South Africa and to achieve political emancipation for them. He fought for the black South Africans to bring down apartheid through non-violent movement by avoiding a civil war. He lived behind bars for nearly three decades. He lived for an ideal which is peace and harmony among the African people. He cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He formally left public life before his 86th birthday in 2004.

Solution to Model Question–03

- 1.A.** (a) (i) agony (b) (iv) deal with (c) (iv) all of the above (d) (ii) anguish (e) (iv) all of the above (f) (ii) People of Bengal (g) (i) heart filled with agony (h) (iv) oppressive acts of Pakistani rulers (i) (iii) painted (j) (i) colour (k) (i) unluckily (l) (iv) affliction (m) (i) informed (n) (iv) state of affairs (o) (ii) draw up (p) (iii) remorse (q) (i) impose (r) (iii) begin (s) (i) descend (t) (iii) adopt (u) (iv) revive (v) (ii) befall
- B.** (a) The situation of the then East Pakistan is the reason of Bangabandhu's heart being overflowed with grief. During that period, the Pakistani rulers' tyrannical acts cross the tolerance limit. For this reason, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman felt his heart overflowing with grief.
- (b) The events that were going on were very serious and pathetic. The streets of Bengal were crimson with blood of many peace loving people. The people of Bengal were devoid of their basic rights as well as political and cultural rights.
- (c) After the victory in the elections of 1954, the Pakistani rulers did not allow the people of Bengal to form government. If it happened then the people of Bengal would get economic, political and cultural freedom.
- (d) 1952 : We shed blood for achieving the right of our mother tongue.
 1954 : Awami League won the election but could not form government.
 1958 : Ayub Khan declared Martial Law for next ten years.
 1966 : Six point movement was launched.
 1969 : The Mass movement of 1969 took place and Ayub Khan fell from power.
- (e) In 1954, though Awami League won the election but they could not form government. As a result the dream of the people of Bengal to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution, get political, economic and cultural freedom were shattered.
- (f) From the text it is clearly seen that the people of Bengal were peace loving. They had tremendous tolerance power.

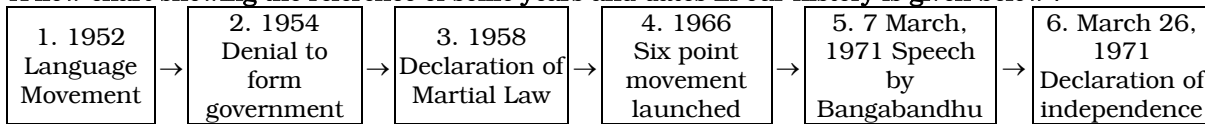


But there were other sides of their characters. They knew well how to revolt against tyranny and they were not to yield.

- (g) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman delivered his historically significant speech at the then Race Course ground in Dhaka in the afternoon of 7 March, 1971.
- (h) About the will of the people, Bangabandhu said that the people of Bengal wanted to be free, wanted to live and wanted to gain their rights.
- (i) About the 23 tragic years of Bengal, Bangabandhu reported that Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on the people and of repeated bloodshed.
- (j) After the general election, the elected members would have to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for themselves (country) and build the country so that the people would get economic, political and cultural freedom.
- (k) As said by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. They shed blood in 1952 for the establishment of Bangla as one of the state languages of the then Pakistan. Even after winning the 1954 election they were not allowed to form a government. Therefore, the history of Bengal is a history of humiliation, deprivation and oppression.

- B.**
- (a) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the speaker of this speech. He made this speech on March 7 in 1971.
 - (b) According to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the people of Bengal want to be free, to live in peace and to have their rights.
 - (c) Ayub Khan declared Martial Law in 1958 to enslave the people of East Pakistan (Bangladesh) for the next ten years.
 - (d) Yahya Khan declared to give the people a constitution and restore democracy.
 - (e) In his historic speech on March 7 in 1971, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman addressed the people as 'my brothers'.

2. A flow chart showing the reference of some years and dates in our history is given below :



- Or,** (i) street (ii) 1954 (iii) Ayub Khan (iv) 1958 (v) ten years (vi) 1966 (vii) death of boys (viii) Ayub Khan (ix) 1969 (x) 1969
- 3.** The 7 March speech of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is a historic moment in the history of Bangladesh. On this day at Race Course Maidan, the greatest Bangalee of all time Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in front of a huge crowd upheld the tragedy of the people of Bangladesh for the last 23 years. With his fierce voice, Bangabandhu spoke about the Bangalees who were dominated by the Pakistani rulers. In spite of the victory in the elections of 1954 the Pakistani rulers did not allow the Bangalees to form a government. Rather in 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial law and enslave us. But the people of this country let this not happen any longer. They came out together in 1971 for independence and the great leader Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the nation.

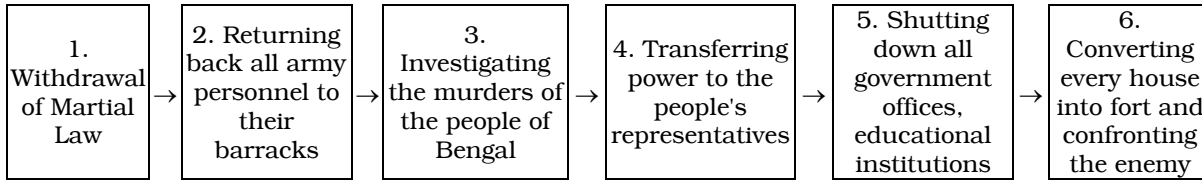
Solution to Model Question-04

- 1.A.** (a) (iii) to walk with an effort through water or something else (b) (ii) aim bullet at the people (c) (ii) remodel (d) (iii) killing mission of Pak army (e) (i) four (f) (iv) deadlock (g) (ii) shed (h) (iii) Bangabandhu asked for some demands (i) (iv) misery (j) (ii) Prime Minister's office (k) (ii) give ear to (l) (i) take away (m) (iv) search into (n) (iii) spokesperson (o) (ii) close (p) (iv) remodel (q) (i) face (r) (iii) collapse (s) (iv) compete (t) (i) subdue
- B.**
- (a) Pak army killed many innocent Bangalees on the streets of Bangladesh. In the meantime, the government told Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to join the Round Table conference. But he refused as there held no investigation for the murder of the innocent people.
 - (b) There were four demands that Bangabandhu asked for. They were : returning all army personnel to their barracks, investigating the murder of the innocent people, withdrawal of Martial Law and transferring power to the people's representatives.
 - (c) This sentence expresses the greatness of a great leader, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. From the beginning of the preliberation period to the end of liberation war Bangabandhu led the country people only for their own emancipation not for himself. This line expresses the love of Bangabandhu for his nation and his people.
 - (d) Though Bangabandhu called for strike but thinking the poor people he declared that rickshaws, horse carriages, trains and launches will be allowed to move so that the people had not to suffer.
 - (e) By this words Bangabandhu urged the Bangalees to raise themselves and defend their country from the enemy attack. He urged them to turn their houses into forts and fight with the enemy with whatever they had.
 - (f) Bangabandhu addressed the armed forces as his brothers and told them to go back to their barracks. He told so because the people of Bengal started to raise and they would not be able to suppress seventy million people forever.
 - (g) Bangabandhu gave the following directives to the common people- (i) convert every house into a fort, (ii) confront the enemy with whatever they have, (iii) shut down all shops and make sure that traffic on all roads and ports are brought to a standstill.
 - (h) The directives he gave to the Pakistani army were- (i) withdraw Martial Law (ii) return all army personnel to their barracks (iii) investigate the way the people have been murdered.
 - (i) The full meaning of WAPDA is Water And Power Development Authority.



(j) The last words of his speech to the armed forces were, "since we have learned to sacrifice ourselves, no one can suppress us any more."

2. A flow chart showing what directives Bangabandhu gave to the Pakistani rulers and the people of Bengal is given below :



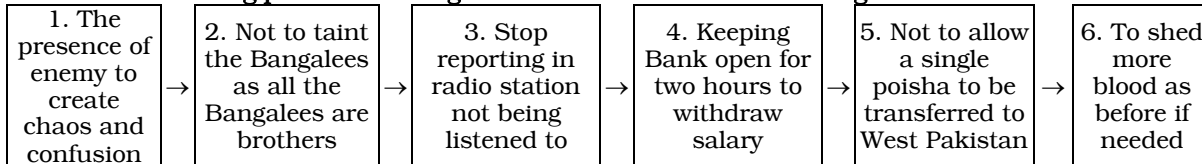
3. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the undisputed leader and father of the nation delivered a memorable speech in the Race Course Maidan (now Suhrawardy Udyan) on March 7, 1971. In his speech he narrated all the events that led to the March 7 speech. Believing the declaration of general election by Yahya Khan, the Awami League under Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's leadership participated in the election and won landslide victory. But Yahya suddenly dissolved the Assembly. In his speech, Bangabandhu gave some directives to the common people, to the government employees and to the Pak Army. Through his speech, he wanted to inspire people to fight against the Pakistani oppression and advised them to be ready to face the enemy.

Solution to Model Question-05

1.A. (a) (iv) disorder (b) (iv) all of the above (c) (ii) to pay workers' wages (d) (i) collecting (e) (ii) emancipate (f) (ii) injured (g) (i) disorder (h) (iv) protection (i) (iii) mutinous (j) (iv) annihilate (k) (ii) suitable (l) (iv) stain (m) (iii) gather (n) (i) carry on (o) (i) mercy (p) (ii) help (q) (iv) take part (r) (i) salary (s) (iii) command (t) (ii) disorder (u) (i) accountable (v) (iv) broadcast (w) (ii) suitable (x) (iv) ownership (y) (i) contest (z) (iii) freedom

B. (a) This is a very inspirational speech of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. By this words he encouraged the people of Bengal to fight for their freedom and emancipation.
 (b) Actually by saying this Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman inspired the people of the then East Pakistan to encounter the enemies at any cost. He reminded that they had already shed a lot of blood and if needed they were ready to shed much more of it.
 (c) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's March 7 speech is an unforgettable history because in his speech he described the past 23 years of history of Bengal (the then East Pakistan) as a history of torture, deprivation and political oppression. He also outlined a message of freedom from foreign domination and emancipation from want, illiteracy and poverty.
 (d) He gave the following directives to the office employees- (i) stop paying taxes and custom duties (ii) only the Secretariat, the Supreme Court, the High Court, Judge's court and semi-government organization such as WAPDA will not be allowed to work (iii) the armed forces are asked to stay in barracks.
 (e) 'Struggle for freedom' means the struggle or fight to be free from foreign domination. 'Struggle for emancipation' means the struggle or fight to overcome slavery and achieve political, social and economic freedom.
 (f) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman directed the radio and television workers that no Bengali would report for work if the people running the radio station were not ready to listen to them.
 (g) The Banks will remain open for two hours everyday so that people can collect their salaries.
 (h) The two main parts of the speech are struggle for freedom and struggle for emancipation.
 (i) The features of the speech. I appreciate most are his gift of the gab, his power of motivation and his firm will to make the people of our country free.
 (j) Struggle for freedom means the fight for independence and struggle for emancipation means the fight to get free from oppression and to enjoy economic and political right.

2. A flow chart showing points that Bangabandhu advised to remember is given below :



3. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the undisputed leader and father of the nation delivered a memorable speech in the Race Course Maidan (now Suhrawardy Udyan) on March 7, 1971. In his speech he gave some advice that the Bangalees were to follow. He reminded the Bangalees that the enemy were amidst them to create chaos and confusion. He urged the Bangalees to save themselves. He ordered to keep the banks open for 2 hours daily so that people could withdraw their salaries. He said that the Bangalees would not allow the West Pakistani to transfer even a single poisha. Bangabandhu reminded the people to be prepared with whatever they had to defend. He declared that people would have to shed more blood and they would be able to liberate their land.

Solution to Model Question-06

1.A (a) (ii) 1937 (b) (ii) 8 years (c) (iv) first woman (d) (ii) recruitment (e) (i) came up with the idea (f) (i) low social status (g) (i) 26 years old (h) (ii) Vostok-6 was launched before Vostok-5 (i) (iii) rule (j) (iv) parliament (k) (i) 16 June 1963 (l) (ii) 16 years old (m) (ii) 25 (n) (i) a register book (o) (iii) skyline (p) (ii) engage (q) (i) expertness in skydiving (r) (iv) appropriately (s) (i) the lower house of the Russian legislature (t) (iii) Vostok-6 made the last space flight (u) (iv) tractor driver (v) (i) textile plant (w) (iii) 22 (x) (iv) 16.02.1962 (y) (iii) vomiting (z) (ii) correspond (aa) (iv) 48 (bb) (iii) 1977

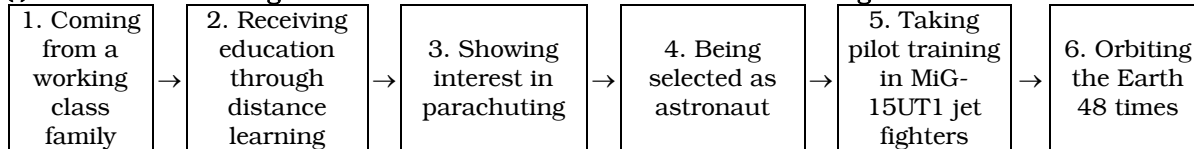
B. (a) Distance learning is the education of students who are not physically present at an institution. It is a way of



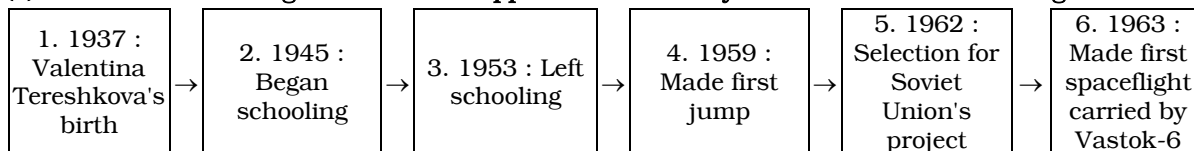
learning through which students learn remotely without being in regular face-to-face contact with a teacher in the classroom.

- (b) "Proletaria" means a member of a working class people in a capitalist society. Valentina Tereshkova is said a "Proletaria" as she was a textile worker in a local factory.
- (c) Valentina Tereshkova had interest in Parachuting from young age and she was trained in skydiving. These things helped Tereshkova to be a cosmonaut.
- (d) Vostok 6 was the first human spaceflight mission to carry a woman cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova, into space. The spacecraft was launched successfully on June 16, 1963.
- (e) Tereshkova orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. She made a record of logging more flight time than the combined times of all American astronauts who had flown before that day with a single flight.
- (f) Vostok 6 was launched two days later of the successful launch of Vostok 5. On the morning of 16 June, 1963, Tereshkova and her backup cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. There held a final checks of communication and life support.
- (g) Valentina Tereshkova made her first flight to space, carried by Vostok 6, on June 16, 1963. She was the first woman in the history of spaceflight. She spent almost three days in space and orbited the earth 48 times.
- (h) "Living legend" refers to those people who are extremely famous during the time that they are alive. Yes, Valentina Tereshkova is a living legend. She is the first women in the history who made an adventurous flight to space.
- (i) Valentina Tereshkova came of a proletariat family in Central Russia. She began schooling at the age of eight but did not continue. Then she received education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a tender age.
- (j) Valentina Tereshkova entered school at the age of eight in 1945 but left it in 1953. She continued her education through distance learning. She took training in skydiving at the local Aeroclub before joining the flight project. She made her first jump in 1959 and her expertise in skydiving led to her selection as an astronaut.
- (k) After joining the flight project Valentina Tereshkova had to undergo a series of trainings including weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UT1 jet fighters.
- (l) The passage depicts Valentina Tereshkova's ambitious and courageous struggle of becoming the first ever woman to space although she belongs to a proletariat family.
- (m) Vostok-5 is a spacecraft of the then Soviet Union. Valary Bykovsky, a Soviet astronaut flew in space by this spaceship launched two days before Vostok-6. It launched into a similar orbit for five days and landed three hours after Tereshkova.
- (n) Valentina Tereshkova is a Russian cosmonaut. She was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District in Central Russia.
- (o) Vladimir Putin is the Prime Minister of Russia. Tereshkova expressed her desire to fly to Mars even if for a one way trip on her 70th birthday.

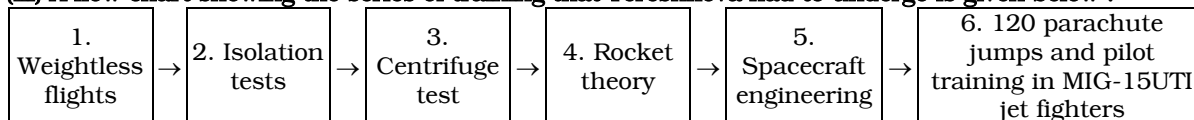
2. (i) A flow chart showing the life and activities of Valentina Tereshkova is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the incidents happened in different years in Tereshkova's life is given below :



(iii) A flow chart showing the series of training that Tereshkova had to undergo is given below :



- 3.** Valentina Tereshkova dreamt of becoming an astronaut. She was an expert in parachuting and took training in skydiving at the local Aeroclub. After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space and Tereshkova got the chance. Before going to space she had to undergo a series of training. At last on June 16, 1963, she along with her backup cosmonaut Solovyova launched her space journey in Vostok-6. She orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space.

Solution to Model Question-07

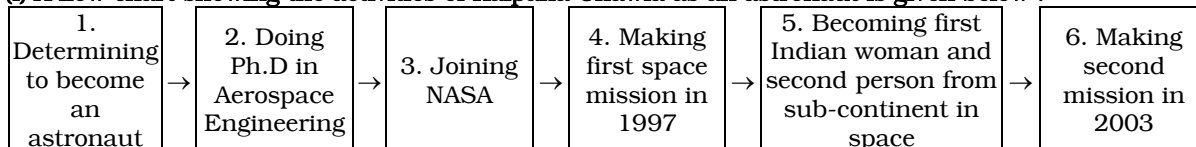
- 1.A.** (a) (ii) 1982 (b) (i) 1982 (c) (iii) two years (d) (iii) a Vice President in NASA (e) (i) accident (f) (iii) workers (g) (ii) assignment (h) (iv) 4 December 1997 (i) (iii) setting up (j) (iii) breakdown (k) (iii) recover (l) (iv) 5 years (m) (ii) break down (n) (ii) acute (o) (iv) 7 people (p) (iii) depart (q) (ii) 6.5 million miles (r) (iv) unlucky (s) (ii) to remove something (t) (i) she was as good as her intelligence (u) (iii) India (v) (ii) Colorado (w) (i) 1986 (x) (ii) NASA (y) (iv) intellect (z) (iii) 1995



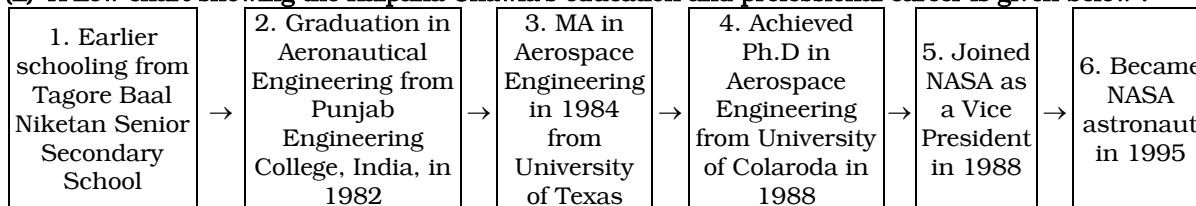
(aa) (i) errand (bb) (ii) second (cc) (iv) time table (dd) (iii) breakdown (ee) (iii) 16

- B.**
- Kalpana Chawla did her schooling from Tagore Baal Niketan. She completed her graduation from Punjab Engineering College, India on Aeronautical Engineering in 1982. She did both her Master's and Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering from University of Texas and University of Colaroda.
 - In 1988 Chawla joined NASA as Vice President to do Computational Fluid Dynamics research on vertical take-off and landing. Later in 1995 she started her career as a NASA astronaut.
 - In 1988 Chawla joined NASA as a Vice president. There she did Computational Fluid Dynamics research on Vertical take-off and landing.
 - Columbia was disintegrated due to damage in one of its wings caused by a piece of insulating foam from the external fuel tank peeling off during the launch. During the intense heat of re-entry, hot gasses penetrated the interior of the wing, destroying the support structure and causing the rest of the shuttle to breakdown.
 - In 2000, Kalpana Chawla was selected for her second space mission STS 107. But the mission was repeatedly delayed due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems.
 - Kalpana Chawla is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After completing her graduation in Aeronautical Engineering, she went to the USA and did her Master's degree and Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering.
 - Her first space mission called STS87 was launched in 1997. Six other astronauts accompanied her on the Space Shuttle Columbia. It lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds and she travelled 6.5 million miles.
 - She made her second space mission named STS107 in the Space Shuttle Columbia in 2003. But after 16 days in space, Columbia disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere and all the crew including Chawla died.
 - She was determined to become an astronaut and so she studied in Aeronautical Engineering and did Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering. Then she joined NASA and later began working as a NASA astronaut.
 - Columbia is the name of a Space Shuttle which Kalpana Chawla used in her space mission STS87 and STS107. But unfortunately it disintegrated during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere killing all the crew including Kalpana Chawla.
 - Kalpana Chawla, the first Indian born woman astronaut and the second person in space from this subcontinent was born in Karnal in India. She completed her earlier schooling at Tagore Baal Niketan Senior Secondary School in Karnal.
 - Kalpana Chawla's second space mission STS107 started on 16 January 2003 after being delayed repeatedly due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems with 6 other space crew. However, it disintegrated only 16 minutes before its landing.
 - Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian born woman astronaut. She started her career as a NASA astronaut after getting U.S citizenship in 1991.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the activities of Kalpana Chawla as an astronaut is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the Kalpana Chawla's education and professional career is given below :



Or, (i) Graduation (ii) 1982 (iii) 1982 (iv) Receiving (v) 1984 (vi) Receiving Ph.D (vii) 1988 (viii) Beginning of first space mission (ix) Selected (x) 2000

- 3.** Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian born woman astronaut. After completing schooling, she graduated in Aeronautical Engineering in India and had her Master's and Ph.D degrees in Aerospace Engineering in the USA. She joined NASA as a Vice President in 1998. She got US. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She made her first space mission called STS 87 in 1997 with six other astronauts on the space Shuttle Columbia which was repeatedly delayed due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems. The mission finally started in 2003. But after 16 days in space, Columbia disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere and all the crew including Chawla died.

Solution to Model Question–12

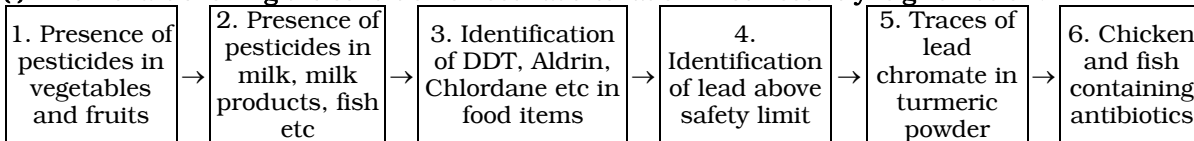
- 1.A.** (a) (i) insect killer (b) (ii) achieve (c) (iii) samples of cucumber and street foods (d) (iii) polluted (e) (iii) both fish and chicken contained traces of antibiotics (f) (iv) Food and Agriculture Organisation (g) (ii) Mohakhali (h) (iii) study (i) (ii) National Food Safety Laboratory (j) (iii) 40% (k) (iv) all the above (l) (ii) specimen (m) (iv) 35% (n) (ii) lead chromate (o) (iii) European Union (p) (iii) up to the mark (q) (ii) Food Safety Lab (r) (iii) bacteria (s) (ii) Bangladesh (t) (iii) Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute (u) (ii) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (v) (i) Institute of Public Health (w) (iii) a



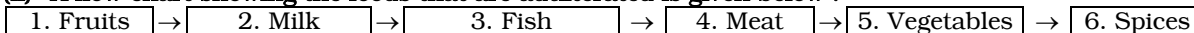
gas (x) (iv) spice (y) (i) Newspaper (z) (ii) drug that kills germs (aa) (iv) forbid (bb) (iii) Food Safety Laboratory (cc) (ii) risky (dd) (iv) all the above foods contain banned pesticides (ee) (iv) executed (ff) (iv) malediction (gg) (ii) The vegetables and fruits are adulterated (hh) (i) Poor methods (ii) (iii) producer (jj) (i) guarantee (kk) (ii) responsive (ll) (iv) can cause death (mm) (iv) look at and comprehend the meaning of written matter (nn) (iv) forbidden pesticides (oo) (ii) A team of National Food Safety Laboratory (pp) (iii) 66 samples (qq) (i) BSTI (rr) (iv) all of these (ss) (iv) turmeric powder (tt) (ii) Arsenic and chromium

- B.** (a) NFSL stands for the National Food Safety Laboratory. After collecting and testing food samples from capital's market, NFSL finds the presence of unsafe level of pesticides in vegetables and fruits.
 (b) The survey finds unsafe levels of pesticides in around half of the vegetables and more than a quarter of fruits.
 (c) The Dhaka Tribune report says that about 40% of 82 samples of milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contain banned pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor.
 (d) The amount of pesticide in the samples were 3 to 20 times greater than the limits.
 (e) BSTI stands for Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute. The duties of BSTI are to examine all products, to allow to marketise if they are standard and to prohibit to marketise if the products are substandard or contaminated.
 (f) According to a survey by National Food safety Laboratory, dairy products contain banned pesticides like DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor.
 (g) Poultry feed is not also free from contamination. The tests find the traces of antibiotics in the samples of chicken and fish. Processing procedures of pasteurised milk is also poor.
 (h) Food Safety Lab developed a method called High-performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). It detected adulteration in the samples of coriander, mango and fresh shrimps.
 (i) The survey report for turmeric powder says that nearly 30% of the 30 samples contained traces of lead chromate.
 (j) Arsenic and chromium are found above safety limits in the rice samples.
 (k) Around 50% vegetables and 35% fruits are found to be contaminated by pesticides in the survey.
 (l) The presence of formaldehyde was detected in samples of coriander, mango, and fresh shrimps. It was detected by using a sensitive High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) method developed by the Food Safety Laboratory.
 (m) Some names of the banned pesticides used in milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables are DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor.
 (n) The authority should take proper steps against the covetous businessmen who adulterate foods. Moreover public awareness should be raised about the negative effects of food adulteration.
 (o) Unsafe level of pesticides means the level of pesticides that can cause harm to our health and can even cause our death.
 (p) After reading the passage, I think the goal of the survey is to know the level of pesticides used in the foods in the capitals markets and make the people aware of it.
 (q) National Food Safety Laboratory, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) launched the survey.
 (r) I think, first of all we need to take steps to stop the use of these pesticides and then we need to take action against those who are involved in this type of activities. Last but not the least, we need to make people aware of the impact of adulteration on our health.
 (s) The Food Safety Lab developed High-performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) method.
 (t) The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) supported the team of the National Food Safety to make the survey report.
 (u) The food samples were collected from the capital's Gulshan, Karwanbazar and Mohakhali markets.
 (v) Lead chromate can be fatal if swallowed or inhaled.
 (w) Dhaka Tribune report says that nearly 40% of 82 samples of milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contained banned pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor.
 (x) Milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contained banned pesticides. The limit of pesticide use set by the European Union must be safe for the consumers and must be as low as possible.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the condition of food adulteration in our country is given below:



(ii) A flow chart showing the foods that are adulterated is given below :



Or, (i)

- (i) banned Pesticides like DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor (ii) 3 to 20 times greater than the limit set by EU (iii) Vegetables (iv) unsafe level (v) pesticides (vi) unsafe level (vii) Turmeric powder (viii) Arsenic and chromium (ix) Pasteurised milk (x) poor processing procedures

(ii)

- (i) contained (ii) 50% and 35% respectively (iii) Turmeric powder (iv) lead chromate (v) detected (vi) Chicken and fish (vii) high (viii) were found (ix) Cucumber and street foods (x) microbial population

- 3.** A recent survey conducted by NFSL (National Food Safety Laboratory) reports that various food items which are collected from different markets of the capital are contaminated with highly poisonous chemicals. These contaminated foods are very risky for our health. Almost all the people who are engaged in these sectors from root level to the top

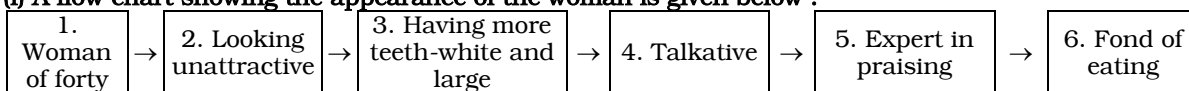


level are engaged in food adulteration. They use pesticides to preserve the food for a long time. This evil practice has a negative impact on our health. We should be aware of this evil practice.

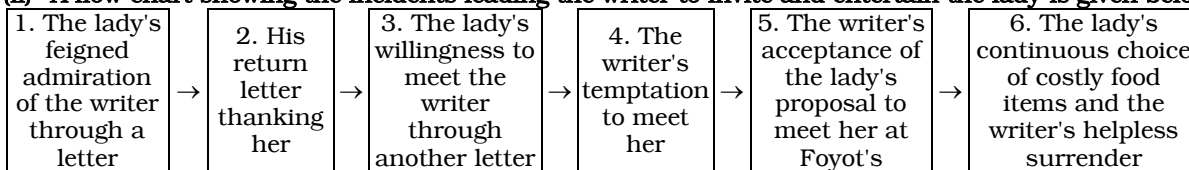
Solution to Model Question-13

- 1.A.** (a) (iii) important (b) (ii) dramatist (c) (iii) the writer was seized with panic to see the bill of fare (d) (iii) Paris (e) (iv) to survive (f) (ii) call (g) (i) Paris (h) (iii) Latin Quarter, Paris (i) (iii) a chat (j) (iv) tiny (k) (ii) a cemetery (l) (iii) Thursday (m) (iv) a restaurant (n) (i) senators (o) (iii) talkative (p) (iii) eighty francs (q) (iii) 40 years (r) (ii) startled (s) (iii) two weeks (t) (ii) teeth (u) (iii) to call someone with visual expression (v) (iii) off-time (w) (i) conjecture (x) (ii) communication by letters (y) (iv) kindly (z) (iii) play (aa) (ii) costly (bb) (ii) apartment (cc) (iv) paradox (dd) (iv) to rebuke (ee) (ii) unexpected appearance of the guest (ff) (ii) he was blandished (gg) (iii) adulator (hh) (iii) idea (ii) (iii) a section of Paris popular with students and writers (jj) (iv) moderate (kk) (i) He was flattered by her proposal (ll) (iii) a theatre performance (mm) (ii) have a view of (nn) (iii) short story (oo) (i) seeing her beckoning
- B.** (a) The writer met with the woman at one play during the interval by answering to her beckoning.
 (b) Foyot's is a restaurant in Paris. It is very expensive. Rich people specially French senators eat here.
 (c) The writer was young enough to say 'no' to any woman. So he decided to offer her a luncheon at Foyot's restaurant by cutting out coffee for the next two weeks.
 (d) The writer lived in a tiny apartment in the Latin quarter overlooking a cemetery in Paris.
 (e) The woman was forty years old and by nature she was talkative and fond of eating.
 (f) The writer was living in a tiny apartment in Paris. He was compelled to be economical to keep body and soul together.
 (g) The lady apparently seemed to admire the writer and therefore wanted to meet him for the same reason. But in fact, she was gluttonous and wanted to deceive the writer to eat costly foods. That's why, she wanted to meet him.
 (h) The lady appeared to be a woman of nearly 40 years of age. Her appearance seemed to be imposing rather than attractive. She had white and large teeth, which were more in number than were practically necessary.
 (i) The lady's unattractive appearance, talkativeness and gluttonous nature annoyed the writer.
 (j) The subject-matter of the story is the greedy and gluttonous nature of a woman.
 (k) The writer earned barely enough money to keep body and soul together.
 (l) The woman wanted a little lunch from the writer. Because she was greedy and gluttonous.
 (m) The woman was of the age of forty. She was not so beautiful and attractive to look at. She possessed more teeth than necessary.
 (n) The writer felt startled when the bill of fare was brought. Because the prices were higher than the writer's expectation.
 (o) The woman assured him by saying that she never ate more than one thing for luncheon.
 (p) The writer had never thought of going there because it was the most expensive restaurant in Paris where the French Senators often visit.
 (q) A little luncheon at Foyot's was the topic of the second letter written by the lady to the writer. The writer's answer was yes as he was too young to have learned to say no to a woman.
 (r) The writer said the above statement because he was expecting a young and attractive lady rather than a woman of forty.
 (s) The writer realized that he was blandished by the writer due to his lack of experience and that's why he said "I was too young to have learned to say no to a woman."
 (t) Yes, I think the writer was disappointed to see the lady. He was expecting the lady to be young and attractive but he saw a woman of forty years of age.
 (u) Financially the writer was in a poor condition when he was living in a small apartment in Paris. He was earning barely enough money to keep body and soul together.
 (v) The writer couldn't recognize the lady at the play because it had been long since he had last seen her.
 (w) The admirer in her first letter wrote appreciating about the writer's book. In her second letter she expressed her desire to meet him at Foyot's.
 (x) On Thursday morning the lady was supposed to be in the Luxembourg.
 (y) The writer had eighty francs for the rest of the month. He thought if he cut out coffee for the next two weeks, he could manage well enough. Thus he calculated on spending his money before meeting his admirer.
 (z) The topic of the first letter of the lady to the writer was a book written by the writer. Yes, the writer answered it.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the appearance of the woman is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the incidents leading the writer to invite and entertain the lady is given below :



- Or,** (i) had (ii) twenty years ago (iii) would like to have a chat (iv) Foyot's (v) Foyot's (vi) I (vii) the bill of fare at Foyot's (viii) The lady (ix) was spending (x) luncheon
- 3.** The writer lived in Paris. One day a female admirer wrote him and expressed her desire to meet him at Foyot's. Foyot's was too expensive for him. But he was so young and was flattered. So he met her at Foyot's one Thursday. She was not so attractive as he expected. Besides, she was very talkative. However, when the bill of fare was brought, he was startled to see the high price. At that, she reassured him saying she never ate more than one thing. But it was a

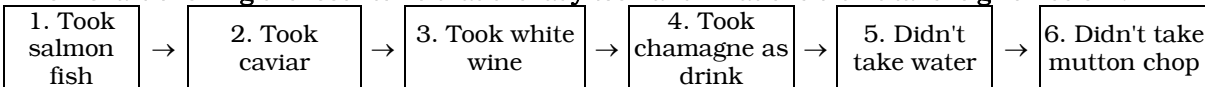


matter of sorrow that she chose a menu which was very expensive.

Solution to Model Question–14

- 1.A.(a) (iv) initial (b) (iv) luncheon (c) (i) quickly (d) (i) at any cost (e) (i) salmon (f) (iii) mutton chop (g) (ii) champagne (h) (iii) white (i) (ii) amicable (j) (ii) He wanted to eat those but avoided for their high cost (k) (iii) to have the ability to buy (l) (iv) friendly (m) (i) fault (n) (ii) airy gesture (o) (iii) nasal hole (p) (iii) nose (q) (iii) mutton chop (r) (iii) white wine (s) (i) expect (t) (iii) irregularly (u) (ii) said some negative comments about eating habit (v) (ii) fish (w) (iv) fish-egg (x) (ii) hard drink (y) (iv) everything (z) (iv) half a bottle
- B. (a) Though the woman refused to eat anything, she ordered many things one by one. Among them her first choice was salmon which was the new arrival of the season.
- (b) The writer chose a mutton chop for himself. The lady was choosing costly food one after another. As a result, the writer got panicked whether he would have enough money to pay the bill. So he chose the cheapest dish for himself.
- (c) The lady firstly said that she did not drink anything for luncheon but later said that her doctor allowed her to drink champagne.
- (d) The woman talked about art, literature and music after eating caviare and salmon.
- (e) When it was time for the selection of drink, both of them did so. The lady said that her doctor prescribed only champagne for her drink while the writer said that his doctor had forbidden him to taste that wine.
- (f) When the writer chose mutton chop, the lady became unhappy. She thought it was a heavy food and would overload his stomach. So she was unhappy.
- (g) The lady's teeth were white, large, more in number than usual, and she gave a bright and amicable flash with her teeth.
- (h) The lady advised the writer to take only one thing for luncheon.
- (i) The lady said it for four times.
- (j) The writer avoided champagne for himself by mentioning that his doctor had completely forbidden him to drink it.

2. A flow chart showing the food items that the lady took and what she didn't take is given below :



3. The lady guest ate different food items one by one showing different excuses. Firstly, she took salmon which was very expensive. Then she took caviare but the writer chose mutton chop for himself. After that, she drank champagne on the pretext that it was wonderful for digestion; while the writer drank only water. In fact, he was very afraid thinking about the bill. It is a matter of irony that she ate a number of food items but she repeatedly said that she never ate more than one thing for luncheon.

Solution to Model Question–16

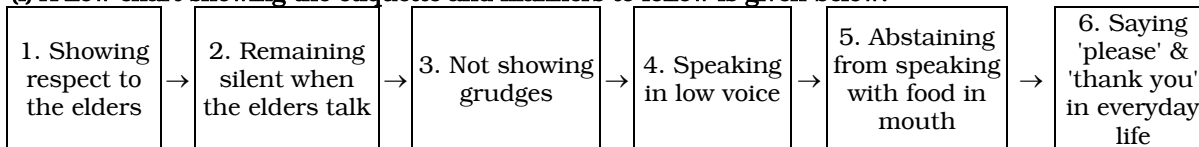
- 1.A.(a) (ii) welcome (b) (i) etiquette and manner (c) (ii) on the basis of (d) (ii) unwillingness to allow (e) (ii) to speak with food in one's mouth (f) (ii) guest (g) (ii) lifestyle (h) (iii) heritage (i) (ii) speechless (j) (iii) well-mannered (k) (ii) study at school (l) (i) opposing something (m) (iv) polite (n) (ii) effect (o) (iii) French (p) (ii) the rules of correct behaviour (q) (iv) polite behaviour (r) (iii) none (s) (iv) cultures (t) (iv) all of them (u) (iv) all of them (v) (ii) Get out (w) (iii) Thank you (x) (iv) narrate (y) (iii) attendance (z) (ii) marriage ceremony (aa) (iii) French word (bb) (iii) easy (cc) (i) obligatory (dd) (i) joy (ee) (iii) aware (ff) (ii) different (gg) (i) Manner is more important than 'Etiquette'
- B. (a) Whenever we are before our elders, we greet them with respect. We listen to their direction and most often we remain passive.
- (b) As the youngers have to remain quiet when they are in presence of the elders, they can't express their genuine feelings. Even if they feel that they are to obey some illogical things, they can't express that. So, they grudge over many things.
- (c) The unwritten rule that the youngers have to listen to the elders or they are only the followers to the direction of the elders is protestable. As 'to err is human', the elders can commit wrong and that may be corrected even by the youngers.
- (d) Manners is a term that indicates the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. To offer something to the elders using left hand or speaking with someone with food in mouth are some examples of bad manners.
- (e) There lies differences between 'etiquette' and 'manners'. Etiquette means the correct behaviour of a society whereas manners mean the behaviour of a society which may possess good and bad things within it.
- (f) We learn etiquette from institutions like family, schools, colleges or organizations we work at.
- (g) Manners vary from place to place and occasion to occasion. In a wedding ceremony, people have to be joyful and callous. But at a debating club, the members have to be more formal in behaviour.
- (h) We need to follow etiquette at every human habitation. It only needs not be followed where no human being is found.
- (i) To become acquainted with a particular culture is a long process. A child knows about a culture through different inter-actions. Family, friends, schools and overall surrounding enable a child to become acquainted with its culture.
- (j) 'Pardon me', 'excuse me' are some expressions which denote politeness. Everyday we have to go through different things. As we have to interact with different people in different situation, we need to be polite which we can



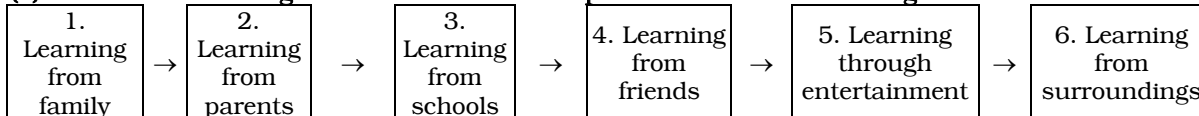
express through these expressions. And we have to react to such expressions with similar politeness. They do not demean us rather express our nobility.

- (k) People of different places are accustomed to different kinds of behaviour. The behaviour which seems to be correct in our society, may not be appropriate in other parts of the world. So, the manners differ in places.
- (l) We need to be careful regarding our manners & etiquette because it is very important in our day to day life. We are social beings. There are rules of behaviour we have to follow in a company. So, we have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others.
- (m) Yes, I think so. Because it is bound to make our day smooth and pleasant.
- (n) Manner means the behaviour of a particular society or culture. Therefore, manners depend on the culture and tradition of a particular society which may vary from society to society and even country to country.
- (o) Yes, I do agree. Manners vary from place to place and occasion. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. So the members have to be more formal in behaviour.
- (p) The expressions 'please', 'thank you', 'pardon me', 'excuse me', 'may I' are very important to make our day smooth and pleasant.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the etiquette and manners to follow is given below:



(ii) A flow chart showing how a child becomes acquainted with its culture is given below :



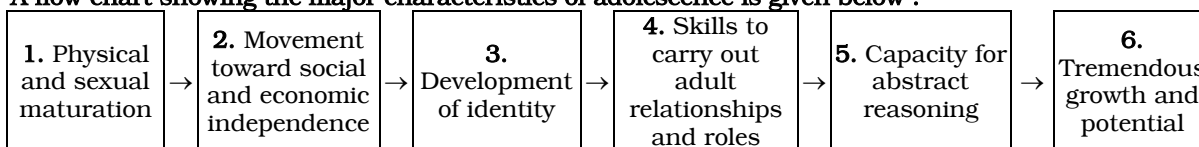
Or, (i) are (ii) We (iii) French word (iv) Manners (v) is considered (vi) to be polite (vii) No one (viii) person (ix) learn (x) everyday life

3. Etiquette refers to the correct rules of behaviour among the people of a society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour of a particular society. It may be good or bad. As the children are supposed to be the future of a nation, they need to be acquainted with etiquette and manners well. It is a matter of practice which people have been following to maintain tradition. The practice of etiquette and manners vary from society to society, country to country. What is an appropriate mode of culture in one country may prove to be inappropriate in another. Therefore, we have to be careful about learning and practising etiquette and manners.

Solution to Model Question-18

- 1. A. (a) (iii) complex (b) (iv) happens (c) (ii) last stage for becoming an adult (d) (i) Adolescence (e) (ii) may vary (f) (iv) birth to age 2 (g) (ii) 3 to 8 years (h) (ii) 9 to 12 years (i) (iv) 13 to 18 years (j) (iv) health (k) (ii) childhood and adulthood (l) (iii) adolescence (m) (ii) growth (n) (ii) person (o) (iii) honour (p) (iii) change (q) (iv) sexual maturation (r) (iii) extraordinary (s) (ii) promising
- B. (a) World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood.
- (b) Most of the people become worried in the stage of growth as many changes take place during the time.
- (c) Persons who are over 18 years of age are treated adults in our country.
- (d) An adult can experience special treatments from his family members.
- (e) The duration of adolescence differs in different places across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations.
- (f) Before having adulthood, children have to pass through four stages. They are : infancy, early childhood, later childhood and adolescence.
- (g) WHO is a health organisation. Its full name is World Health Organisation. It works to improve public health and to overcome diseases and health problems.
- (h) Adolescence have seen some changes over the past century, for example- puberty comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviours are different from their forefathers.
- (i) The main factors responsible for this change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication.
- (j) During adolescence, one experiences some key developments like physical and sexual maturation, movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills to carry out adult relationships and capacity for abstract reasoning.

2. A flow chart showing the major characteristics of adolescence is given below :



3. There are four or five stages of people's growth : infancy, early childhood, later childhood, adolescence and adulthood. There are some who try to act like older people. Most people go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status. WHO identifies adolescence as a period of growth and development. Then puberty marks the passage from childhood to adolescence. Now people's sexual attitudes are changing. Adolescence is marked by physical and

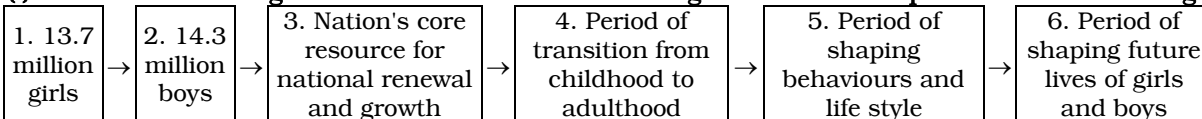


sexual maturation and gaining social and economic independence and skills.

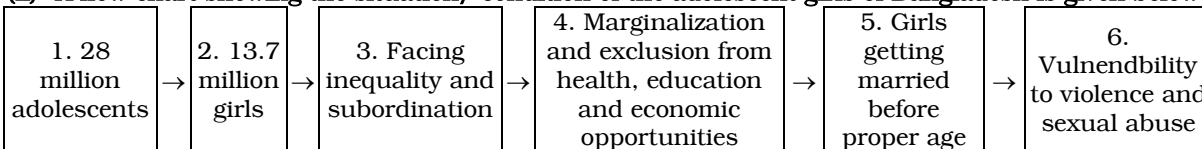
Solution to Model Question–20

- 1.A.(a) (iii) form (b) (ii) transition (c) (iii) conduct (d) (i) unrest (e) (i) Boys and girls under 18 cannot get married (f) (iv) torture (g) (iii) legitimate (h) (ii) married (i) (iv) obedience (j) (iii) categorized (k) (i) disparity (l) (iv) experiment (m) (iii) to treat someone as if he is not important (n) (i) adolescence (o) (iv) in the in-law's house (p) (iv) the money or property demanded by the bridegroom from the bride's family (q) (iii) inequality and subordination (r) (iv) anaemia (s) (i) death of the pregnant women (t) (i) multiplicity (u) (ii) maltreatment (v) (ii) banned
- B. (a) Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood.
 (b) The World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes adolescence as the period that shapes the future of boys' and girls' lives.
 (c) There are about 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh. 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million are boys.
 (d) Bangladeshi boys can legally marry at 21 and girls at 18.
 (e) The adolescent girls with higher education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age.
 (f) Girls are always dominated as weaker ones by their parents in the family and society. Most of the members of the family feel burdened with them. They feel girls are not good for anything. For these reasons girls are maltreated and subordinated in the family and society.
 (g) Education plays a vital role in a girl's life because an educated girl tends to marry at a later age, On the other hand, an uneducated poor girl is married off at an early age.
 (h) In Bangladesh, most of our parents think that boys have to maintain family. So they have to be independent economically. So after taking several years of adolescence they get married.
 (i) In the in-laws' house a girl is deprived of majority of her rights. Most of the members of her in-laws' house torture him mentally and physically. Her husband is always a decision maker there. She is neglected by everyone.
 (j) Adolescence controls the behaviour and lifestyle of a person that shapes his/her future life.
 (k) Yes, I agree with the statement. It is because adolescents are the future of a nation. Adolescents may be the future leaders of a country. So they are very important resource of a country.
 (l) There are some important reasons of inequality and subordination of adolescent girls in the family and society. Extreme poverty, traditional gender norms, superstitions, lack of advancement in the field of female education are noteworthy. .
 (m) In their in-laws' houses the adolescent girls are marginalized. They become vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry related violence.
 (n) The adolescent girls are at high risk in term of pregnancy and childbirth. This is because they are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception.
 (o) After marriage, usually a girl drops out of school and begins full time work in her in-laws' household. She is marginalized there and becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse and violence including dowry.
 (p) The custom of dowry in Bangladesh is very miserable. In Bangladesh, a bride's family has to pay dowry at any cost, although it is illegal. Dowry demands continue even after wedding and the bride becomes the victim of dowry related violence.
 (q) Reproductive health service means providing information about sexual life and pregnancy related problems to ensure better reproductive health.
 (r) Maternal mortality and neonatal mortality are two negative impacts of early marriage of a girl.
 (s) The illiterate unemployed boys do not know about right and wrong. Normally, they are quite unaware of their social and health issues. As a result, they are at a great risk to meet with drugs and alcohol and to commit criminal activities like violence, theft and eve-teasing etc.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the number of adolescents in Bangladesh and the aspects of adolescence is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the situation/ condition of the adolescent girls of Bangladesh is given below :



- Or, (i) constitute (ii) World Health Organization (iii) Situation of adolescent girls (iv) The legal age of marriage (v) for girls and boys (vi) are married (vii) 60% (viii) are ready (ix) after several years of adolescence (x) at present
3. Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. WHO identifies it as the period that shapes the future lives of boys and girls. There are 28 million adolescents in this country. The girls are the victims of inequality and subordination. This inequality leads to child marriage and subjugation to violence and sexual abuse. The girls here legally marry at 18 years of age and boys at 21. Those from affluent families and having higher education get married at a later age.

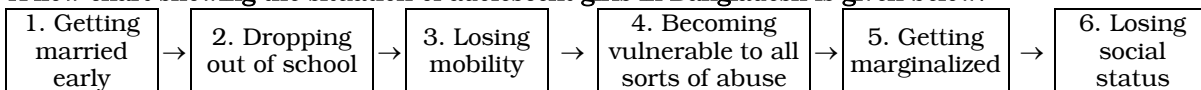
Solution to Model Question–21

- 1.A.(a) (iii) wedded (b) (iv) anaemia (c) (i) not being informed (d) (iv) honour (e) (i) Adolescents are ignorant of HIV (f) (iii) usual (g) (ii) take away (h) (ii) marriage (i) (i) death of the pregnant women (j) (i) multiplicity (k) (ii) maltreatment (l) (iv) movement (m) (ii) To pay dowry (n) (ii) banned (o) (iii) Girls are deprived in the society (p) (iv) i & iii (q) (iii) health (r) (ii) motherhood (s) (iv) disease (t) (iii) child-delivery (u) (ii) undernourishment (v) (iv) obstructing child-birth



- B.** (a) After marriage, usually a girl drops out of school and begins full-time work in in-laws' house. There she is marginalized, she becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse and violence including those related to dowry.
- (b) In Bangladesh, a bride's family has to pay dowry, although it is illegal. Dowry demands continue even after wedding. And the bride becomes victim of dowry-related violence.
- (c) The adolescent mothers face health risks in case of pregnancy and child birth. They do not know much of reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescent mothers is also high.
- (d) The adolescent girls lose their mobility, their friends and social status after marriage. They have to terminate their study. The lack of mobility curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities.
- (e) Many boys, lacking the power to make decisions, are unemployed and unaware of social or health issues, and therefore are at risks of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get addicted to drugs and alcohol.
- (f) The illiterate unemployed boys do not know about right and wrong. Normally they are always unaware of their social and health issue. They are at a high risk to meet with drugs and alcohol and to criminal activities like violence, stealing, eve-teasing etc.
- (g) The majority of the adolescent brides are uninformed about reproductive health and contraception. They are at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. That's why the maternal mortality rate for adolescent mothers is so high in Bangladesh.
- (h) Every individual has the right to make their own choices about their sexual and reproductive health. To maintain one's sexual and reproductive health, people need access to accurate, safe, effective, affordable services. This is called reproductive health service.
- (i) Adolescent girls are marginalized in their in-laws' house. They fall victim to all forms of abuse, including dowry related violence. So they are at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth.
- (j) Because of early marriage, a girl drops out of schools, and becomes a victim of health risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth.
- (k) More than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished.
- (l) A girl in Bangladesh is vulnerable to all types of abuse including dowry-related violence.

2. A flow chart showing the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is given below:



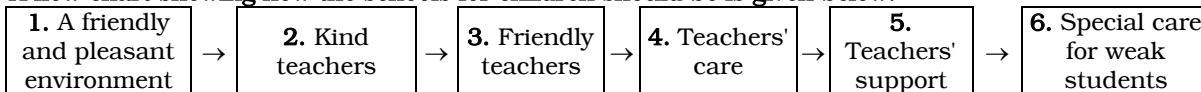
Or, (i) vulnerable (ii) in-laws' house (iii) violence (iv) non-payment (v) undernourished (vi) Bangladesh (vii) 24.4% (viii) 2007 (ix) addiction (x) Bangladesh

- 3.** Marriage makes a girl drop out of school and work in in-laws' house. They lose their mobility, their friends and also social status. Dowry demands and torture make their life a hell. She has risk during pregnancy and child birth, when many adolescent mothers even die. They lack health-related informations, especially of HIV. Many adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Neonatal mortality is also a great concern for younger mothers. Many boys are at considerable risks for being drawn into criminal activities. They even become alcoholic or drug-addict.

Solution to Model Question–22

- 1.** A (a) (iv) friendly (b) (iii) supportive (c) (iii) Mild (d) (iii) unhappy (e) (ii) joyless (f) (ii) right (g) (i) relaxed (h) (i) happy (i) (ii) helpful (j) (iii) cruel (k) (iv) i & ii (l) (iv) harsh (m) (iii) ask (n) (iv) monotonous work
- B.** (a) Children's right to education imply that their school will have a pleasant and learning friendly environment where they will be able to enjoy.
- (b) Rabindranath found our education system unacceptable.
- (c) William Blake was an English poet and painter. He was born in 1757 and died in 1857.
- (d) In Blake's poem "The School Boy", the poet writes about a young boy who is unhappy with his school life as the teachers there give joyless lecture. He likes to be outdoors and enjoy the summer day. He asks his parents to relieve him from the drudgery of school.
- (e) Teachers should be kind, caring and supportive to the students in the classroom.

2. A flow chart showing how the schools for children should be is given below:



- 3.** It is children's right to get a caring and friendly environment at their school. They should not feel afraid at school. The teachers should also be aware of this issue. They should be caring and friendly with the students. But it is a matter of regret that the environment of the school of our country is totally different. Here, they feel like they are in cages. Great poets like Rabindranath Tagore and William Blake also found it unacceptable. So, it is high time to take proper steps to make the environment of the school more students' friendly.

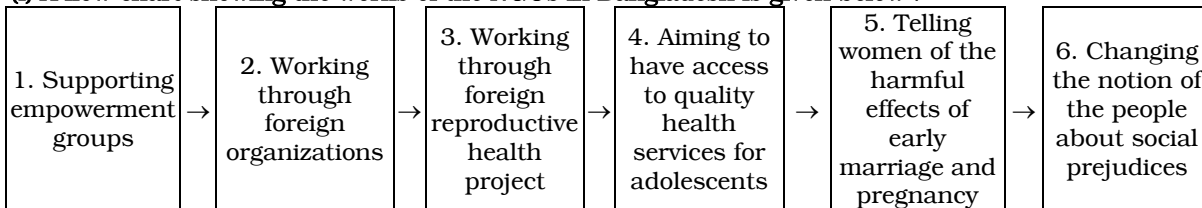
Solution to Model Question–23

- 1.A.** (a) (iv) accepted (b) (ii) marriage (c) (iii) village (d) (ii) force (e) (i) Shilpi was married off early (f) (iv) authorization (g) (ii) juvenile (h) (i) generative (i) (iii) mutual (j) (ii) possibility (k) (i) health related complexity (l) (iii) depression (m) (iii) 20 years (n) (ii) advisor (o) (i) parents like arbitrator (p) (i) harmful effects of immature pregnancy (q) (i) finally (r) (ii) approach (s) (iv) teenager (t) (ii) local (u) (iii) come back (v) (i) child (w) (i) internal injury (x) (iv) cleft
- B.** (a) Bangladesh has a long tradition of marrying off daughters at an early age. This happens mostly in rural areas. It is a very common phenomenon in villages.

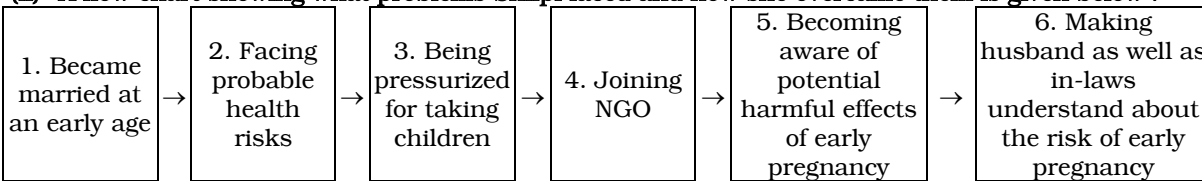


- (b) The local empowerment group most effectively changes behaviour related to reproductive health by counseling and offering peer-to-peer support to the adolescent girls.
- (c) Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy. She did so by joining a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the knowledge of health risks of early marriage and pregnancy.
- (d) The group discusses on changing behaviour most effectively related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that encourages adolescents say no to early marriage.
- (e) The NGOs work through some foreign health project that aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. They also do other welfare tasks.
- (f) In Bangladesh, maternal mortality has declined by nearly 40 percent since 2001. The rate is high with 194 deaths per 1,00,000, live births in 2010 dropping from 322 in 2001 with a projected decrease to 143 by 2015.
- (g) Fistula is a disease of painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that usually leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion.
- (h) Now, the condition has changed in villages. The villagers no longer force the couple to have children at an early age, rather they speak out against early marriage and pregnancy.
- (i) Marrying off girls at an early age is the standard practice in rural Bangladesh.
- (j) Pregnant girls have serious health complication. These include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula.
- (k) Shilpi's in-laws were strongly in favour of early marriage and pregnancy in the past. Later the couple succeeded to change their mindset and they are now deadly against early marriage and childbirth.
- (l) Shilpi inspired Rashid to go to discuss about pregnancy with a counsellor who told him about the health risks of an adolescent mother. Hearing all these, she decided to delay having children for five years.
- (m) The couple's decision to delay having children made a rift between them and her relatives and neighbours. But later the elders changed their mindset and the relationship turned normal again.
- (n) Hemorrhage is a serious disease of internal injury which is usually associated with food habits and life style. But for women, it has been seen that girls who get pregnant at their early age go through obstructed child-birth and this leads them to the serious internal injury of hemorrhage.
- (o) Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours continued to pressurize the newly weds for child. Unable to convince their close relatives of the risks, Shilpi and Rashid returned to the counselor.

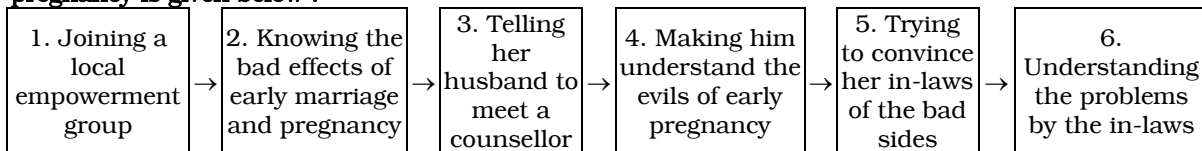
2. (i) A flow chart showing the works of the NGOs in Bangladesh is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing what problems Shilpi faced and how she overcame them is given below :



(iii) A flow chart showing how Shilpi succeeded to convince her in-laws about the bad sides of early marriage and pregnancy is given below :



Or, (i) married (ii) 2008 (iii) local empowerment group (iv) after marriage (v) NGO (vi) Bangladesh (vii) declined by nearly 40% (viii) 2001 (ix) delay having children (x) Shilpi and Rashid

3. Shilpi was married off by her parents while she was only 15 years old. Then she joined an empowerment group where she came to know of the bad effects of early marriage and pregnancy. She asked her husband Rashid to discuss pregnancy with a counsellor. They met a counsellor who convinced Rashid to delay having children. Their family and neighbours at first disagreed and insulted them. But eventually they realized their fault and decided to speak against untimely marriage and childbirth.

Solution to Model Question-26

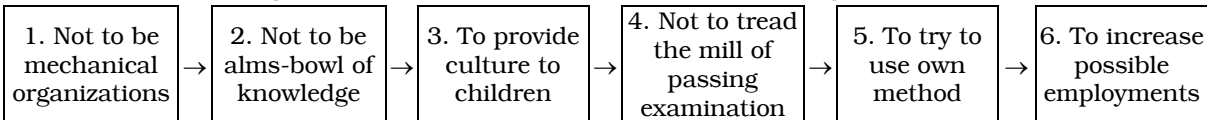
1.A.(a) (iv) excellent (b) (i) widely (c) (ii) to pass examination (d) (iv) propose (e) (iii) The purpose of education is borrow only, not to be self dependent (f) (ii) machine-like (g) (iii) take (h) (ii) give (i) (iii) thoughtful (j) (ii) intellectual richness (k) (i) arrogant (l) (ii) privilege (m) (iii) present (n) (i) the parametre of how broad something is (o) (ii) introduced (p) (iv) self-respect (q) (iii) beautification (r) (i) admit (s) (i) outer (t) (i) innovation (u) (iii) report (v) (iv) cultured (w) (ii) examinee (x)



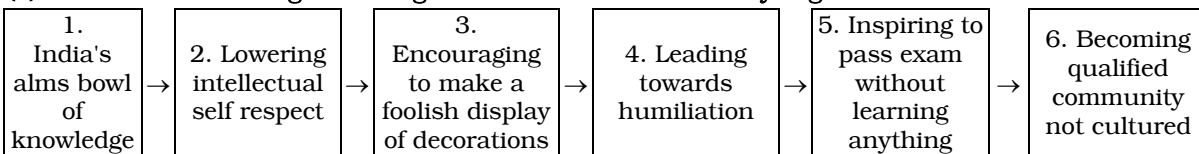
(iv) ratio (y) (ii) job (z) (iii) one who claims something (aa) (ii) controllers (bb) (iii) educational institution (cc) (ii) we have to go abroad for education

- B.** (a) A university is an institution where students get admission to earn graduation and post graduation degree. It should never be made into mechanical organization for collecting and distributing knowledge.
 (b) The people should get their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world.
 (c) The educational institutions in our country teach the students with the borrowed thoughts and philosophy of Europe. They lower our intellectual self respect, they encourage us to make a foolish display of decoration composed of borrowed feathers.
 (d) The pride of human culture is man's intellect which has natural pride in its own aristocracy.
 (e) Tagore compares the poor educational system of India to some trampled plants and its outcome to a harvest received from the neighbouring wheat fields.
 (f) Rabindranath criticized Indian university because they lack their own philosophy.
 (g) Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy which is the pride of its culture.
 (h) Culture acknowledges the excellence whose criticism is in its inner perfection, not in any external success.
 (i) The students of our universities study to pass the examination, not to earn knowledge.
 (j) 'Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy'-it means that everyman lives within his our culture and every culture is different from each other in case of characteristics. Man should expose his intellect reflecting his own culture which will be a natural pride for him and his nation at the same time.
 (k) The proportion of possible employments to the number of claimants has gradually been growing narrower and the consequent disaffection has been widespread. At last the very authorities who are responsible for this are blaming their victims. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured and such is the perversity of human nature.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the expected characteristics of a university is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing about Tagore's idea of Indian university is given below :

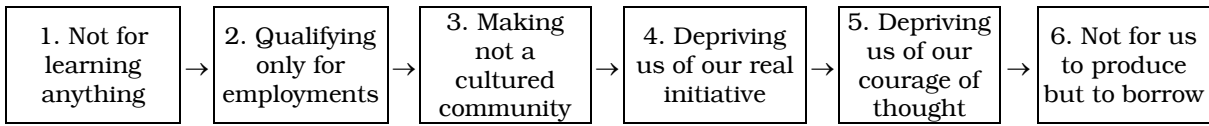


- 3.** In the passage, Rabindranath Tagore criticized the Indian universities of his time because he thought that these universities taught no creativity rather they taught just to copy foreign education system. According to him, Indian university should have their own view on teaching and should not be made into mechanical organization. Tagore thought that India abandoned its traditional system of education. The consequence is that we get a community of qualified candidates not a cultured community. On the other hand the proportion of possible employments to the number of qualified candidates is becoming lower. As a result, disaffection is becoming widespread.

Solution to Model Question-27

- 1.A.** (a) (iii) vanity (b) (i) perfection (c) (iv) disgrace (d) (i) to impose some guilt on someone (e) (ii) proverb (f) (iii) vehicle (g) (ii) anticipated (h) (ii) to make one lose something that one deserves (i) (iv) primary steps (j) (i) implying (k) (iii) trodden by one's feet (l) (iii) compensation (m) (ii) skill (n) (ii) to make a noise (o) (iii) malice (p) (ii) abhorrence (q) (iii) regular (r) (iv) realizing (s) (iv) recent (t) (iii) the students of India
- B.** (a) Most of the people of our educated community do not study to learn but to pass the examination and make them qualified for employments under organization conducted in English. That is the reason why Tagore called our educated community a community of qualified candidates.
 (b) An intellectual person has lofty thought that is usually based on firm ground. He/she believes in the supremacy of his/her ideas and feels pride in their aristocratic colourings.
 (c) Indian education, as Tagore says, has failed to give the pupils any inner perfection, which causes its humiliation.
 (d) The sentence is very significant and has a very deep-rooted meaning. In reality knowledge is more powerful than physical strength. In our practical life we encounter some problems that we solve through our knowledge. We can't solve them through our physical strength.
 (e) The proportion of possible employments to the number of qualified candidates has gradually been growing lower. As a result the disaffection is becoming widespread.
 (f) Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy, which is the pride of its culture. When this pride succumbs to some compulsion of necessity or lure of material advantage, it brings humiliation to the intellectual man.
 (g) Once India herself provided her children with a culture which was the product of her own ages of thought and creation. But it has been thrust aside, and we are made to tread the mill of passing examinations, not for learning anything, but for notifying that we are qualified for employments under organizations conducted in English. Thus, modern India, through her very elocution, has been made to suffer this humiliation.

2. A flow chart showing different aspects of our education is given below :

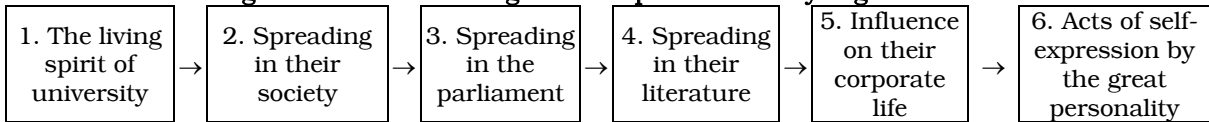


3. As a very committed educator, Rabindranath Tagore, the most celebrated world famous poet points out his idea on education. According to him, education should preach the truth constantly. He opines that man's intellect expresses through the pride of his/ her culture and it turns to humiliation in case of necessity. According to him, modern India has abandoned its traditional system of education by holding the tendency of passing the examination only but not learning anything. As a consequence, we get a community of qualified candidates and not a cultured community and the number of qualified candidates is decreasing day by day. In spite of having an important maxim that knowledge is power, our very education system has been successful in depriving us of this power.

Solution to Model Question–28

- 1.A. (a) (iii) learning himself (b) (iii) and (c) (iv) having lack of proper educative environment (d) (i) locality (e) (ii) ignore (f) (iii) many (g) (ii) collaborative (h) (ii) eternal (i) (i) work (j) (ii) celebrity (k) (i) evaluate (l) (ii) spread (m) (iii) disadvantage (n) (iv) institutional (o) (ii) rescue (p) (i) spread through (q) (ii) social structure viewed as a living organism (r) (iv) still (s) (iv) fire (t) (iv) all of them (u) (i) importance of knowledge (v) (iii) to inform and inspire (w) (i) the European University
- B. (a) The Indian universities have all European furniture but they do not have the teachers like Europe.
 (b) A teacher should never come to the end of his subject. He should not repeat his lessons to his students. He should not load the minds of the students but quicken them.
 (c) The greater part of our learning in the school has been wasted because for most of our teachers their subjects are like dead specimens of once living things.
 (d) By the phrase 'human teacher', I mean a teacher who does not teach in a conventional way, i.e just distribution of knowledge. He/she does not make his/her teaching like an artificial food, rather he/she is creative and attaches some human spirit to his/her teaching technique.
 (e) Yes, I agree with Tagore, because our education system is based on the copying of foreign-education system. As it is a passing examination based education system, we feel little interest to produce rather we borrow and try to pass the obstacle of examination.
 (f) A teacher can truly teach a student if he is still learning and he has connection with his knowledge. He never loads students' minds repeating his lessons to them.
 (g) A lamp can only light another lamp when it continues to burn its own flame.
 (h) When the inspiration dies out and the information only accumulates, then the truth loses its infinity.

2. A flow chart showing the effects of teaching of a European University is given below :



3. We only learn to borrow help from foreign universities. But we do not observe the fact that unlike Indian universities, European universities have much influence on European society, parliament, literature and the numerous activities of their corporate life. We have all the furniture of European universities except the human teacher. A teacher is compared to a lamp. A teacher can never truly teach if he does not go on learning. His subjects are dead specimens of once living things. They have a learned acquaintance, but no communication of life and love.
4. (a) take (b) are honoured (c) times (d) right (e) is (f) fought (g) sacrificed (h) freedom (i) pride (j) respect
5. (a) significant (b) independent (c) colonial (d) oppressive (e) devastated (f) swept (g) Poverty (h) malnutrition (i) doubled (j) instability

6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	h	l	a	b	j	d	f	g	e

N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

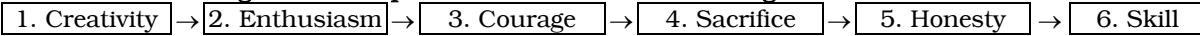
Solution to Model Question–29

- 1.A. (a) (i) skilled (b) (iii) gather (c) (i) endlessness (d) (ii) familiarity (e) (i) continuous (f) (ii) give (g) (i) unnaturally (h) (iii) influenced (i) (iv) desire (j) (i) pleasure (k) (ii) flawless (l) (iv) materials (m) (ii) feature (n) (ii) search (o) (iii) curiosity (p) (iii) human teacher (q) (iii) creative art (r) (ii) a thing of less interest (s) (iii) educational institution (t) (i) the major portion of our education (u) (iv) follow (v) (iv) diminution
- B. (a) Truth not only informs people but also inspires them. Truth loses its infinity when inspiration dies out, and the informations only accumulate.
 (b) The educational institutions of our country are like dead cages where living minds are fed with food artificially prepared.
 (c) Knowledge has no limit. Man will continue to know new and newer things till the civilization survives. That's why, new knowledge comes to the light everyday. So if a teacher confines his/her knowledge and do not learn new things, he/she cannot give his/her pupils sufficient information.
 (d) Intellectual knowledge is the perfect knowledge and it creates a sense of beauty and culture in the learner's mind. Thus such knowledge has an inherent feature of creative art.



- (e) The greater part of our learning in the schools has been wasted because, for most of our teachers their subjects are like dead specimens of once living things, with which they have a learned acquaintance but no communication of life and love.
 - (f) In academic teaching we find subjects, but not the man who pursues the subjects. Thus the vital part of education remains incomplete.
 - (g) Yes, I do agree with the statement. A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. In our country, in case of academic teaching we find subjects, but not the man who pursues the subjects. As a result, teachers in Bangladesh only teach their students; they do not inspire.
- Or, No, I don't agree with the statement. We know that it is the duty of respected teachers to teach and inspire their students. And to do these two things together our teachers teach in the classes and also pursue the teachings to inspire their students. So, it can be said that the teachers of our country not only teach their students but also inspire them.

2. A flow chart showing different aspects of a successful teacher is given below :



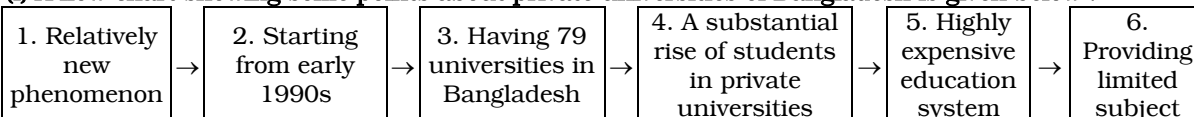
3. Through this text Rabindranath Tagore tries to make us understand the quality of a good teacher. According to him, the teacher who does not know anything or does not continue his studies can never be a good teacher in the true sense of the term. Therefore, he cannot make his students understand any topic. On the other hand, the teacher who is still learning himself and who does not repeat his lesson but helps students learn anything perfectly is an ideal teacher. Rabindranath Tagore gave emphasis on the intellectual knowledge. A person's full personality is something in which his enthusiasm, courage, sacrifice, honesty and skill reflect through intellectual knowledge with a creative touch. Rabindranath opines that education should constantly preach the truth. Hence, both the teachers and the students should follow the path of truth and share the delights of culture.

Solution to Model Question–30

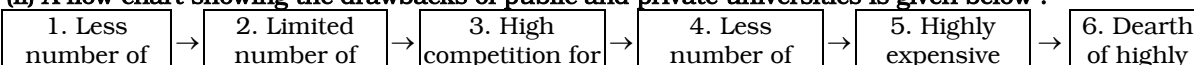
- 1.A.(a) (ii) consist of (b) (iii) associated with (c) (i) event (d) (ii) the idea of private university was introduced (e) (ii) education of university level (f) (iv) 12% (g) (iii) National University (h) (iii) 4 (i) (iii) 79 (j) (iii) event (k) (i) four (l) (ii) 20 (m) (ii) around 1 lakh (n) (iii) less (o) (i) high (p) (iii) Master of Arts

- B. (a) Tertiary education means the third level or University level education. Only about 12% of students get opportunities for admission into tertiary education.
- (b) Opportunities of higher education in Bangladesh are insufficient due to some limitation. Lack of enough accommodation in proportion to the demand hinders the majority of students' access to higher education. Moreover poverty and high expense also deprive the students of getting higher education.
- (c) Most of the students can't get themselves admitted into Universities due to accommodation constraints, poverty and increasing educational expenses.
- (d) There are two categories of higher educational institutions in Bangladesh. They are degree awarding universities and colleges under National University.
- (e) There were only 4 universities in Bangladesh at the time of independence war in 1971 and all those universities were publicly financed autonomous entities.
- (f) In the early 1990s the private sector came forward to establish universities. Since then private universities are working as a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. At present there are 79 private universities in our country but the quality of education is not satisfactory in most of them.
- (g) Accessibility to higher education means the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institution.
- (h) A large number of students are deprived of higher education because of limited seats in public universities, poverty and economic insolvency of the middle and lower middle class families to meet the increasing educational expenses in private universities.
- (i) Private universities are a relatively new phenomenon in this country. Starting from the 1990s, the number has increased to 79 at present. According to the UGC Annual Report 2010, the private university students number is 2,00,752 but with great astonishment we see that those aren't playing vital role in case of innovation and productivity. Moreover, some private universities only tend to make money, not imparting quality education. As a result, we should increase the education environment there, not the number of universities only.
- (j) I think that Bangladeshi universities are not playing vital role in case of imparting quality tertiary education. There were only 4 universities in Bangladesh at the time of independence in 1971. At present the number of both public and private universities has increased a lot. Moreover we have got National University. All these institutions provide tertiary education but with limited facility. Limited access to avail all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields hampers the quality education for tertiary level.

2. (i) A flow chart showing some points about private universities of Bangladesh is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the drawbacks of public and private universities is given below :





public universities

seats in public universities

admission in public universities

subjects in private universities

qualified teachers

Or, (i) 2 (ii) 4 (iii) Public University (iv) at present (v) emerged (vi) 79 (vii) NU affiliated college (viii) enter (ix) Students (x) private university

3. Educational institutions for higher education in Bangladesh consist of two groups– degree awarding universities and colleges under National University. At present there are 35 public and 79 private universities. Most students prefer public universities for higher education because of their offering a wide range of subjects. But most of the students fail to get themselves admitted there because of limited capacity. So a large number of students are deprived of the opportunity of receiving education in public universities. About 80% of the students study in private universities and NU affiliated colleges.

Solution to Model Question–31

1.A. (a) (ii) Public Universities (b) (ii) non-government (c) (i) suburban (d) (ii) 80% (e) (ii) hopeful (f) (iii) availability (g) (i) ample (h) (iii) revelation (i) (i) enough opportunity (j) (iv) both i & ii (k) (iv) best teachers (l) (i) connotes

B. (a) Since education is the backbone of a nation, higher education is important for the people of a nation to keep pace with the developed world. Higher education means higher knowledge which is the potential key for an individual to get better job, better salary, to enjoy higher dignity in the society. Moreover, it offers ample scope for national and international exposures for talented students.

(b) NU affiliated colleges are those colleges which are granted affiliation for graduate and post graduate education by the National University. More than 80% of the students who fail to get admitted into public colleges or universities, receive higher education in these colleges.

(c) The full meaning of 'UGC' is 'University Grant Commission'. According to the UGC Annual Report 2010, the number of students rose from 88,669 in 2005 to 2,00,752 in 2010.

(d) The differences between public and private universities are given below :

(i) Getting admission in public universities is not so easy as there are lots of competitions. But private universities don't have this competition.

(ii) The quality of education in public university is higher than private university.

(iii) Most of the private universities are commercial but public universities are totally different from this point of view.

(e) Public universities are the first choice of most students because they provide a wide range of subjects in different disciplines, engage talented teachers, provide better library, laboratory and research facilities, create ample scope for national and international exposure and offer residential and boarding facilities at a low cost.

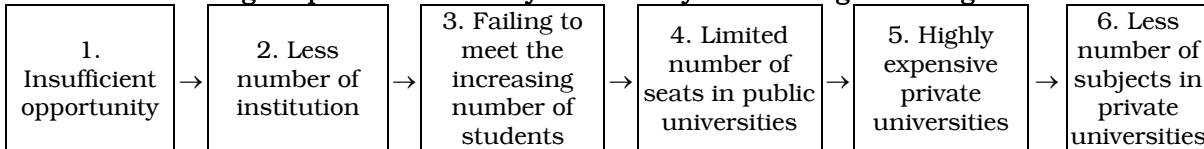
(f) The benefits of public universities are many. They are (i) offering a wide range of subjects, (ii) talented teachers, (iii) providing better library, laboratory and research facilities, (iv) arranging seminars, meetings and debates, (v) creating enough scope for individual exposure etc.

(g) At present about 1400 NU affiliated colleges provide tertiary level education in Bangladesh. Most of them offer B.A (Pass) education of three year duration. Only one third of them offer B.A (Honors) courses and some offer M.A degrees as well.

(h) Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level puts pressure on higher educational institutions. Nowadays, a great number of students apply for higher studies in different public universities and medical colleges in our country. But, the capacity of admitting students to these universities and colleges is very much limited. Thus it puts pressure on the institutions.

(i) The number of private universities is increasing a lot and many students get admission in these private universities. If these universities ensure quality education environment for students, I think then private universities in Bangladesh can play an important role in case of higher education.

2. A flow chart showing the problems of tertiary education system of Bangladesh is given below :



3. Most students prefer public universities for higher education because of their offering a wide range of subjects. There is ample scope for national and international exposure for promising students. Moreover, students can get residential and boarding facilities at low cost/subsidized rates there. But most of the students fail to get themselves admitted there because of limited capacity. So a large number of students are deprived of the opportunity of receiving education in public universities.

Solution to Model Question–32

1.A.(a) (iii) essential (b) (i) evaluation (c) (ii) job creation (d) (ii) unorthodox (e) (i) creativity of a man (f) (iii) preparation (g) (iv) enhance (h) (i) functions of education (i) (ii) efficiency (j) (iii) Noun (k) (iv) ready (l) (i) profitable (m) (iv) determined (n) (i) detect (o) (iv) faultfinding (p) (ii) adjective (q) (i) noun (r) (iv) downcast (s) (iv) innovative companies

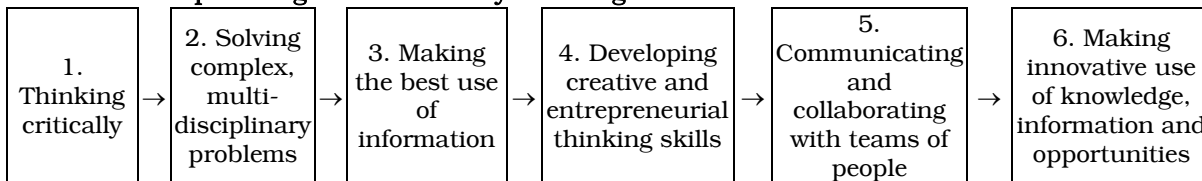
B. (a) According to many educators, one of the functions of today's education should be to impart 21st century skills



which are indispensable for participation, achievement and competitiveness in the global economy.

- (b) The term global marketplace means the international production and exchange of goods, services and money.
- (c) The other areas of involvement of global marketplace as referred in the passage are (i) communicating and collaborating with teams of people across cultural, geographical and language boundaries and (ii) developing the ability to recognize and act on opportunities and the willingness to embrace risks.
- (d) The qualities that graduates of the 21st century need to develop are (i) the skill of thinking critically and making the best of them, (ii) the skill of solving complex, multi-disciplinary problems, (iii) the skills of creative and entrepreneurial thinking; (iv) the skill of communicating and collaborating with international innovative use of knowledge, information and opportunities etc.
- (e) Critical thinking empowers people to assess the credibility, accuracy and value of information, analyze and evaluate information, make reasoned decisions and take purposeful action.
- (f) Mutually beneficial relationships are important not only in business but also in achieving goals everywhere.
- (g) Creativity and enterprising thinking skills are always connected with job creation because fastest growing jobs and emerging industries always want them who are capable to think unusually and have different creative capacity to produce goods or products.
- (h) Students should develop themselves to recognize and act on opportunities and have to take challenge willingly to embrace risks.
- (i) The name of few skills that the students learn from their books are reading, writing, speaking, mathematics, science, information and technology etc.
- (j) Making innovative use of knowledge, information and opportunities, one can create new services, processes and products. As a result, the companies need workers of innovative intelligence.

2. A flow chart emphasizing the 21st century skills is given below :



- Or,** (i) citizenship (ii) 21st century (iii) Critical thinking (iv) assess credibility and accuracy (v) involve workers (vi) add value to their organizations (vii) Creative thinking skills (viii) achieving goals everywhere (ix) global marketplace (x) 21st century
- 3.** The passage deals with the challenges the students will face in the 21st century. According to many educators, today's education should be characterized with the 21st century skills. Every student should gain some skills for better higher education. These skills will help us to think critically, make judgements about the barrage of information, evaluate accuracy and value of information. In case of profession, the workers should solve their problems with different knowledge and skills. They should have the skills of creativity and tendency to take risks.

Solution to Model Question–34

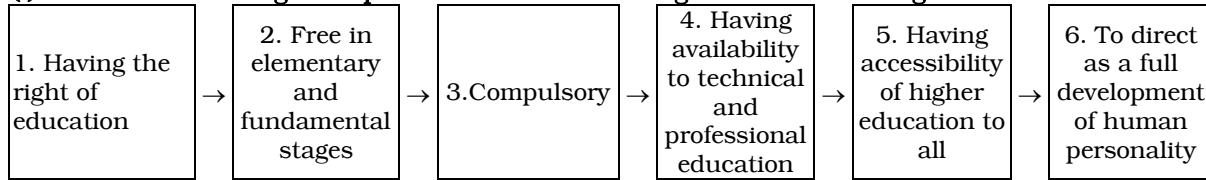
- 1.A.** (a) (i) motherhood and childhood (b) (iv) basic (c) (i) available (d) (ii) agreed (e) (ii) primary (f) (iv) grade (g) (ii) sufficient (h) (i) essential (i) (ii) safety (j) (iii) the state of without a job (k) (ii) designated (l) (iv) help (m) (i) the state of being married (n) (iii) mandatory (o) (i) accessible (p) (iv) talent (q) (iii) betterment (r) (ii) patience (s) (i) care (t) (iii) earlier (u) (iii) free (v) (i) to go out of one's control (w) (i) ethnic (x) (iv) incapacity (y) (i) parents have the right to build their children's career
- B.** (a) Human rights are such rights which are needed and essential for human life.
 (b) The main human rights are food, clothes, accommodation, education and medical treatment.
 (c) The children's rights are treated with special care and assistance. All children whether born in or out of wedlock shall enjoy the same social protection.
 (d) Everyone has the right to education and it shall be free and compulsory in elementary and fundamental stages.
 (e) Yes. I think my country complies with the human rights of education. Because the government provides full-free studentship and supplies books free up to HSC level. Primary education is compulsory and scholarship is also given to the eligible students.
 (f) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.
 (g) Education is necessary for all because it makes people able to differentiate between right and wrong and makes people aware of their rights. Besides, education enlightens one's mind and broadens one's outlook.
 (h) Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of talent.
 (i) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.
 (j) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is such kind of declaration that has been established to maintain proper rights of the people.
 (k) Elementary education is a education where students are given basic education. It is used in the first stage of study.
 (l) According to the declaration human rights the right to security is given in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood circumstances beyond one's control.
 (m) Education works to build human personality. It promotes understanding, tolerance and friendship among all



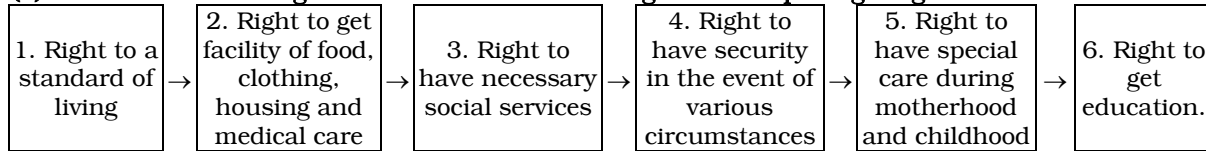
nation, racial or religious groups and also works for the maintenance of peace in the UN.

(n) This declaration is made to save many nation who have been the victims of other nation socially, economically, politically and other ways. It is also made to secure the human right for both men and women.

2. (i) A flow chart showing some points about the human rights of education is given below:



(ii) A flow chart showing the information of human rights in this passage is given below :



Or, (i) one's family (ii) health and well-being (iii) mother and child (iv) unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood (v) tension free living (vi) elementary and fundamental stages (vii) full development of human personality (viii) for all (ix) family society and state (x) avoid violence and terrorism

3. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the rights to live a standard living including the rights to health and education. It also includes food, clothing, housing and medicare facilities. Special care has been given to children and mothers. The right of education should be ensured for all. Because it is a passport to human development. It opens doors and expands opportunities and freedoms. Through education one can bring up peace, democracy, reduce and can improve health condition. So a perfect education is need for all.

Solution to Model Question-35

1.A.(a) (ii) divide (b) (i) dealer (c) (iv) street (d) (ii) decline (e) (i) may die because of cold weather (f) (iii) afar (g) (iv) self centered (h) (iv) all the above (i) (ii) teenager (j) (ii) force out from job (k) (iii) buying bus ticket (l) (iv) works in a factory (m) (iii) shining-shoes (n) (iii) home (o) (i) half of the day (p) (ii) collecting trash (q) (i) the uncertainty of Amerigo's life (r) (iii) food and shelter (s) (i) waste-yard (t) (ii) a person who owns (u) (iv) exchange (v) (ii) comfort (w) (iii) whosoever (x) (iii) waste (y) (iv) alive (z) (i) sting (aa) (i) did not agree to pay (bb) (iv) all of the above

B. (a) Amerigo is a boy of 13 years old. He lives on the street. He passes his life in very hardship.

(b) Amerigo's first job was collecting trash and selling it to a vendor. Once he had a serious infection and a doctor told him to stay away from the trash dump so he stopped doing that/ such kind of work.

(c) One of Amerigo's friends was killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash.

(d) The street children work for 10 to 12 hours and the earn was very little by collecting trash and working in factories and workshops.

(e) Amerigo now desires to live in his own home and sleep there in peace. In my opinion his desire of such things is not illogical because everyone has the right to expect anything from society. It is his basic human right.

(f) Amerigo lives in street because he does not have any home to live in as his parents leave him alone.

(g) Amerigo's parents do not want to accept him because they are self-centered. They cannot allow him to be burdened on them.

(h) For selling ice-cream Amerigo was not paid in money. In stead of money the owner gave him something to eat and let him sleep in his hut at night.

(i) The children who are helpless, rootless and homeless are street children.

(j) The street children long for food to satisfy their hunger and shelter to live in.

(k) Among various kinds of jobs collecting trash, shoe-shining, working in factories are the most popular among the street children.

(l) The reason behind Amerigo's sufferings is his parents self-centeredness. They only think about themselves not for their child.

(m) This statement is an irony. For Amerigo being alive is a matter of luck. Other children like him are killed in many ways. They have very miserable life. They do not get sufficient food, shelter etc. In this case when they find themselves alive in adverse surrounding, they find themselves lucky.

(n) The street children do not get hygienic atmosphere to live in. They have to live in filthy streets because they do not have their own home. They eat unhygienic food which is not good for health. They wear filthy clothes which are hotbeds of germs.

(o) The nights of winter are very cold. The children who live in the street can die of cold in the winter nights.

(p) Amerigo is a thirteen years old rootless street urchin and he lives on the street.

(q) Amerigo's mother and father are separated from each other. His mother married another man and his father lives far away. Amerigo wants to live with them but they do not want him.

(r) Amerigo stopped collecting trash because once he had a serious infection and a doctor told him to stay away from the trash dump.

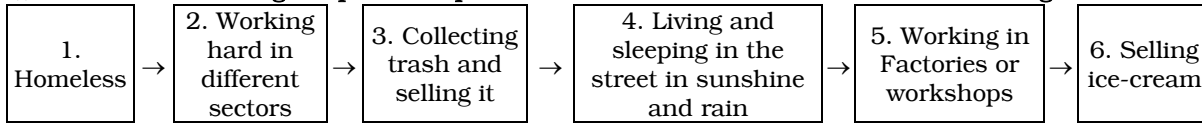
(s) Amerigo's experience of selling ice-cream was very painful. He had to walk for hours taking/ caring a box full of ice-cream. He offered ice cream to the buyers. Sometimes he could not even sell one ice cream. The owner of



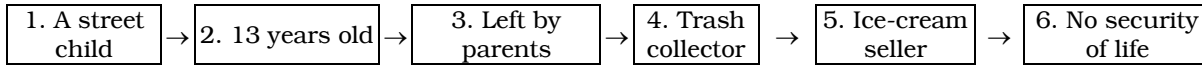
Amerigo did not pay him any money in return rather he provides him food and accommodation.

(t) The boy lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical help and fired him.

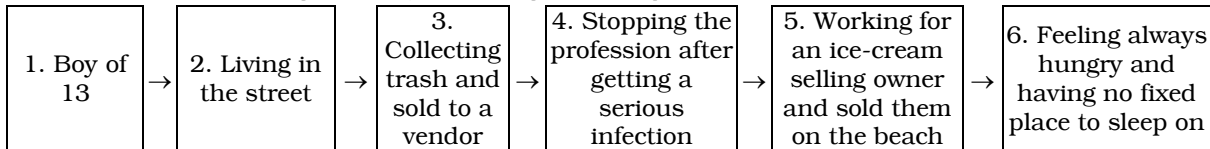
2. (i) A flow chart showing the painful experiences a street child has to suffer to survive is given below:



(ii) A flow chart giving information about Amerigo's life is given below :



(ii) A flowchart narrating the story of Amerigo's life is given below:



Or, (i) from his father (ii) wants to go (iii) from the trash dump (iv) Amerigo (v) sorting rubbish (vi) 10-12 hours (vii) would like to live (viii) lives (ix) are (x) in the winter

3. The passage narrates the condition of street children. Amerigo is a boy of thirteen years old and lives on the street. His first job was to collect trash and sell them to a vendor. Infected by a serious disease, he stopped doing that job. Then Amerigo started selling ice-cream but this experience was not good either. Still he thinks himself to be lucky because his friends have to do risky jobs. Even one of his friends lost his life and another boy lost one of his eyes. He has a dream for his own home where he would like to live peacefully.

Solution to Model Question–36

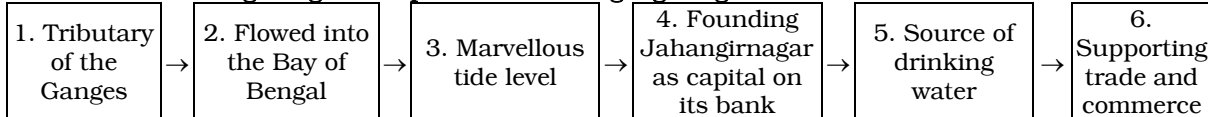
1.A. (a) (iv) simple narrative poem (b) (iii) divine decree of destruction (c) (i) exist (d) (ii) agonizing (e) (i) continuous (f) (i) sailor (g) (i) bitter (h) (iii) Dhaleshwari (i) (i) eternal (j) (i) life without water is impossible (k) (ii) Coleridge (l) (i) verse (m) (iii) life (n) (iii) Buriganga (o) (ii) slowly (p) (iv) early of the 17th century (q) (i) Bay of Bengal (r) (iii) live (s) (ii) a branch of a river (t) (i) powerful (u) (iv) slowly (v) (ii) amazed

- B. (a) The significance of water is immense. We cannot survive without water. It is said that the other name of water is life.
- (b) The access of clean drinking water is a crisis in our time. That is why the United Nations identified drinking water problem as a challenge.
- (c) The rivers of our country are in great danger. Most of the rivers are dying. A few are already dead. The water of the rivers is polluted.
- (d) A report published in the Daily Sun has depicted the present condition of the river Buriganga. The report also published the reasons behind the vulnerable condition of the river.
- (e) Yes, I think the Buriganga river is dying. It is because of the random discharging of wastes in it. Industrial wastes, human wastes and wastes from the water vehicle are discharging indiscriminately in the river Buriganga and thus the river is dying.
- (f) The four lines of the poem describe the harrowing sea-voyage of an old mariner who at one point of his journey didn't have any water to drink because of a curse. The lines also indicate the importance of water in our life.
- (g) We need water for various reasons. Basically two-thirds of our body is made up of water. It is a source of life. Our body and water are inter-related.
- (h) The passage deals with the river Buriganga about its present condition, concerning with the glorious past as a source of water in our country, mentioning a part of S.T. Coleridge's poem.
- (i) The river Buriganga had a glorious past. Once it was a tributary of the mighty Ganges and flowed into the Bay of Bengal through the river Dhaleshwari. Gradually, it lost its link with the Ganges and got the name Buriganga. The Mughals marveled at the tide level of the Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its banks in 1610.
- (j) At first, we have to be sincere in our daily work. Discharge of industrial wastes into rivers has to be stopped and similarly alternative dumping zones need to be created. Besides, the polluted rivers are to be treated and dredged.
- (k) Buriganga needs a monster's stomach to digest all the toxic materials and wastes which are thrown by the people, mills and factories, hospitals and clinics etc.
- (l) In the voyage of the old mariner we see that, he was in the middle of the water but cannot drink a drop of water. Because the water was not drinkable. So this indicates, as like as the mariner we will also face this kind of situation. The water around us is polluting gradually. There will come one day when we will not get pure water to drink.
- (m) Water is the other name of life because we cannot survive without it. Even two thirds of our body is made up of water.
- (n) In a meeting on the eve of the new millennium the United Nations identified the drinking water problem as one of the challenges for the future.



- (o) We realize the presence of rivers when we find it everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture.
- (p) The present condition of our rivers is not good. A few are already dead and several are going through the pangs of death. Buriganga is the most important example among the dying rivers.
- (q) In the past Buriganga was glorious, because it was a tributary of the mighty Ganges and flowed into the Bay of Bengal. Being surprised at the tide level of the Buriganga. The Mughals founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its banks. The river supplied drinking water and supported trade and commerce.
- (r) Buriganga is polluted by the toxic materials and wastes which are thrown by the mills and factories, hospitals and clinics etc. The Dhaka city discharges about 4500 tons of solid waste everyday.
- (s) According to the experts nine industrial areas in and around the capital city are the primary sources of river pollution. They are – Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export processing zone and Ghorashal.
- (t) Water is important many ways in our life. We cannot deny the necessity of water for our existence as two thirds of our body is composed of water.

2. A flow chart showing the glorious past of river Buriganga is given below :



3. We know that the other name of water is life. It is because no living being can survive without it. In a meeting on the eve of the new millennium, the United Nations identified the drinking water problem as one of the challenges for the future. Bangladesh, being a riverine country, had a glorious past. Then the rivers and canals were filled with water and people easily found fishes of different species. Besides, our rivers were pollution free and people could use water for drinking, cooking and cultivation. But at present the rivers are polluted with toxic chemicals, food waste and human waste. As a result, the water has become totally undrinkable and unusable. The river Buriganga is a perfect example of this conditions. It is very much polluted with toxic materials and perpetual stench fills the air all around it. Unless we take care of our rivers, a day may come when we will cry for water everywhere but we will not get a drop of it to drink.

Solution to Model Question–37

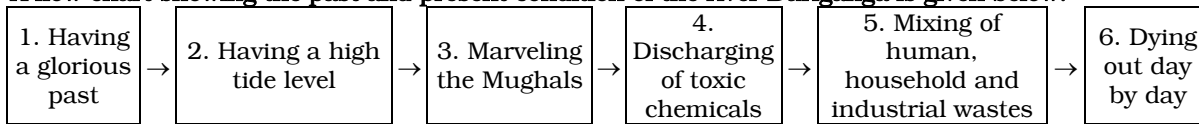
- 1.A.** (a) (iii) stream (b) (iii) stink (c) (ii) The Mughals (d) (iii) Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka (e) (i) Poisonous (f) (iii) form (g) (i) The rivers are the only sources of water in our country (h) (iii) can inspire the poets, novelists etc. (i) (ii) pollutions (j) (iii) was a branch of (k) (i) rivulet (l) (iii) overwhelmed (m) (iv) poisonous (n) (ii) By polluting the river (o) (ii) traced out (p) (ii) polluted (q) (iii) release (r) (ii) the river which is endangered (s) (iv) majestic (t) (iv) manufacturing area (u) (iii) Dhaka EPZ, Tongi, Narayanganj (v) (i) constantly (w) (ii) 4500 tons (x) (iv) both (i) and (ii) (y) (iii) Factories and mills (z) (ii) business (aa) (i) benevolence (bb) (iv) much (cc) (iii) skin (dd) (ii) unwise (ee) (i) venom (ff) (ii) niff (gg) (i) previous name of Dhaka
- B.** (a) The present condition of the river Buriganga is very deplorable. It is dying and being polluted seriously by toxic industrial wastes from mills and factories.
- (b) The river Buriganga has a great commercial value. Many industrial areas are founded on the banks of the river and they contribute to our national economy.
- (c) The Buriganga is described as an example of dying river because of pollution. Once the river had a link with the Bay of Bengal but with the passage of time it has lost its link. Now, it has become an almost dying river.
- (d) The Buriganga is polluted in many ways. Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river everyday that pollute the water of river Buriganga.
- (e) The Mughals marvelled at the tide level of the Buriganga. In 1610, they founded their capital, Jahangirnagar on its banks.
- (f) Yes, I think that rivers attract people to urbanization. Rivers are the easy way of communication and necessary for trade and commerce. For this reason, many industrial areas and town are founded on the banks of the rivers.
- (g) Rivers are losing their depth and width because of pollutions and the lack of proper supervision. This is why, some rivers are already dead and some of them are going through the pangs of death.
- (h) We should dredge our rivers properly and regularly and keep them free of pollution to bring back the glorious past of the rivers.
- (i) Yes, I think that industrialization is responsible for river pollution. But human beings are mainly responsible for river pollution.
- (j) Yes, I do agree. We, the people, do many unwise things. Everyday huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals, clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river. Thus our rivers become polluted.
- (k) In 1610, the Mughals marveled at the tide level the Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its bank.
- (l) According to the experts there are nine industrial areas in and around Dhaka city and these areas are the primary sources of river pollution. The areas are: Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone and Ghorashal.
- (m) Everyday about 4500 tons of solid waste is produced in Dhaka city. This huge amount of solid waste directly goes into the Buriganga.
- (n) Department of the Environment (DoE) says that 20,000 of tannery waste, including some highly toxic materials



are released into the river Buriganga everyday.

- (o) In our country there are so many other rivers that are getting similar treatment like the Buriganga. If we don't take care of these rivers, there may come a time when we will cry 'water', 'water' and find water nowhere.
- (p) The present condition of the river Buriganga is very deplorable. It is dying and being polluted seriously by toxic industrial wastes from mills and factories.
- (q) Buriganga got its name when it gradually lost its link with the Ganges.
- (r) The experts identify nine industrial areas in and around the capital city as the primary sources of river pollution. They are Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone and Ghorashal.
- (s) If we do not take care of our rivers, there may come a time when we will cry 'water' 'water' but find it nowhere.
- (t) Two types of measures can be taken to save our rivers. Firstly, dumping wastes into rivers has to be stopped. Secondly, the polluted rivers are to be treated and dredged.

2. A flow chart showing the past and present condition of the river Buriganga is given below.



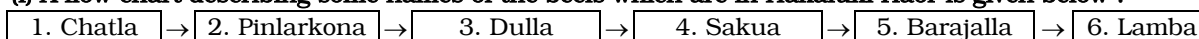
3. This lesson portrays the unexpected condition of our water sources. Once, our rivers and canals were filled with water. People easily found fishes of different species. Besides, our rivers were pollution free. People could use water for cultivation, drinking, cooking. But today, the rivers are polluted. Toxic chemicals, human waste, food waste, factory waste mix in the rivers. As a result, the water become totally unusable. The Buriganga is a perfect example of this condition. Unless we take care of our rivers, there may come a time when we will cry 'water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink'.

Solution to Model Question-38

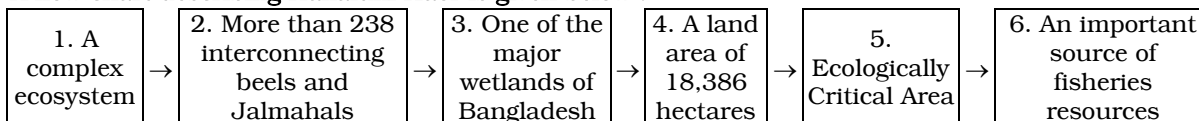
- 1.A.** (a) (ii) Bangladesh is lucky to have (b)(ii) Branches (c) (i) way of life (d) (iii) many (e) (ii) livelihood benefit (f) (iv) water-born (g) (i) origin (h) (ii) early monsoon (i) (ii) 1,90,000 (j) (iii) intricate (k) (iii) beel (l) (iii) tangled (m) (i) internal (n) (iii) Sylhet and Maulvibazar

- B.** (a) Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries for Bangladesh as it abounds with a lot of various fishes including kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila etc.
- (b) Yes, I can. Hakaluki Haor is bounded by Kushiara river as well as a part of the Sonai-Bardal river to the north, Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and south and by the Kulaura-Beanibazar road to the east.
- (c) Many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.
- (d) Yes, I do agree with this statement because the haor is a complex ecosystem containing more interconnecting beels and jalmahals.
- (e) Floodplains are an important source of fisheries resources within the area. They are protected from flash flood by creating dam around the area.
- (f) Mother fisheries are definite places in rivers or lakes or waterbodies where mother fishes are kept protected for breeding purpose. Mother fishes stay there for a certain period of time to prepare themselves for breeding and fertilizing their eggs and produce millions of fries.
- (g) Mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities in early monsoon.
- (h) Hakaluki Haor is economically important for its rich biodiversity and important source of fisheries as many people live here by fishing.
- (i) Hakaluki Haor belongs under two administrative districts like Sylhet and Maulvibazar.
- (j) By the government of Bangladesh this Hakaluki Haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999.
- (k) 238 beels and jalmahals interconnect Hakaluki. The most important of them are- Chatla, Pinlarkona, Dulla, Sakua, Barajalla, Balijhuri, Lamba, Tekonia, Haorkhal, Tural, Baghalkuri and Chinaura.
- (l) Hakaluki Haor is located both in Maulvibazar and Sylhet districts. It is bounded by the Kushiara river as well as a part of the Sonai-Bardal river to the north, by the Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and to the south, and by the Kulaura-Beanibazar road to the east.
- (m) Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. The main fish species found here are Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila.

2. (i) A flow chart describing some names of the beels which are in Hakaluki Haor is given below :



(ii) A flow chart describing Hakaluki Haor is given below :



- Or,** (i) Bangladesh (ii) 18,386 hectares (iii) April 1999 (iv) surrounding the haor (v) Mother fisheries (vi) early monsoon (vii) make temporary shelters (viii) a period of 4-5 months (ix) in the past (x) Deforestation and a lack of conservation practices

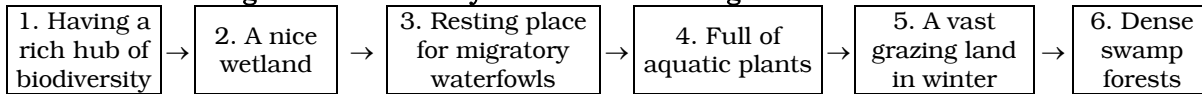


3. Bangladesh is called a riverine country. Hundreds of rivers and canals, haors, beels flow across the country. Hakaluki Haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. The haor is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and Jalmahals. It is an important source of fisheries for Bangladesh. Various types of fishes are found in this haor that contributes to our economy. The government of Bangladesh declared the haor an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999.

Solution to Model Question-39

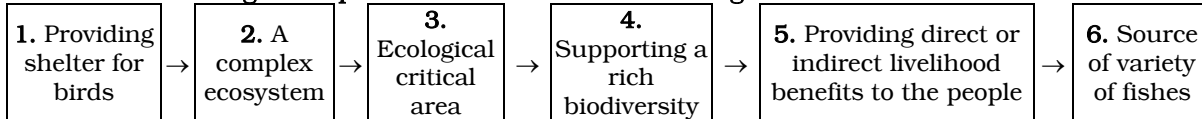
- 1.A. (a) (iv) deforestation (b) (i) practically (c) (ii) perennial (d) (i) countryside (e) (i) safe place for migratory waterfowls (f) (ii) exceptional (g) (i) defend (h) (i) bottom (i) (i) dwelling (j) (i) The haor has both swamp forest and rain forest (k) (iii) shepherds (l) (iv) almost not (m) (iv) rainy (n) (iv) both (i) and (ii) (o) (i) temporary abode (p) (ii) prohibited poaching (q) (ii) grazing (r) (ii) thick (s) (i) wander (t) (ii) occupy (u) (iii) prohibited (v) (iv) devastate
- B. (a) Hakaluki Haor is a very important resting place for migratory waterfowls flying in from the north in winter. The most interesting species is the Barheaded Goose. Many other important species of waterfowls make Haor their temporary shelter.
- (b) The Hakaluki haor provides a wide range of economic benefits to the local people as well as to the people of Bangladesh. These include fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collection of reeds and grasses, and collection of aquatic and other plants.
- (c) The Hakaluki Haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. In monsoon, its unique scenic beauty makes it a huge natural bowl of water and in the dry season it becomes a vast green grassland with pockets of beels. This unique natural beauty is a major attraction for tourists.
- (d) The people of distant areas make shelters there in winter to graze their animals.
- (e) The haor is unique because it is beautiful in all seasons. The landscape of the haor is beautiful in both monsoon and dry season. In monsoon it turns to a huge natural bowl of water and in dry season it becomes a vast green grassland with pockets of beels.
- (f) In winter the Hakaluki Haor becomes a good grazing land. The herders graze their animals for a period of 4-5 months. During this period the herders make temporary shelters near the beels.
- (g) The waterfowls are migratory birds coming from the north. Hakaluki Haor is the most important resting place for the waterfowls. But nowadays waterfowls are endangered because of illegal poaching in this wetland.
- (h) In the past the swamp forests were so dense but deforestation and lack of conservation practices have virtually destroyed this unique forest in the last two decades.
- (i) Most of the swamp forests are destroyed in the last two decades but two of them still exist. One is in Chatla beel and the other near the village of Kalikrishnapur.

2. A flow chart showing the natural beauty of Hakaluki Haor is given below :



Extra Question :

(ii) A flow chart showing the importance of the Hakaluki Haor is given below :



3. Hakaluki Haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. It is an important source of fisheries resources. Various kinds of fish are found here. It is also a very good shelter for mother fisheries during winter. The haor has both economic and non-economic importance. Its a temporary abode for migratory waterfowls coming from the north. The haor looks exceptionally beautiful specially during winter and dry season. In monsoon it looks like a huge natural bow of water.

Solution to Model Question-41

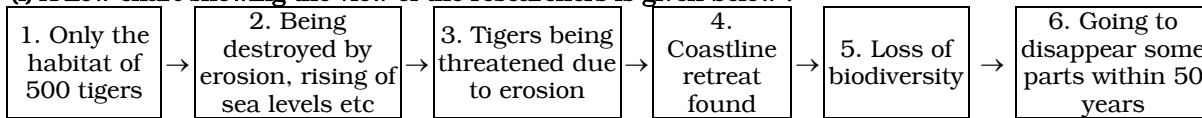
- 1.A. (a) (i) decay (b) (ii) destruction (c) (i) erosion (d) (iii) decreasing (e) (i) Royal Bengal Tigers will be lost with the destruction of the Sundarbans
- (f) (iii) mangrove forest (g) (iii) Whirlwind (h) (iii) reporter (i) (ii) royal (j) (i) Zoological Society of London (k) (iii) rate (l) (i) briny (m) (ii) stretch (n) (ii) origin and development of human beings (o) (iv) Sarah Christie (p) (i) deterioration (q) (ii) five hundred (r) (iv) impact (s) (ii) 2 decades (t) (iii) existence of many different kinds of plants and animals in an environment (u) (i) swift (v) (iii) dwelling place (w) (ii) ultimate (x) (i) clear (y) (iii) 2007 (z) (i) enormous (aa) (ii) The Sundarbans is retreating rapidly
- B. (a) Sidr, a super cyclone, hit the Sundarbans in 2007 and devastated it very badly.
- (b) The Sundarbans consists of two territories- and they are Bangladesh and India.
- (c) If we lose the Sundarbans, the magnificent animals will also be extinct. Moreover the global temperature will continue to rise and natural protection from tidal waves and cyclones will degrade.
- (d) Tiger expert Sarah Christie is concerned about the present condition of the Royal Bengal Tigers and the Sundarbans. She opined that Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat. If this forest is destroyed, the Royal Bengal Tiger will also be extinct.
- (e) ZSL means Zoological Society of London. It is a research centre.
- (f) The Sundarbans is so significant because it is a critical tiger habitat. It is the only one forest that can



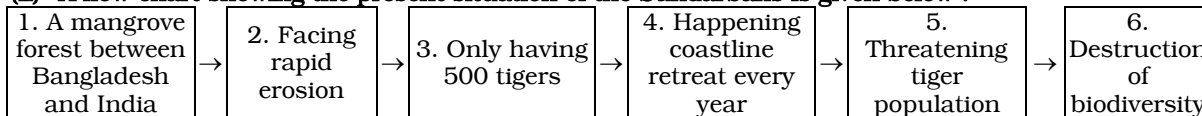
accommodate several hundreds of tigers alone.

- (g) According to the scientists the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal.
- (h) The coastline retreat is increasing because of storm surges, rises in sea-level, increased salinity and other extreme natural events.
- (i) To lose the Sundarbans would be to move a step closer to the extinction of these majestic animals.
- (j) Sarah Christie is concerned for the majestic animals Royal Bengal tigers. She is afraid that, if Sundarbans is destroyed then the Bengal tigers will also be extinct.
- (k) The island of the Bay of Bengal will be disappeared in about 20 years.
- (l) The Sundarbans is famous for its bio-diversity and the majestic animal Royal Bengal Tiger.
- (m) Natalie Pettorelli focused on the fact that coastline erosion is a big threat to Sundarbans. If this erosion continues, Bangladesh will lose its part of the Sundarbans within next 50 years.
- (n) According to the study of ZSL, the Sundarbans is being rapidly destroyed by erosion, rising of sea levels and storm surges.
- (o) Researchers forecast about the Sundarbans that some parts of it might cause to extinct in the next 50 years.
- (p) Thrivings of human development, continuous rising of global temperature, tidal waves and cyclones will lead to species loss in the Sundarbans.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the view of the researchers is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the present situation of the Sundarbans is given below :



Or, (i) (i) In Bangladesh and India (ii) is being rapidly destroyed (iii) the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) (iv) tigers are being destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges (v) The Sundarbans (vi) in 2007 (vii) from satellite (viii) 71% of the forested coastline is retreating (ix) An island (x) in 2007

(ii) (i) 500 Bengal Tigers (ii) The Sundarbans forest (iii) in 2007 (iv) is retreating (v) 71% of as much as 200 meters (vi) within 50 years (vii) Degradation (viii) big enough to hold tigers (ix) several hundred (x) Sarah Christie

3. The mangrove forests of the Sundarbans are the only habitat for the Royal Bengal Tigers. But this forest is disappearing fast due to erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges. Thus it poses a question mark over the future of the Royal Bengal Tiger, an endangered species. If this continues, the tiger population in the Sundarbans will be at stake. The Sunderbans is a critical tiger habitat; and big enough to hold several hundred tigers. So we should take steps to save the Sundarbans both for the majestic animal and for the men living around it.

Solution to Model Question-42

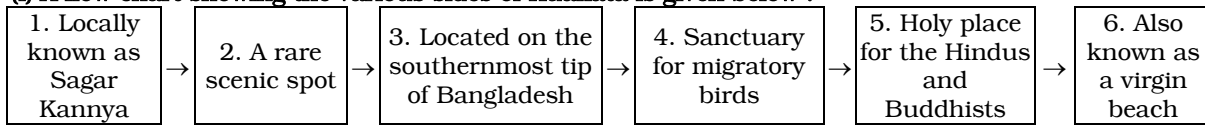
- 1.A.** (a) (iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty (b) (ii) shining (c) (iv) Arakan district (d) (i) thrilling/ gorgeous/ brilliant (e) (i) Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds (f) (iii) Mughals (g) (i) regionally (h) (iv) all the above (i) (iv) vastness (j) (ii) virgin beach and sanctuary for migratory birds (k) (i) very ancient tradition (l) (iv) exceptional (m) (iii) traveller (n) (ii) indigenous (o) (iv) holy (p) (ii) Thousands (q) (ii) point out (r) (ii) ply (s) (i) slant (t) (iii) fresh beach (u) (iv) both i and iii (v) (iii) distinctive (w) (i) native culture (x) (i) dynamic (y) (ii) it is a shelter for migratory birds (z) (iv) Kuakata (aa) (i) 30 and 6 (bb) (ii) 320 (cc) (ii) drive out (dd) (iii) perfect

- B.** (a) The name 'Kuakata' comes from 'Kua'- a well dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers in search of collecting drinking water, who landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals.
- (b) The expression means that Kuakata is an exquisitely beautiful place with the combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky, the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest. All these things make Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.
- (c) Watching the sunrise and the sunset from the beach along with the picturesque natural beauty of Kuakata makes it an attractive tourist spot.
- (d) One would visit Kuakata for enjoying its excellent natural scenic beauty, watching both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach, watching the surfing waves in the sea and bathing in the sea water.
- (e) Kuakata upholds an ancient tradition by giving light to the indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred old Buddhist temples.
- (f) An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forests make Kuakata a rare scenic spot and attracts the tourists.
- (g) Kuakata is called a virgin beach because it is yet to be explored and used by the tourists to enjoy its various scenic sights including the sunrise and sunset from the same place.
- (h) The Hindus and Buddhists came to Kuakata to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.
- (i) Kuakata is one of the unique spots from where a visitor can watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. It makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches.
- (j) Kuakata is located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh in Latachaplī union under Kalapara police station of Patuakhali district.

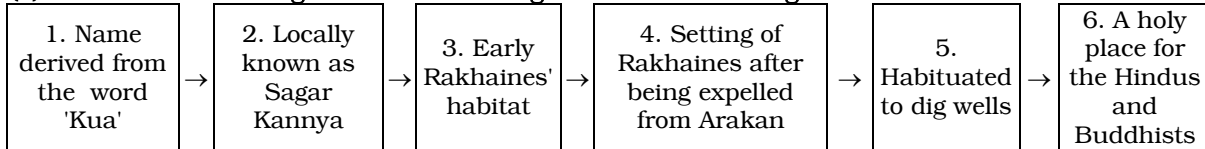


- (k) The most unique feature of Kuakata beach is watching both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach.
- (l) The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of Kuakata. It is also the holy land for the Hindus and the Buddhists. During the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima, thousands of devotees come here, take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.
- (m) Of course, I would like to visit Kuakata. While in Kuakata, I would like to do the following three things :
- watch the sunrise and the sunset from the beach
 - to bathe in the sea water
 - to watch surfing waves in the sea
- (n) Kuakata is the daughter of the sea. It is a rare scenic spot and is in the Patuakhali district. It is 320 km far from Dhaka.
- (o) The Rakhaines were expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. To dig wells for fresh water supply had become a tradition to them.
- (p) Kuakata is the holy land for both the Hindus and Buddhists. Every year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima.
- (q) Kuakata is a place of scenic natural beauty. It has sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal. It is a sanctuary for migratory birds. Fishing boats with colourful sails ply in the Bay of Bengal.

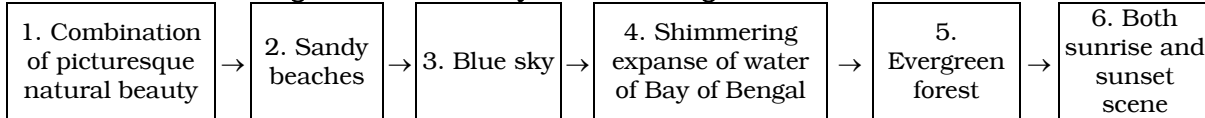
2. (i) A flow chart showing the various sides of Kuakata is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the historical background of Kuakata is given below :



(iii) A flow chart showing the natural beauty of Kuakata is given below :



Or, (i) in the southern Bangladesh (ii) Kuakata (iii) at Kuakata (iv) dug a 'Kua' for water (v) The Rakhaines (vi) in the Mughal era (vii) from Arakan (viii) were expelled (ix) at Kuakata (x) enjoys the scenery

3. Kuakata is a panoramic sea beach and a village on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Located in the Patuakhali district, Kuakata has a wide sandy beach. Kuakata offers a full view of the sunrise and sunset from the same white sandy beach in the water of the Bay of Bengal. Locally known as 'Sagar Kannya' (Daughter of ocean), the long strips of dark, marbled sand stretches for about 30 km. Kuakata is also a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. It is the place of pilgrimage for both Hindu and Buddhist communities. The government and local business owners have made significant developments over the years to attract tourist to its shores.

Solution to Model Question-44

1. A. (a) (ii) Hercules was compelled to (b) (iv) to kill (c) (i) some hard tasks (d) (iv) trick (e) (ii) fruitless (f) (iv) lion (g) (i) commanded (h) (ii) a gigantic creature (i) (ii) undying (j) (ii) ever lasting (k) (iii) monster (l) (i) slay (m) (iii) shoulders (n) (i) king of Gods (o) (i) destroying all the heads (p) (ii) burst (q) (iii) Iolaus (r) (iii) huge rock (s) (i) to gain anything (t) (i) power (u) (iii) endure (v) (ii) hands (w) (iv) enormous (x) (iii) The king was astonished to see Hercules' power (y) (ii) around the world (z) (iv) a weapon (aa) (i) depending on (bb) (iii) destroying (cc) (iv) Pagans (dd) (i) bravery (ee) (ii) immense strength (ff) (ii) it might not come out

B (a) Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. He was a great hero in Greek mythology because of his immense strength.

(b) The 'twelve labours of Hercules' was the difficult task what Hercules was compelled to do by Eurystheus and his cousin.

(c) Eurystheus ordered Hercules to slay the beast (lion) and bring him his skin because the terrible lion was disturbing the valley of Nemea.

(d) At first, Hercules tried to slay the beast with his club and arrows but failed. Then he used his hands and slain the animal on his own, relying entirely on his immense strength.

(e) Hercules had such immense power that he managed to kill the terrible lion with his own hands. Then he brought the dead lion to the king carrying on his shoulders. That sight terrified the king.

(f) Eurystheus, the king of Mycenae, commanded Hercules to do some difficult tasks. The second of them was to slay a monster called Hydra which was ravaging the country of Argos. Hercules burnt all the heads of Hydra and buried the immortal one.

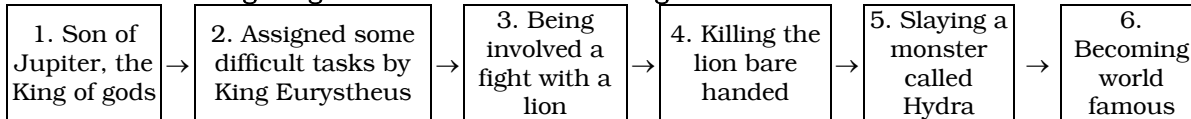
(g) Hydra was a monster and Hercules was ordered to slay it. The Hydra had nine heads and the middle one was said



to be immortal. When Hercules knocked off Hydra's head, two new heads erupted in its place.

- (h) While Hercules knocked off Hydra's head, two new ones erupted in its place.
- (i) Hercules's devoted servant Iolaus helped him in burning all the heads of the Hydra. Hercules decided to bury the ninth head of Hydra under a huge rock.
- (j) Hercules triumphed everytime completing many impossible tasks given by Eurystheus. That brought Hercules a recognition as a hero possessing immense strength throughout the world.
- (k) In his first labour, Hercules killed a terrible lion. After failing to kill it with weapons, he killed it with his hands.
- (l) In his first labour, Hercules did not take any other's help. But in his second task his devoted servant Iolaus helped him to burn the heads of Hydra. That was the difference between his two 'labours'.
- (m) Hercules had strength and courage that made him succeed.
- (n) Hercules could not burn Hydra's ninth head as it was immortal, so he buried it so that it could not make harm any more.
- (o) Hercules had extraordinary strength, courage and determination to succeed in a heroic mission. So he should be called a hero.
- (p) Hercules beat the Hydra by burning all the eight heads except the middle and immortal one which he buried under a huge rock.
- (q) Hercules acquired the reputation of a hero of immense strength through out the world by dint of his great strength and with the help and advice of his beloved servant Iolaus.
- (r) Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Being the son of a god of Greek mythology, he was so strong.
- (s) At first, Hercules tried to kill the lion with his club and arrows but failed. Then he decided to use his hands and succeeded to kill the animal relying entirely on his own immense strength.
- (t) "The twelve labours of Hercules" are the difficult tasks which were imposed on Hercules by Eurystheus, the king of Mycenae and his cousin.
- (u) King Eurystheus ordered Hercules to do so impossible tasks to save his kingdom from some mighty and terrible beasts which were destroying his kingdom.
- (v) Whenever Hercules cut a head of Hydra, two new ones erupted in its place. So he stopped cutting Hydra's heads.

2. A flow chart showing the glorified works of Hercules is given below :



- Or,** (i) Mycenae (ii) making Hercules undergo some difficult tasks (iii) Hercules (iv) mythic period (v) in the valley of Nemea (vi) disturbing people (vii) to Mycenae (viii) returned carrying the dead lion (ix) He (x) acquiring the reputation of a hero
- 3.** Hercules was the son of the King of gods, Jupiter. King of Mycenae, Eurystheus gave him some tough tasks, which are known as 'twelve labours of Hercules'. He at first fought with a terrible lion. The lion was disturbing the peaceful life of the people. He tried to kill it barehanded. His next task was to kill a monster called Hydra. He succeeded to do it. He had gained name and fame as a hero throughout the world.

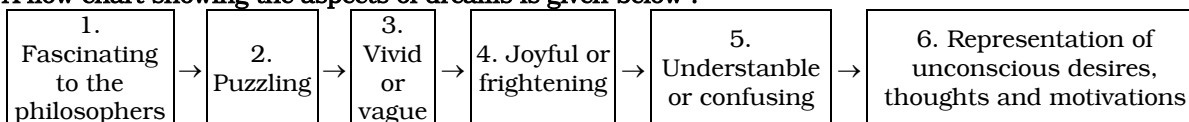
Solution to Model Question-45

- 1.A.** (a) (ii) delight (b) (i) bad dream (c) (ii) Sigmund Freud (d) (ii) fruitless (e) (i) dreams refresh the mind (f) (ii) practical (g) (iii) study (h) (i) perplexing (i) (iv) opinion (j) (i) exceptionally (k) (iii) colourful (l) (ii) unclear (m) (i) necessary (n) (ii) notable (o) (i) viewpoint (p) (iii) depiction (q) (ii) insensible (r) (i) expectation (s) (ii) to clarify (t) (i) mental process of understanding (u) (i) confusion (v) (iv) perform (w) (i) decision (x) (ii) psychotherapy (y) (i) offensive (z) (i) thinking deeply about the subject of dream (aa) (ii) fundamental (bb) (ii) what we experience during sleep (cc) (i) recent (dd) (i) outlook (ee) (iii) to define dream and its purposes (ff) (iv) anger management (gg) (iii) unearth (hh) (iii) Scientists have been researching dreams for thousands of years
- B.** (a) A dream is a series of images, events and feelings that happen in our mind while we are in sleep. Dream can be vivid or vague. Sometimes it is joyful and sometimes frightening.
- (b) We dream for our mental, emotional and physical well-being. Though some researchers think that dreams serve no real purpose.
- (c) According to some researchers, dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.
- (d) A dream is unreal. It is a state of mind or a situation in which things do not seem real or part of normal life.
- (e) A person who dreams is a dreamer. No, I do not like a dreamer. Because a dreamer has ideas or plans that are not practical or realistic. He does not pay attention to what is happening around him. Moreover, he does not always remember his dreams.
- (f) The philosophers have been fascinated by dreams for thousands of years. The recent progress regarding dreams is that dreams have been subjected to empirical research and scientific study.
- (g) Sigmund Freud is the writer of "The Interpretation of Dreams". In this book he wrote that dreams are '..... disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes'.
- (h) Freud's theory had a great contribution to the popularity of dream interpretation. Many theorists followed his paths and they came up with their own ideas about dreams.
- (i) The theory of the given example is that dreams are the result of our brains trying to interpret external stimuli during sleep.



- (j) The theory of dreams that says 'dreams are not meaningless' describes the dreams as a subjective interpretation of signals generated by the brain during sleep. During dreams the cognitive elements in our brain produce new ideas.
- (k) According to some researchers' suggestion, there is no real purpose of dream. But the other researchers believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.
- (l) Yes, I think there is a relation between dream and action. People dream first and then they take action according to their dream to fulfill their dream.
- (m) A theory uses a computer metaphor to account for dreams because according to this theory, dreams serve to 'clean up' clutter from the mind, much like clean-up operation in a computer, refreshing the mind to prepare for the next day.
- (n) When dreams function as a form of psychotherapy, a dreamer can be able to make connection between different thoughts and emotions in a safe environment.
- (o) According to the passage dream is what we experience during sleep.
- (p) I suggest the mental and physical states that a person undergoes when he or she is not sleeping may be essential cause of dream and I don't think dreams have any real purpose.
- (q) Sleep is more important than dream because dream does not determine our health but sleep does.
- (r) Some researchers are of the opinion that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.
- (s) Yes, I agree because a dream is unreal. A dream is a state of mind or a situation in which things do not seem real or part of normal life.
- (t) The expression means that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness.
- (u) Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years because without dreams they would not have succeeded. The recent progress regarding dreams is that dreams have been subjected to empirical research and scientific study.
- (v) Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivation. As such his theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation.
- (w) A dream is a series of images, events and feelings that happen in our mind when we are asleep. Dream can be vivid or vague or joyful or frightening. But a nightmare is a dream which is extremely bad and causes anxiety and fear in our mind.
- (x) I think, science has not been successful yet in interpreting dreams. According to some researchers, dreams serve no real purpose while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being. But they didn't discover the real purpose of it.
- (y) The prominent dream theories say that 'dreams are not meaningless' rather describes the dreams as a subjective interpretation of signals generated by the brain during sleep. During dreams the cognitive elements in our brain produce new ideas.

2. A flow chart showing the aspects of dreams is given below :



Or, (i) fascinating philosophers (ii) recently (iii) in a dream (iv) having experience (v) while many theories being proposed (vi) Science (vii) remaining unravelled exact function of sleep (viii) Sigmund Freud (ix) in the last century (x) in a safe environment

3. Dreams have been making an attractive atmosphere to philosophers for hundreds and thousands of years. It is also a subject of pragmatic and scientific research nowadays. While sleeping, a dream can picture skilled emotions that can be cheerful or fearful, perplexing or understandable. But experts have not been able to understand the aim explicitly and science is trying to disclose it. Many researchers think that dreams have no practical goal but others believe that dreaming is essential for psychological or physical well-being.

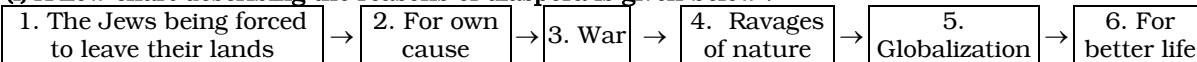
Solution to Model Question-48

- 1.A.** (a) (ii) compel (b) (ii) noticeable (c) (iv) interest (d) (iv) invite (e) (iii) twentieth century (f) (iv) reside (g) (iv) people as a collective group and/ or a community (h) (i) birthplace (i) (iii) ten years (j) (iii) The Jewish people (k) (iii) Centra Europe (l) (ii) extensive (m) (iii) a reason of anxiety (n) (i) massive diasporas (o) (ii) ruinations (p) (ii) primeval (q) (i) connecting different cultures and economic systems of the world (r) (iv) current (s) (iv) people leave their own countries and settle in other parts of the world (t) (i) neighbourhood (u) (iii) characteristics (v) (iii) they were compelled to leave their lands in ancient times to settle elsewhere (w) (iii) a great amount (x) (iii) dilemma (y) (vi) exit (z) (iv) settlers (aa) (iii) Indian Sub-continent (bb) (ii) natural calamities (cc) (i) recent decades (dd) (iii) Palestine (ee) (iv) there have been many diasporas in Africa (ff) (ii) two (gg) (i) natural calamities (hh) (iii) to explain different aspects of diaspora (ii) (iii) purpose (jj) (ii) great (kk) (iv) The cause is compulsion (ll) (iii) a noteworthy (mm) (i) learner
- B.** (a) The people who leave their homeland and settle in other parts of the world are called diaspora.
 (b) Sometimes people are forced to leave their own country and sometimes they leave willingly.
 (c) Yes, I think that there have been massive diasporas in Africa and it was happened because of war or because of the ravages of nature.

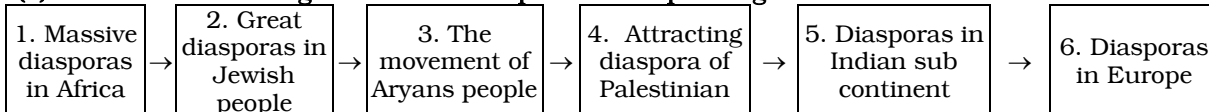


- (d) The Jewish people left their homeland because they were forced to do so.
- (e) The plight of Palestinians of twentieth century has become a great concern for world leaders. So, the twentieth century Palestinian diasporas draw the attention of the world leaders.
- (f) The Aryans lived in Central Europe. They moved to the Indian sub-continent as a noteworthy diaspora thousands of years ago.
- (g) The plight of the Palestinians attracted the attention and was a cause of concern for world leaders in the 20th century.
- (h) Diaspora is attracting so much attention throughout the world because of globalization.
- (i) The reasons of massive diaspora in Africa over the centuries are either because of war or of the ravages of nature.
- (j) The term 'Diaspora' refers to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world.
- (k) A group of people would want to leave their country as they were forced to do so. Sometimes they left their homeland willingly. Sometimes, it is also caused by the ravages of nature.
- (l) The scholars have seen many diasporas in recent decades.
- (m) The Jewish people left their lands in ancient times.
- (n) The reason for the Aryans' diaspora is unclear to all.
- (o) The great diaspora of history is that of the Jewish people. They were forced to leave their land in ancient times.
- (p) Thousands of years ago, the Aryans moved to the Indian sub-continent.
- (q) The plight of the Palestinians has been a cause of concern for world leaders.
- (r) Globalization has many things to do with diasporas. It gears up diasporas. Diaspora in one country helps make bridge between two nations. People dream to be diasporas only for globalization process.
- (s) In the last few decades 'Diaspora' became the subject of study for the scholars.
- (t) The scholars have been studying about the diasporas with great interest so that they can find out more information about the reasons of diasporas.
- (u) The Jewish diaspora, the Aryan diaspora, the Palestinian diaspora and the massive diaspora in Africa are the main diasporas of the past.
- (v) All diasporas are not voluntary. Sometimes the diasporas are forced to leave their homelands.
- (w) Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among people, companies and government of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.
- (x) The movement of the Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent, the Palestinian diaspora and the massive diasporas in Africa are some major diasporas.
- (y) The scholars are studying about diaspora with great interest. They are trying to find out the various aspects of diaspora.
- (z) Thousands of years ago, the Aryans shifted from Central Europe to Indian Sub-continent. In fact the reason of their shifting is still unclear.
- (aa) Diaspora comes to limelight with the Palestinian diaspora. This diaspora has attracted a lot of attention.
- (bb) The Palestinian diaspora and the plight of the Palestinians made the world leaders worried.

2. (i) A flow chart describing the reasons of diaspora is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the different diasporas in the past is given below :



- Or, (i) Diaspora (ii) different periods of world history (iii) in all its parts (iv) Scholars (v) in recent decades (vi) The Jewish people (vii) being forced to leave (viii) to the Indian sub continent (ix) The Palestinian diaspora (x) attracted a lot of attention
3. The term 'diaspora' denotes people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world. They did it being forced to do so or willingly. Though the scholars have been studying diasporas in recent times, the world has seen diasporas from ancient times. The Jewish people were forced to leave their lands. The Aryans moved from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent. The diaspora of Palestinians in the twentieth century attracted a lot of attention for world leaders because of the plight of the Palestinians. In Africa, there have been massive diasporas because of war or the ravages of nature.

Solution to Model Question-49

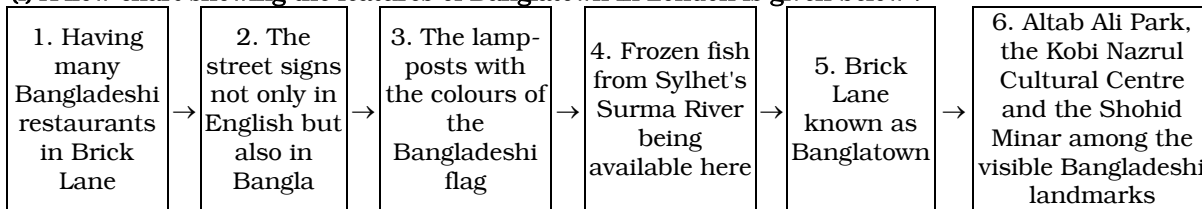
- 1.A.(a) (iv) overseas (b) (ii) London (c) (i) mark (d) (i) importance of Bangla (e) (i) truly (f) (iii) very (g) (iv) focusing (h) (ii) a British but Bangladeshi by birth (i) (iii) film (j) (iv) Brick Lane (k) (ii) midday meal (l) (iv) green and red (m) (iii) The street signs (n) (iv) green and red (o) (iii) Bangladesh Biman (p) (ii) British Bangladeshis (q) (i) frozen fish (r) (iii) emblem (s) (ii) The major state-owned commercial bank of Bangladesh (t) (iv) publicise (u) (i) alive (v) (ii) gossip (w) (iv) 2001 (x) (i) loose (y) (iii) personality (z) (i) drive (aa) (iii) decoration (bb) (i) bad name (cc) (iv) mercantile (dd) (iii) Sonali Bank (ee) (i) besides
- B. (a) The people who are of Bangladeshi origin but now are living in London are called British Bangladeshi.
 (b) Monica Ali is the writer of the famous novel 'Brick Lane'. She depicted the lifestyle of Bangladeshi diaspora in her book.
 (c) The street signs of Banglatown are not written in English but in Bengali. The lamp posts are coloured with green and red- the colours of the Bangladeshi flag. In fact, one can find visual cues of the Bangladeshi, more



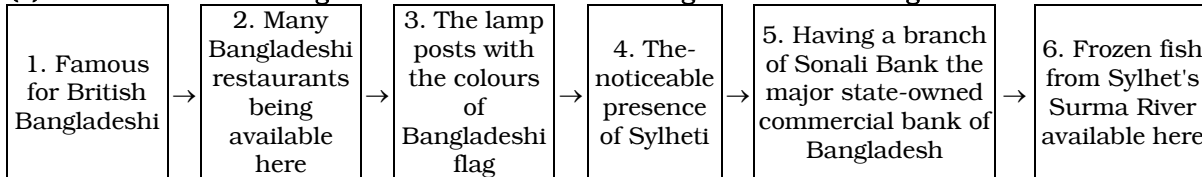
specifically, the Sylheti presence in the area.

- (d) In 2001 the British Bangladeshis tried to gain the official designation of 'Banglatown' for Brick Lane and its surrounding neighbourhoods.
- (e) A number of Bangladeshi landmarks, such as Altab Ali Park, the Kobi Nazrul Cultural Centre and the Shahid Minar Monument are visible in Banglatown.
- (f) Sitting at one of the Bangladeshi restaurants the narrator might see that the street signs are not just in English but also in Bengali. Again, she might notice that the lamp posts are in green and red like the colours of the Bangladeshi flag.
- (g) The British Bangladeshis formed a private airline company named Air Sylhet to allow the Bangladeshis living in London fly between London and Sylhet.
- (h) The narrator watches two elderly men with long, grey beards and dressed in long white tunics, baggy pants and white head caps.
- (i) She also sees a group of teenage girls walking down the street in animated conversation.
- (j) The British Bangladeshis gained the official designation of Banglatown for Brick Lane through a successful bid via the Tower Hamlets in 2001.
- (k) One of the teenage girls is dressed in a black burkah and the others in jeans and long shirts along with bright sequined hijab on their heads.
- (l) Most of the British Bangladeshis live in East London.
- (m) Brick Lane is situated in East London. It is famous for the Bangladeshi diaspora.
- (n) The streets are signed in Bengali. The lamp posts are coloured in green and red like the Bangladeshi flag.
- (o) A tourist can see Bangladeshi restaurants in Brick Lane. The streets of Brick Lane are signed in Bengali. The lamp posts are coloured in green and red. The frozen fish from Sylhet's Surma River are available here. The major state-owned commercial bank of Bangladesh Sonali Bank is seen here.
- (p) 'Banglatown' refers to Brick Lane. The designation was achieved in 2001.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the features of Banglatown in London is given below :



(ii) A flow chart describing Brick lane which reflects Bangladeshi culture is given below :



Or, (i) in Britain (ii) becoming an important part of the Bangladeshi diaspora (iii) in the East London boroughs (iv) living (v) today (vi) visiting Banglatown (vii) Brick Lane (viii) gaining certain notoriety (ix) in Bangladesh and Britain (x) the major state-owned commercial bank of Bangladesh

3. Most of the British Bangladeshi live in Banglatown. It is famous for many reasons. Banglatown is a mini Bangladesh. Here one can see Bangladeshi restaurants, street lamp posts coloured in green and red. They symbolize the colours of the Bangladeshi flag. In Banglatown, the Bangladeshis have formed private airline company. Here one can find the Sonali Bank. There is food store that advertises frozen fish from Sylhet's Surma River. The presence of the Sylhetis is noteworthy here in Banglatown.

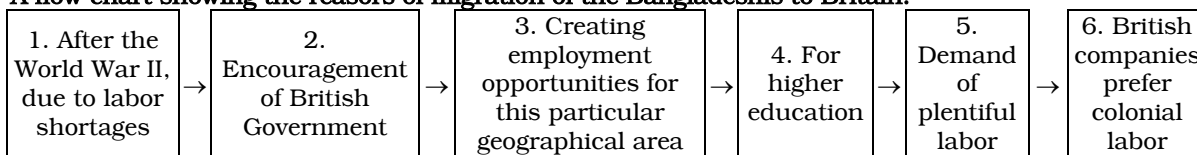
Solution to Model Question-51

- 1.A.** (a) (ii) emigration (b) (iv) born and having grown up in a particular place with particular background and education (c) (i) Oldham (d) (i) migration (e) (ii) proud identity of Bangladesh (f) (i) choosy (g) (iii) both (i) and (ii) (h) (iv) inadequance (i) (iv) cheap and plentiful labor (j) (ii) South Asia (k) (i) maintained a strong connection (l) (iv) assimilate (m) (ii) 1950s (n) (i) a small number of urban upper and middle class Bangladeshis (o) (iii) settled (p) (ii) at first (q) (iii) the third generation of Bangladeshi population (r) (iv) those who had migrated for higher education and later settled there (s) (i) 283,063 (t) (ii) comprise (u) (iii) Muslims (v) (i) in the age of (w) (iii) prolonged (x) (ii) the first generation of Bangladeshi migrants (y) (i) particularly (z) (iii) development (aa) (iv) surprisingly (bb) (iv) 0.5 (cc) (i) mainly (dd) (i) the process of counting people of a country (ee) (iii) having more than one home
- B.** (a) Illiterate and landless people of Sylhet who were employed by the British ship companies were the first generation of Bangladeshis to migrate to the UK.
 (b) After the World War II, the British government decided to draw cheap labor from the former colonies. As Sylhet had already established a strong link with the UK, the landless and illiterate Sylhetis got the opportunity to migrate there.
 (c) A small number of upper urban and middle class Bangladeshis were the second generation of Bangladeshi migrants in Britain.
 (d) They went to Britain for higher education and settled there.



- (e) Bangladeshi migrants in Britain connect to their country by phone, mail, internet and television at this time.
- (f) Migration from Bangladesh to Britain started in 1930s. The illiterate, landless peasantry of Sylhet were the first migrants.
- (g) Sylhetis, based in the UK, gradually spread the network by helping each other to integrate into the new society by providing credit and arranging documents.
- (h) Studies reveal that the second and the third generation Bangladeshis seem to uphold their Muslim identity rather than their identity as Bangladeshis.
- (i) The British Bangladeshis are linked to their countries of origin by phone, mail, internet and television.
- (j) The migrant communities feel a sense of belonging to multiple homes by the virtue of technological advancement and rapid and sustained communication of news.
- (k) The word 'migration' means the movement of large number of people, birds or animals from one place to another.
- (l) A small number of upper urban and middle class Bangladeshis who went to Britain for higher education and settled there, dominated over the first two generation of Bangladeshi migrants to Britain.
- (m) In Britain, Bangladeshi migrants prefer to settle down in greater London, Oldham, Birmingham, Luton and Bradford.
- (n) The word 'census' means the process of counting people of a country. According to the 2001 census, 283,063 Bangladeshis lived in the UK, which is 0.5 percent of the total population.
- (o) According to the passage, the first generation of Bangladeshi migrants is most closely connected to Bangladesh and the third generation feels the least for the country.

2. A flow chart showing the reasons of migration of the Bangladeshis to Britain.



Or, (i) 1930s (ii) British government (iii) after the World War II (iv) Migrants (v) in 1950s (vi) Urban upper and middle class Bangladeshis (vii) migrating (viii) 283,063 (ix) 2001 (x) British economy

3. Bangladeshi people migrated to the United Kingdom for various reasons. During 1930s many Bangladeshis migrated to Britain and most of them are from Sylhet. The people of Sylhet gradually tried to establish a society there. During 1950s the number of Bangladeshi migrants in Britain increased rapidly. The lower class, middle and even upper class people from Bangladesh migrated to Britain for higher education. These Bangladeshi diasporas mainly live in London. Bangladeshis are also found in Oldham, Birmingham, Luton and Bradford. Most of the British Bangladeshis are Muslims.

Solution to Model Question-52

1.A.(a) (iv) violent collision (b) (ii) morality (c) (iii) conflicting (d) (ii) peacefully (e) (i) Uncontrolled antagonism may be harmful (f) (iv) collision (g) (i) identified (h) (iii) instigated by the opposition (i) (iv) goal (j) (i) component (k) (i) We possess a right thinking power (l) (iii) explain (m) (iv) existence (n) (iii) Conflict is an inevitable part of life (o) (iv) all (p) (ii) disastrous (q) (iv) actions and decisions (r) (i) occur (s) (ii) understanding (t) (iii) scope (u) (ii) A situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement (v) (iii) feeling of hatred (w) (i) enmity (x) (ii) a discrepancy (y) (i) to relate (z) (iii) our actions and decisions (aa) (iv) increased by (bb) (iv) adverb (cc) (iii) To inform about conflict (dd) (i) an essential (ee) (iii) friction (ff) (ii) conflicting (gg) (ii) contexts

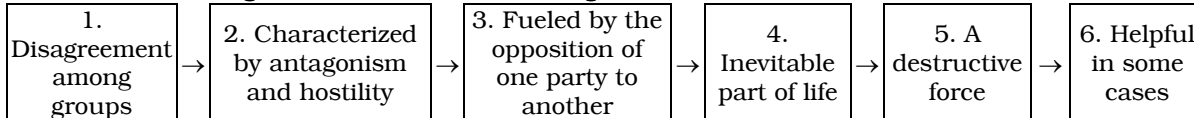
- B. (a) Conflict means disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. Principles, values, beliefs of people cause conflict.
- (b) Conflict is a significant part of our life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. Thus we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios.
- (c) A clash of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. Hence, conflict seems to come naturally.
- (d) Conflict offers us opportunity for learning and understanding our differences.
- (e) We find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios. Thus it influences our actions and decisions.
- (f) Hostility in a conflict is fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party.
- (g) The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values which allow a conflict to arise.
- (h) The simplest way to define conflict is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state.
- (i) Conflict is an inevitable part of life because all of us possess our own opinions, ideas, sets of beliefs, own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think as proper. Thus we find ourselves in conflict.
- (j) The result of conflict is that it influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.
- (k) Conflict comes naturally as the clash of thoughts and ideas is a part of human experience.
- (l) Despite conflicts, we can live unitedly as long as we know how to manage the struggles among ourselves responsibly.
- (m) Yes, there are certain positive impacts of conflict. Through conflict we can come up to meaningful realizations. It gives us an opportunity to learn and understand our differences.
- (n) We often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios which may involve other individuals, groups of people or a struggle within our ourselves. Consequently, our decisions are influenced by conflict in one way or another.
- (o) There are no fixed number of parties for conflict every time. It may involve individuals, groups of people, within



two or more nations or even a struggle within our ourselves.

- (p) Three causes of conflict are :
- (i) competition to grab resources as much as possible
 - (ii) imposing ideologies and beliefs by force
 - (iii) strong effort to grab power
- (q) If conflict is left uncontrolled, it can be destructive. It negatively influences our actions and decisions which is very harmful for our society and living.
- (r) We can live harmoniously despite conflict if we know how to manage struggles among ourselves and sit for dialogue to ease conflict
- (s) I agree that the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of human experience. As a result, conflict comes naturally.
- (t) Yes. There is a positive aspect of conflict. Because despite conflicts, we can live untidily and peacefully as long as we know the way to manage the struggles among ourselves responsibly.

2. A flow chart showing some features of conflict is given below :



3. Conflict is a disagreement between groups or individuals. It is characterized by antagonism and hostility. Conflict is a thing that pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities. It is an inevitable part of life. Hence, we often find ourselves involved in conflict. A clash of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. But it can be destructive if uncontrolled. We need to know how to manage our struggles. It influences our actions and decisions. It gives us opportunity to learn and understand our differences.

Solution to Model Question–55

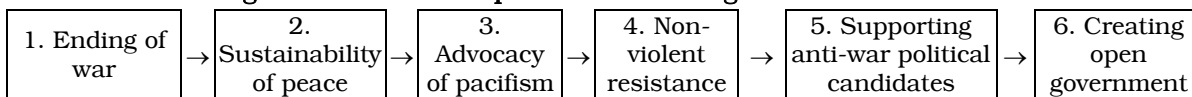
- 1.A.(a) (ii) specific (b) (i) giving support to an idea (c) (iv) Peace movement (d) (i) extension (e) (iii) massive ruin (f) (i) reduce (g) (ii) hostility (h) (iv) statesmanship (i) (ii) peaceful opposition (j) (i) treason (k) (iv) absorb (l) (iv) portable machine gun (m) (iv) social movement (n) (ii) anti-war movement (o) (i) banning of guns (p) (iii) incline (q) (i) justice (r) (iii) government of people (s) (iii) varied (t) (vi) to look for (u) (iii) popular (v) (ii) to ensure peace that can be continued for a long time (w) (iii) that can continue for a long time (x) (ii) engage in (y) (i) discard (z) (iv) to sustain peace (aa) (i) war (bb) (iv) settlement (cc) (iv) all the above (dd) (iii) the act of struggling (ee) (i) the inherent capacity of coming into being (ff) (iv) Movement against all kinds of war and inter human violence (gg) (ii) World peace (hh) (i) Surrounding (ii) (i) the doctrine that all violence is unjustifiable (jj) (i) a public exhibition or declaration of principles etc. (kk) (i) One who loves and wishes to serve mankind (ll) (iii) not equal to
- B. (a) A peace movement is a social movement aiming at achieving ideas such as ending of a particular war or all wars and minimizing inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation. Peace movement is carried on by advocating pacifism, raising non-violent resistance making peace camps, supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns.
- (b) The main characteristics of a peace movement are the sustainability of peace in the world. It is an anti-war movement through diplomacy, law making and democracy etc.
- (c) The peace movement aims at maintaining world peace avoiding all kinds of violence and war among the nations of the world. It tries to achieve its goals through non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts etc.
- (d) Banning of all nuclear, biological and chemical weapons including non-violent movement can play an important role in securing peace to the world people.
- (e) Yes, I think so. Because war creates distrust among the nations of the world by showing military power using dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction.
- (f) A peace movement is a social movement. It is basically an all-encompassing anti-war movement. Its main goal is to achieve world peace.
- (g) The main purpose of peace movement is the sustainability of world peace.
- (h) The belief of peace movement is that human beings should not wage war against each other or engage in violent conflicts over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology.
- (i) The media to attain the goal of peace movement are advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps, supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws.
- (j) The line "military power is not the equivalent of justice" means that under military power people do not get fair treatment. People can not express their views freely. So, there is a scope of justice being denied.
- (k) The developed countries destroy peace by making destructive weapons and by exporting these weapons to the less developed countries of the world.
- (l) Yes, I think so. Because the business of weapons is to create unrest and war among the nations of the world. Moreover, the proliferation of dangerous weapons and technologies lead to biological warfare in the world.
- (m) Peace movement is basically an all-encompassing anti-war movement. It is primarily characterized by a belief that human beings should not engage in war or violent conflicts. It is equal to justice and opposes all sorts of



proliferation of weapons.

- (n) Yes, I think so. Because guns lead to biological war and banning of guns leads to world peace.
- (o) Lexically, philanthropist means a person who helps the poor and the needy by giving money. Actually, a philanthropist is he who renders selfless service to the humanity. In order to uphold universal peace William Allen, a philanthropist, formed the London Peace Society otherwise known as the society for the promotion of Permanent and universal peace in 1816.
- (p) The nuclear non-proliferation treaty opposes the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction including biological warfare.
- (q) Olive Leaf Circles is a peace movement formed in 1840s by a group of around 15 to 20 British women to discuss and promote pacifist ideas.
- (r) The UN aims at achieving the primary objective to maintain universal peace and resolve inter-state conflicts throughout the world.
- (s) In order to achieve peace, advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps, banning guns etc. should be included.
- (t) The tendency of the developed countries is to subdue the less ones in different ways politically, economically, ideologically, militarily so that they can not raise their heads to live a peaceful existence.
- (u) Peace movement is called anti-war movement as it tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons and biological warfare.
- (v) Pacifism is opposite to war and violence. It is the belief that war and violence are always wrong to settle disputes.
- (w) A pacifist is a person who is against war and violence. A pacifist does not believe in war to resolve conflict rather he is a peace loving person and quiet in nature.
- (x) The primary goal of a peace movement is sustainability of peace in the society.
- (y) The peace movement tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons and biological warfare.

2. A flow chart showing the activities of the peace movement is given below.



- Or,** (i) a social movement (ii) minimizing inter-human violence (iii) Advocacy of pacifism, nonviolent resistance, diplomacy (iv) anti-war movement (v) opposing dangerous weapons and mass destructions (vi) First peace movement (vii) in 1815-1816 (viii) New York Peace Society (ix) 1815 (x) maintaining peace
- 3.** A peace movement means a non-violent or anti-war movement. It is a social movement. It aims at fixing peace in the society. A peace movement supports pacifism. It tries to achieve its goals through non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts etc. For this reason, many peace organizations were set up. The New York Peace Society, the Massachusetts Peace Society, the London Peace Society, Olive Leaf Circles etc are some of the organizations. They held regular meetings and produced literature describing the horrors of war. As all want peace and like the principles of non-violence, many organisations like the UN were established afterwards.

Solution to Model Question-56

- 1.A.** (a) (ii) effect (b) (i) supporting pacifism (c) (iv) to come together for a formal meeting (d) (iii) David Low Dodge (e) (i) dreadfulness of war (f) (ii) 1815 (g) (iv) theologian (h) (iii) 1816 (i) (ii) 15 to 20 (j) (iv) William Allen (k) (i) London (l) (iii) humanitarian (m) (ii) industrious (n) (iv) extraordinary (o) (i) develop (p) (iii) panic (q) (iv) settle
- B.** (a) The primary purpose of peace movement is sustainability of peace in the society. The first peace movement appeared in 1815-1816.
- (b) An American theologian named David Low Dodge founded the New York Peace Society in 1815.
 - (c) The London Peace Society was formed in 1816. It was formed by the philanthropist William Allen to promote permanent and universal peace.
 - (d) The main purpose of the United Nation is to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world. An example of the activity of the United Nation is the non-proliferation treaty among the countries all over the world.
 - (e) Some peace movements mentioned in the passage are the New York Peace Society, the Massachusetts Peace Society, the London Peace Society, Olive Leaf Circles etc.
 - (f) There appeared a good many peace movements after the initial peace movement that took place in 1815-1816. The New York Peace society founded by the theologian David Low Dodge in 1815 was the first such movement. Following it the Massachusetts Peace Society came into being. The London Peace Society was formed in 1816 to promote permanent and universal peace. In the 1840s a group of 15 to 20 British women formed 'Olive Leaf Circles' to discuss and promote pacifist ideas.
 - (g) The first International Peace Congress is a convention that was held to uphold peace for the first time. The convention was held in London by the London Peace Society. It was initiated by the American Consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt and the Reverend Aerry Richard.
 - (h) The peace movement tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction and particularly nuclear weapons and biological warfare.
 - (i) The Massachusetts Peace Society became an active organization, holding regular weekly meetings, producing literature and describing the horrors of war and advocating pacifism on Christian grounds.
 - (j) The 'Olive Leaf Circles' was formed in the 1840s by a group of 15 to 20 British women to discuss and promote



pacifist ideas.

(k) David Low Dodge was a theologian. He founded the New York Peace Society in the United States in 1815.

(l) The other name of the London Peace Society is the society for the promotion of permanent and Universal Peace.

(m) The London Peace Society, under the initiative of American consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt and the Reverend Henry Richard convened the first International Peace Congress in London in 1843.

2. (i) 1815 (ii) Massachusetts Peace Society (iii) Society for the promotion of permanent and universal peace (iv) William Allen (v) 1840s (vi) discussion and promotion of pacifist ideas (vii) mid-19th century (viii) 1843 (ix) London (x) maintenance of peace and resolution of inter-state conflicts

3. A peace movement means a non-violent or anti-war movement. It is a social movement. It aims at fixing peace in the society. A peace movement supports pacifism. It tries to achieve its goals through non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts etc. For this reason, many peace organizations were set up. The New York Peace Society, the Massachusetts Peace Society, the London Peace Society, Olive Leaf Circles etc are some of the organizations. They held regular meetings and produced literature describing the horrors of war. As all want peace and like the principles of non-violence, many organisations like the UN were established afterwards.

Solution to Model Question-64

1.A.(a) (ii) conception (b) (ii) praise (c) (iii) express (d) (i) wish for (e) (ii) Romantic (f) (i) describe (g) (iv) particularity (h) (iii) common (i) (ii) limit (j) (iv) extensive (k) (iii) appetite (l) (ii) unknown (m) (ii) neglect (n) (iii) give (o) (iii) factor (p) (ii) John Keats (q) (iv) in 1824 (r) (iii) American (s) (iii) in 1830 (t) (ii) John Keats (u) (iv) delightful (v) (i) embody (w) (ii) John Keats (x) (i) art cannot ignore ugliness (y) (iii) moderately good (z) (ii) viewer (aa) (iv) to limit (bb) (ii) inseparable (cc) (ii) we can appreciate beauty easily but explain it in a difficult way (dd) (ii) attractiveness (ee) (iii) beauty and ugliness

B. (a) Beauty is difficult to define because it has no independent objective identity. It is dependent on our sense perceptions. Another reason of its difficulty is that beauty manifests itself not only by its presence but by its absence as well.

(b) "Truth is a condition of art" means that the context of art must be true because truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful remains true forever.

(c) Beauty is something which is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. We find beauty in pleasurable objects and sights in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers.

(d) People discover beauty in their surroundings such as in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers.

(e) Yes, I think so. Ugliness has also importance in our life because it has as much a place in our life as beauty, or may be more. Moreover, when we are repulsed by ugliness, we desire for beauty and thus beauty manifests itself by its absence.

(f) We can discover beauty in our surroundings such as in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers.

(g) When we are repulsed by ugliness, we desire for beauty and thus it manifests itself by its absence.

(h) Ugliness has as much a place in our life as beauty, or may be more.

(i) By this quote the poet means that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level.

(j) John Keats, Lord Byron and Emily Dickinson are the poets that are mentioned in the passage. The 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' is written by Keats. 'She Walks in Beauty' is written by Lord Byron and 'I died for Beauty' is written by Emily Dickinson.

(k) Yes, I agree with the statement. To seek beauty is very natural to all human beings whether in happiness or sorrows. Those who are happy want beauty and those who are not happy want beauty too. So, the statement is absolutely true.

(l) Beauty manifests itself not only by its presence but by its absence as well.

(m) Poets and artists incorporated both beauty and ugliness into their work. They have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life.

(n) In 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' John Keats says 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'. Keats wants to say that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true.

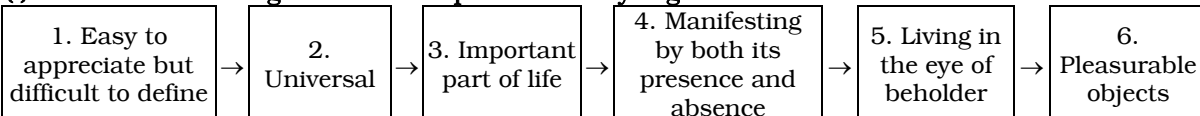
(o) No, art cannot. Art cannot ignore what is not beautiful because it is also an important part of our life. What is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion in art as something that represents some truth about life.

(p) One faces problem to explain beauty because beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define.

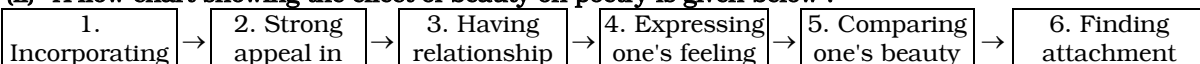
(q) A person can feel the existence of beauty in pleasurable objects and sights in nature and in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers etc.

(r) Beauty and truth are intra-related because truth, even if it is not pleasurable becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly what is beautiful remains true forever.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the various aspects of beauty is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing the effect of beauty on poetry is given below :





beauty to truth

poetry

among beauty, purity and love

towards beautiful persons

with different natural objects

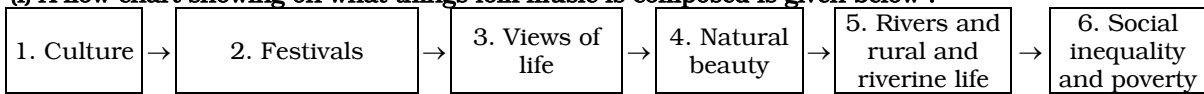
and kinship between beauty and truth

- Or, (i) Beauty (ii) pleasurable objects and sights (iii) Philosophers (iv) Poets and artists (v) represents some truth about life (vi) John Keats (vii) celebrates beauty and truth (viii) 1788-1824 (ix) date of birth and death (x) America
3. This passage gives a clear description of beauty comparing with art, truth, ugliness and other natural aspects. Beauty reminds its existence by its presence as well as absence. Ugliness is totally opposite to beauty. Though ugliness is not desirable both ugliness and beauty are part of our life. Poets and artists compared beauty with truth. Truth may be unpleasant but it becomes beautiful at higher level. John Keats, Lord Byron, Emily Dickinson and other poets emphasized about the relationship and kinship between beauty and truth on their writings.

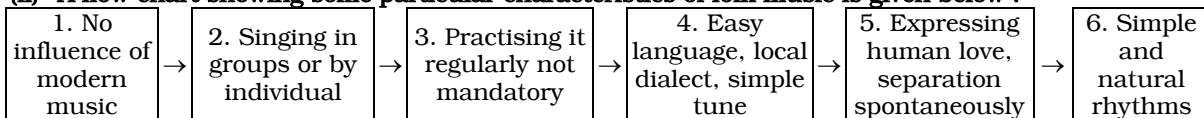
Solution to Model Question-65

- 1.A. (a) (i) latest (b) (ii) tradition (c) (ii) spontaneous (d) (ii) heart (e) (iv) spiritual (f) (iii) subtle (g) (i) inheritance (h) (iii) rural folk (i) (iv) demonstration (j) (ii) non-spiritual (k) (iv) immaterial (l) (iv) area (m) (ii) supernatural (n) (i) send (o) (iii) spoken (p) (ii) joys and sorrows of life (q) (iv) provincial language (r) (i) excite emotion (s) (iv) non-religious (t) (iv) spontaneous (u) (iii) local language
- B. (a) Folk music is the type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community. It is based on their natural style of expression, uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs.
- (b) Folk music reflects the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers, rural and riverine life.
- (c) Mystical songs are one kind of folk song. It is a spiritual song which has been composed of using the metaphors of rivers and boats.
- (d) Bhatiyali music is mainly the music of boatmen and fishermen. It is mostly sung in Mymensingh district along the Bahmaputra river. The lyrics are about boating, fishing and rivers. The lyrics make the Bhatiyali an important genre.
- (e) Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. That's why, Bangladeshi folk music varies from region to region.
- (f) Folk music consists of songs and music of a community that are uninfluenced by any sophisticated music rules or any standard music styles.
- (g) Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Folk songs sung individually include Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi and Marfati, while songs sung in chorus include Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira.
- (h) The culture and the lifestyle of the different tribes have also influenced folk music. Tribes like the Santal, Garo, Hajong, Chakma, Manipuri, Tripuri, Marma etc. have interacted with ethnic Bengali culture and lifestyle over the years. The interaction has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.
- (i) Bangladeshi folk music varies from region to region. The dialects too vary across the different regions. There are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.
- (j) Women only sing Bratagan and Meyeli Git. But both men and women participate in the 'roof-beating' songs that are sung while beating down and firming rooftops.
- (k) Folk music is a music of a community that are uninfluenced by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard music styles.
- (l) Both religious and secular songs are included in Bangladeshi folk music.
- (m) The name of different folk songs are Baul, Jarigan, Bhawaiya, Gambhira, Sari, Bhatiyali etc.
- (n) The main source of folk music is the heart of a community from which it springs based on their natural style of expression.
- (o) Folk music is a combination of folk song, folk dance and folk tune.
- (p) The aspects of folk music that I like are the spontaneous expression in easy language, local dialect and simple tune.
- (q) It is both composed and performed by illiterate and semi-literate people.
- (r) Our folk songs have universal appeal. But these songs are sung in local dialect. I think the reason is of its spontaneity. Moreover folk songs are written and performed by illiterate or semi-literate people who know only their mother tongue.
- (s) Folk song normally expresses the incidents of our day to day life. It describes the sorrows and joys of our private and national life. So it is rightly said that it is an explicit manifestation of the joys and sorrows of daily life.
- (t) There exists a relationship among them. Because folk song is an explicit manifestation of the joys and sorrows of daily life. It contains a strong emotive expression of human love and separation.

2. (i) A flow chart showing on what things folk music is composed is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing some particular characteristics of folk music is given below :





- Or, (i) composition (ii) Folk songs (iii) social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural (iv) composition (v) using the metaphors of rivers and boats (vi) being formed and developed (vii) from region to region (viii) Bhawaiya (ix) origin (x) southwestern part of Bangladesh
3. This passage gives us a clear view on folk music. It is an essential part of Bangladeshi culture. It is ancient and different from modern and classical songs. It is a particular combination of folk songs, dance and tune. It is a spontaneous expression of human love and separation which may be sung in groups or by individuals. The singers of folk songs may be illiterate or semi literate. But they do it from their heart through a very natural way which depends on nature and rural environment.

Solution to Model Question-66

- 1.A. (a) (i) miraculous (b) (iii) spiritual (c) (ii) not literal (d) (iv) style (e) (ii) folk music varies from place to place (f) (i) outlook (g) (iii) difference (h) (iii) metaphor (i) (iii) diversity (j) (ii) manifest (k) (iii) mystical songs (l) (i) flourished (m) (iii) regional language (n) (iv) effect (o) (ii) seven (p) (i) distinctively (q) (ii) to be a part of a particular type (r) (i) to take part in (s) (ii) only (t) (ii) the top covering of a building (u) (i) traditional (v) (iii) songs while repairing roof (w) (iv) northern (x) (i) characteristic (y) (i) individually (z) (iii) colony (aa) (ii) constitute (bb) (iv) Pop (cc) (i) likewise (dd) (i) northern region (ee) (ii) eastern region (ff) (iii) south western region (gg) (i) singing in group (hh) (iv) work together (ii) (iii) area (jj) (iv) local language (kk) (iv) riverine (ll) (iii) Mystical songs (mm) (i) Depending on the environment (nn) (iii) a tribe (oo) (i) riverine
- B. (a) Folk music is formed and developed according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music, therefore, varies from region to region.
- (b) According to the passage, there are three types of folk music in Bangladesh such as the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.
- (c) The culture and the lifestyle of the different tribes have influenced folk music too. Different tribal community have interacted with ethnic Bengali culture and lifestyle over the years. The interaction has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.
- (d) Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Folk songs sung individually are- Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi and Marfati. On the other hand, folk songs sung in chorus are like Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira.
- (e) There are some songs that are sung by the male. The songs sung by both the male and female are roof-beating song. They sung it while beating down and firming rooftops.
- (f) The main themes of Folk Songs are social inequality, poverty, material world and supernatural things.
- (g) Folk musics are composed of the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life.
- (h) Mystical song is one kind of folk song. It is a spiritual song which has been composed of using the metaphors of rivers and boats.
- (i) Bhatiyali is a mystical song. Since Bangladesh is a land of rivers, this song has become an important genre of folk music.
- (j) Yes, I support this statement because we know that folk music depends on natural environment and dialects. Both dialects and environment vary from region to region. Therefore, folk music also varies from region to region.
- (k) The name of some folk songs and their respective regions are, such as- the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.
- (l) There are several tribes such as Santal, Garo, Hajong, Chakma, Manipuri, Tripuri, Marma that have been mentioned in the excerpt.
- (m) Our folk music is enriched due to the interaction of culture and the lifestyle of different tribes.
- (n) Yes I know. Only women compose and sing Bratagan and Meyeli Git.
- (o) Roof-beating songs are songs that are sung by both men and women while beating down and firming rooftops.
- (p) We can differentiate folk music from modern music by their origin, style and listeners, besides their similarities. The first difference between them is the origin. Folk music brings us to the world of peacefully beautiful countryside and benevolent people with the melodiously traditional musical instrument. On the other hand, modern music mentions more various contents like the senses of human, happiness, sadness or upset.
- (q) 'Bhawaiya' is derived from the word 'Bhawaiya' which is subsequently derived from the word 'bao' (breeze). The derivative of the word 'Bhawaiya' is Bhave>Bhao + Iya = Bhawaiya. So the derivative meaning of this word is emotionally charged. According to the famous singer Abbas Uddin, "This song is like the random and pleasant wind blowing from North Bengal and it is named as Bhawaiya."
- (r) Bhatiyali is a form of folk music in West Bengal and Bangladesh. Bhatiyali is a boat song, sung by boatmen while going down streams of the river, as the word Bhatiyali comes from Bhata or downstream.
- (s) There are some varieties of folk music in Bangladesh. They are - the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs. Among these I like boatmen song or Bhatiyali because its passion attracts me very much.
- (t) Mystical songs use the metaphors of rivers and boats.
- (u) Songs like Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira are sung in chorus.
- (v) Bangladeshi culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural life have influenced folk music. Again the culture and lifestyle of the different tribes have also influenced folk music.
- (w) Baul song is the combination of creation, life style, religion, society and human emotions.
- (x) Generally we find roof beating songs in both urban and rural areas while beating down and firming rooftops.
- (y) Folk music is composed of the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life.

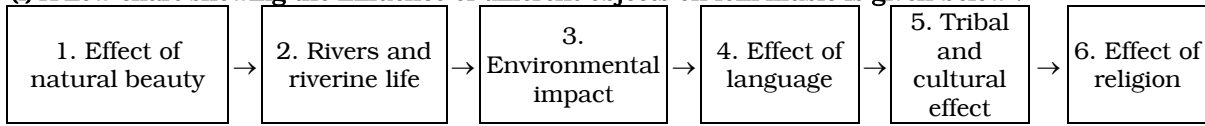


(z) The form and development of folk music depend on the environment.

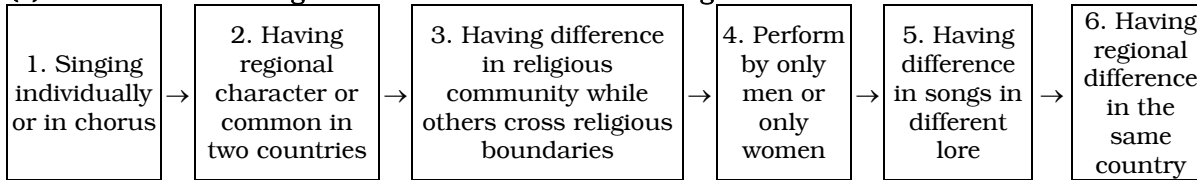
(aa) Folk songs reflect social inequality and poverty.

(bb) Bratagan and Meyeli Git are sung by only women.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the influence of different objects on folk music is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing some differences of folk music is given below :



3. In Bangladesh, folk songs have been composed on the culture, festivals, natural beauty, view of life etc. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Bangladeshi folk music varies from region to region. Thus Bhawaiya, Bhatiyali and Baul songs have enriched our folk culture. The culture and lifestyle of different tribes have also influenced folk music. There are also Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira. Some songs are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal. These songs are enjoyed by people irrespective of religion or gender.

Solution to Model Question–67

1.A.(a) (ii) physical (b) (iii) ingredient (c) (ii) principles of beauty (d) (iv) later (e) (ii) maker of a craftwork remains unknown (f) (ii) maintain (g) (iv) all the above (h) (iii) special (i) (i) an expression of gratitude (j) (iv) tempting (k) (iii) made of burnt clay (l) (iii) terracotta dolls (m) (ii) 20th century (n) (ii) extreme beauty (o) (iv) purchaser (p) (i) strong liking (q) (iv) both (i) and (ii) (r) (iii) to look (s) (iv) remains (t) (ii) the ability to create (u) (iii) fancy (v) (iii) attractive (w) (i) distinct theme (x) (iv) the power of creativity (y) (i) living

B. (a) A craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility function and human values.

(b) By terracotta we mean one kind of hard pottery of brownish-red colour for making small statues, vases, etc.

(c) Yes, we get a particular distinction about craftwork. It is wished by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and everchanging cultural aspiration of the community.

(d) In the early 1940s the terracotta dolls were collected from Dinajpur.

(e) The terracotta dolls reflect community aesthetics in such a manner that the market has not been able to impose its own preferences on them.

(f) Nakshikantha is a kind of quilt made by the village women. During several decades it has its own appeal because of its artistic pattern.

(g) Craftworks are very important for our culture and tradition. Our tradition reflects through the craft items. Craft items are related to the root of our culture.

(h) The makers of nakshikantha are unknown because they put no signature or any details in their work.

(i) The traditional craftworks are kept in the Bangladesh National Museum because they have an aesthetic value. Most of the craft items are declining. But our future generation should know about these. So to preserve these craftworks they are kept in the museum.

(j) The terracotta dolls have an aesthetic value. It reflects strong community aesthetics in such a way that the market has not been able to impose its own preferences on them.

(k) A craftwork is a dynamic object which influences our way of life. It is one kind of art and the artists design it according to his/her/sweet will.

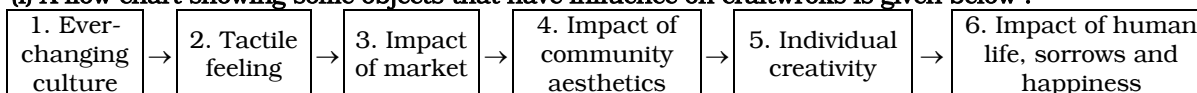
(l) A craftwork is an applied form of art. It is the reflection of beauty of common life. Art is something more abstract. It can be painting or even a poem.

(m) Yes, I get some qualities of craftwork from my reading such as— a craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics. It is distinguished by its maker's desire and also represents a way of life and cultural flavour.

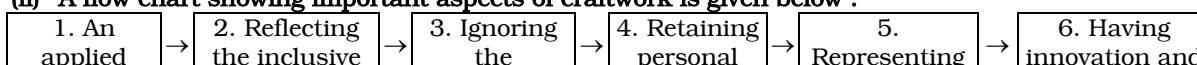
(n) It plays a vital role in the life of the common people. It reflects the maker's desire, artistic ingenuity, creativity, human values which are an important part of the society and culture.

(o) Yes, I support that. For example, if we look at thirty years old 'Nakshikantha', we can find the desire, artistic ingenuity and the presence of the maker in it but we don't know about any information about her/him.

2. (i) A flow chart showing some objects that have influence on craftworks is given below :



(ii) A flow chart showing important aspects of craftwork is given below :





form of art

nature of folk imagination

signature of its maker

touch

artistic ingenuity

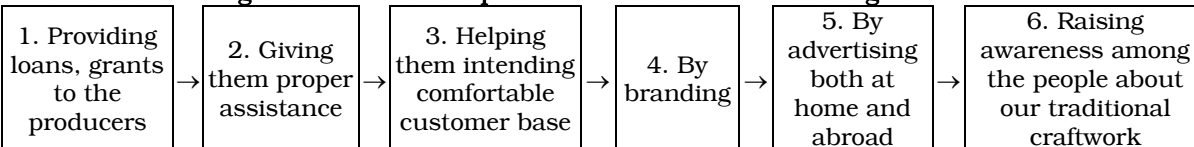
innovative work

- Or, (i) changing tastes and preferences (ii) representation (iii) Craftworks and their production (iv) changes in lifestyle and material conditions (v) A craftwork (vi) as a stable signifier of community values (vii) losing their attraction (viii) due to their cheaper production costs (ix) Disappearing crafts (x) throughout the country and beyond
- (ii) (i) social and cultural product (ii) A craftwork (iii) the interaction of individual creativity and community (iv) being distinguished by its maker's desire (v) market (vi) Dinajpur (vii) Terracotta dolls (viii) early 1940s (ix) being collected (x) from village fairs
3. This passage deals with craft works. A craftwork which has great influence on our culture is one kind of art. It is mainly handmade designed by artists according to his/her sweet will. There are some distinctive qualities of a craftwork. It is a dynamic object-always evolving and always abreast of changing tastes and preferences. It also represents a way of life and cultural flavour. They play a vital role in the life of the ordinary people. So we should preserve our craftworks.

Solution to Model Question-68

- 1.A.(a) (ii) having compactness (b) (i) changes in lifestyle (c) (iii) awaken (d) (iv) motion (e) (i) unfold (f) (i) choice (g) (ii) attributes of a culture (h) (iv) influence (i) (iii) manufacturing (j) (i) beautiful (k) (iii) indicating (l) (iv) fixed (m) (ii) certainty (n) (i) connection (o) (iii) collision (p) (i) arise (q) (iv) genuineness (r) (iii) maintain (s) (i) alliance (t) (ii) founder (u) (iii) discuss (v) (ii) revive (w) (i) attraction (x) (iii) restore (y) (i) unite (z) (iv) delightful (aa) (iv) genuine (bb) (iii) appear (cc) (ii) harden (dd) (i) re-animate (ee) (ii) hard example
- B. (a) A craftwork is familiar as a dynamic object because it is always evolving and always abreast of changing tastes and preferences.
 (b) A craftwork represents a way of life and a cultural flavour.
 (c) Changes in lifestyle and material condition, changes in nature and environment have impact on craftworks.
 (d) Traditionalists contend that the society needs to preserve the authenticity on naturalness of craftworks and their association with domesticity and environment.
 (e) We know that crafts play a vital role in the life of ordinary people and they are an important part of the society and historical culture. That's why we should preserve our traditional craftworks.
 (f) A craftwork is an applied form of art in making products with hands. In other words, a craftwork is the work done by a craftsman.
 (g) Crafts are disappearing because of many problems. Firstly, crafts depend on the authenticity and naturalness of craftwork and the society fails to preserve them. Secondly, motifs, shapes, styles and aesthetic preferences needed for craftwork are badly affected by mechanical production.
 (h) Art and craftwork are different forms. Craftwork is the practical form of art, while art is the application of imagination to express ideas or feelings in painting and drawing.
 (i) Market plays a vital role in promoting crafts both at home and abroad. Craftwork can be branded and marketed throughout the country in order to draw the attention of the consumers. Providing easy loans, grants and other assistance are required to marketise craftwork.
 (j) Yes, I do support it. Mechanically produced craftwork is a big challenge to the handmade craftwork. Because, machine production is cheaper and easily available compared to handmade craftwork. Moreover, craftwork made by machine faces a lot of difficulties.
 (k) Craftworks have faced different problems in the present time. The lack of sponsors, workers, lower investment, use of technology at a higher portion etc. are the present problems of craftworks.
 (l) These problems can be solved by the interference of the government. Government can help by providing grants, loans, assistance and other support to the producers.
 (m) A handmade craftwork represents a way of life and cultural flavour and retains its aesthetic value as well. On the other hand, a machine product always emphasizes on the market demand.
 (n) Yes, I support that because by marketing or advertising it is possible to create attraction of people both home and abroad towards these cultural products. Thus both demand and supply of crafts will increase.
 (o) There are some positive sides of new technological machine. It saves both time and production cost of goods. It can produce goods without any defects.

2. A flow chart showing the solution of the problems that craftworks face is given below :



- Or, (i) dynamic object (ii) craftworks and their production (iii) Handmade craftworks (iv) Two contesting views (v) Traditionalists (vi) certain forms, shapes, styles and aesthetic preferences change little over time (vii) machines (viii) Disappearing crafts (ix) Mechanical and mass production (x) The producers of craftworks
3. A craftwork which represents a way of life and a cultural flavour is always kept up with the changing tastes and material conditions. But mechanical progress reduces the demand for traditional craftwork specially handmade craftworks. That's why some of them are disappeared. But it is our duty to preserve the authenticity and naturalness of these traditional handicrafts. It can be done by providing grants, loans, assistance and other support to the



producers and helping them find a comfortable customer base.

3. Kuakata is a panoramic sea beach and a village on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Located in the Patuakhali district, Kuakata has a wide sandy beach. Kuakata offers a full view of the sunrise and the sunset from the same white sandy beach in the water of the Bay of Bengal. Locally known as 'Sagar Kannya' (Daughter of ocean), the long strips of dark, marbled sand stretches for about 30 km. Kuakata is also a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. It is the place of pilgrimage for both Hindu and Buddhist communities. The government and local business owners have made significant developments over the years to attract tourist to its shores.
4. (a) alarming (b) increased (c) environment (d) greater (e) although (f) afflicted (g) chemical (h) * diseases (i) suffer (j) severely
5. (a) soared (b) gradually (c) victim (d) confined (e) movement (f) synthesiser (g) dishearten (h) relentless (i) provided (j) organization
- 6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	h	j	b	d	i	g	c	e	a

N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.