

ইংরেজি ১ম পত্র

Questions from Seen Passage-1

Q. No. 1. MCQ

Q. No. 2. Answering Questions

1. May Day or..... and better lives. [Unit-3, Lesson-2]
[DB 2022, 2020] ★★★
2. 26 March, our.....in the country. [Unit-3, Lesson-5]
[DB 2023; SB 2023, 2020, 2019; RB 2020; DiB 2020, JB 2019] ★★★
3. 21 February is..... of Bangladesh. [Unit-3, Lesson-3]
[RB 2023, CB 2019] ★★★
4. Bangabandhu's speech..... countless martyrs. [Unit-1, Lesson-3] ★
5. Pahela Boishakh..... the whole nation. [Unit-3, Lesson-6]
[RB 2023] ★★
6. I have not seen..... the Islamic world. [Unit-1, Lesson-4] ★★★
7. In the month..... arrive and how. [Unit-1, Lesson-1] ★★
8. It was the night..... written on them. [Unit-1, Lesson-1] ★★★
9. 21 February is..... and multilingualism. [Unit-3, Lesson-4] ★★
10. In his speech..... in other countries. [Unit-1, Lesson-3] ★★★
11. Bangabandhu Sheikh..... government. [Unit-1, Lesson-2] ★★
12. "Today there are..... can learn English." [Unit-4, Lesson-5]
[CB 2022] ★★★
13. Meherjan lives in.....villages every year. [Unit-5, Lesson-1]
[JB 2023; BB 2022; DiB 2019; CtgB 2019] ★★★
14. Humans can neither..... we clear forests. [Unit-5, Lesson-3]
[DinB 2022; JB 2022] ★★
15. Everyone must play..... to make new ones. [Unit-5, Lesson-5]
[SB 2022] ★★★
16. The Maldives is..... carbon emissions. [Unit-6, Lesson-3]
[DB 2019] ★★★
17. Zainul Abedin..... modern in appearance. [Unit-7, Lesson-1]
18. Culturally rich..... miming in Bangladesh. [Unit-7, Lesson-2] ★★

19. Mother Teresa..... lives on in our mind. [Unit-7, Lesson-5]
[CtgB 2023, MB 2022; RB 2020] ★★★
20. Steven Paul Jobs..... Disney acquired Pixar. [Unit-7, Lesson-6]
21. 'Heritage' is..... beauties of Bangladesh. [Unit-8, Lesson-1]
[MB 2020; JB 2020; CtgB 2020] ★★★
22. Lake Baikal..... is exceptional. [Unit-8, Lesson-4] ★★
23. Pritilata Waddedar..... her lifetime. [Unit-10, Lesson-3]
24. Zahir Raihan..... dream come true. [Unit-10, Lesson-4]
[BB 2019] ★★★
25. In a speech at the..... in 21st century. [Unit-11, Lesson-1]
26. Countries of the.....energy source too. [Unit-11, Lesson-3]
[CtgB 2022] ★★★
27. Eid is the main..... empty and lost. [Unit-12, Lesson-1]
[MB 2023] ★★★
28. Mainul Islam is a qualified..... of their own roots.
[Unit-12, Lesson-2] [CB 2023] ★★★
29. Michael Madhusudan.....Meghnad Badh Kabya. [Unit-12,
Lesson-3] [DiB 2023] ★★
30. The Internet technology..... shared with others.
[Unit-13, Lesson-2] [CB 2020; RB 2019] ★★
31. In the next class Ms Choudhury tells her students.
[Unit-4, Lesson-4] ★★★

For Your Exercise..

MODEL QUESTION 1

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

May Day or International Workers Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world. Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Company and about 6000 workers had joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. Just at this moment some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured. The events of May 1, 1886 is a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

1. **Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**
 - a. **International Workers Day is observed on —**
 - (i) May 10 (ii) May 01
 - (iii) June 26 (iv) July 25
 - b. **The objective of May Day was to establish — workday.**
 - (i) a six-hour (ii) an eight-hour
 - (iii) an eighteen-hour (iv) a seven-hour
 - c. **The workers had been working 14 or even more hours a day since — Revolution.**
 - (i) Green (ii) French
 - (iii) Industrial (iv) European
 - d. **The events of — was a reminder.**
 - (i) May 1, 1886 (ii) May 1, 1868
 - (iii) June 1, 1886 (iv) June 1, 1868
 - e. **The — were working fourteen or even more hours a day.**
 - (i) students (ii) farmers
 - (iii) doctors (iv) workers
 - f. **About — workers joined the rally.**
 - (i) 600 (ii) 6000

(iii) 1600 (iv) 160

g. The rally was addressed by the —.

(i) labourers (ii) political leaders

(iii) labour leaders (iv) public leaders

2. Answer the following questions.

- a. What lesson do you get from the events of 1 st May 1886?
- b. Why is May Day observed today?
- c. How many workers were killed and injured?
- d. What was the demand of the workers?
- e. How long did the working people have to work since industrial revolution?

ANSWER

1. a (ii) May 01; b. (ii) an eight-hour; c. (ii) Industrial; d. (i) May 1, 1886; e. (iv) workers; f. (ii) 6000; g. (iii) labour leaders.
2. a. We get lesson from the events of 1 st May 1886 that workers all over the world should be united for their better working conditions, better pay and better lives.
b. Today May Day is observed to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight hour workday.
c. Many workers were victimized for taking part in the strike. One striker was killed, five or six were wounded and many of the workers were badly injured.
d. Eight hour workday was the demand of the workers.
e. The working people had to work fourteen or even more hours a day since industrial revolution.

MODEL QUESTION 2

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

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

On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952.

On 21 March 1948 Mohammad Ali Zinnah, the then Governor General of Pakistan, at a public meeting in Dhaka declared that Urdu would be the only official language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest in the eastern part of the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to prevent it.

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and they brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar. This enkindled the sparks of independent movement of Bangladesh.

1. **Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**
 - a. **The police opened fire on the students of —.**
 - (i) Dhaka Medical College
 - (ii) Dhaka University
 - (iii) Dhaka Dental College
 - (iv) Dhaka College
 - b. **The declaration about the only state language of Pakistan came on —.**
 - (i) March 26, 1971
 - (ii) February 21, 1952
 - (iii) March 21, 1948
 - (iv) December 16, 1971
 - c. **Mr Zinnah was the —.**
 - (i) President of India
 - (ii) Prime Minister of Pakistan
 - (iii) then President of Bangladesh
 - (iv) then Governor General of Pakistan

- d. The students sacrificed their lives to establish — as a state language in undivided Pakistan.**
 (i) Bangla (ii) English
 (iii) Arabic (iv) Urdu
- e. The students of Dhaka — brought out a peaceful protest procession.**
 (i) Medical College (ii) University
 (iii) Dental College (iv) College
- f. The protest reached its climax in —.**
 (i) 1952 (ii) 1948 (iii) 1971 (iv) 1947
- g. The procession reached near — College.**
 (i) Dhaka Medical (ii) Dhaka Dental
 (iii) Dhaka (iv) Agriculture
- 2. Answer the following questions.**
- What was the result of the language movement?
 - What was the effect of Zinnah's speech?
 - What do you know regarding Mohammad Ali Zinnah?
 - Why did the students sacrifice their lives?
 - Who were killed in the movement?

ANSWER

- (ii) Dhaka University; b. (iii) March 21, 1948; c. (iv) then Governor General of Pakistan; d. (i) Bangla; e. (ii) University; f. (i) 1952; g. (i) Dhaka Medical.
- The language movement enkindled the sparks of independent movement of Bangladesh.
 - When Urdu was declared by Zinnah as the state language of Pakistan our heroic sons came forward, protested and sacrificed their valuable lives.
 - Mohammad Ali Zinnah was the then Governor General of Pakistan. He tried to impose Urdu as a state language of East Pakistan, at present, Bangladesh.
 - The students sacrificed their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952.
 - Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Jabbar and many others were killed in the movement.

MODEL QUESTION 3

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

21 February has been observed as *Shaheed Dibosh* every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The occasion begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the *Shaheed Minar* barefoot in procession, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the Minar. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs.

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.
 - a. Shaheed Dibosh is observed every year all over the country on — .
 - (i) 16 December
 - (ii) 21 November
 - (iii) 26 March
 - (iv) 21 February
 - b. International Mother Language Day is proclaimed by — .
 - (i) UNICEF
 - (ii) UNDP
 - (iii) UNESCO
 - (iv) UNO
 - c. The occasion begins at an early hour of the day with — songs.
 - (i) mourning
 - (ii) melodious
 - (iii) modern
 - (iv) morning
 - d. On this day, people put on — and go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed.

- (i) new dress (ii) new clothes
 (iii) black dress (iv) black badges
- e. **21 st February was proclaimed as The International Mother Language Day on —.**
 (i) November 7, 1998 (ii) November 17, 1999
 (iii) February 17, 1998 (iv) March 25, 1999
- f. **February 21 is observed as — Dibosh.**
 (i) Shaheed (ii) Bijoy
 (iii) Shadhinata (iv) Sromik
- g. **What is the synonym of ‘mourn’?**
 (i) grieve (ii) morning
 (iii) evening (iv) day
2. **Answer the following questions.**
- Why is 21 st February observed?
 - What do people do on this day?
 - Why did the UNESCO proclaim February 21 as the International Mother Language Day?
 - Why is the day celebrated today worldwide?
 - When does the occasion begin?

ANSWER

- a. (iv) 21 February; b. (iii) UNESCO; c. (i) mourning; d. (iv) black badges; e. (ii) November 17, 1999; f. (i) Shaheed; g. (i) grieve.
- a. 21 st February is observed to recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs.
 b. On the day, people wear black badges, go to the Shaheed Minar singing mourning songs and place floral wreaths there.
 c. The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as The International Mother Language Day on 17 November 1999.
 d. Today the day is celebrated worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.
 e. The occasion begins at the early hours of the day.

MODEL QUESTION 4

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

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

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

The country also witness a smartly dressed parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defense Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. The educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

a. Independence Day is the — festival.

- (i) biggest (ii) biggest state
(iii) smallest state (iv) smallest

b. The National Parade Ground is near the —.

- (i) New Market (ii) National Museum

- (iii) National Parliament
(iv) National University
- c. Floral wreaths are placed at Savar on behalf of the nation by —.**
(i) The President (ii) The Prime Minister
(iii) The Ministers and the MPs
(iv) The President and the PM
- d. Exciting boat race is held in the river —.**
(i) Padma (ii) Meghna
(iii) Ganga (iv) Buriganga
- e. Public buildings are illuminated —.**
(i) in the morning (ii) at night
(iii) in the afternoon (iv) in the evening
- f. The National Mausoleum is —.**
(i) on Dhaka University Campus
(ii) at Ramna Park
(iii) at Savar (iv) near Dhaka Medical College
- g. Our biggest state festival is —.**
(i) Victory Day (ii) Shaheed Dibosh
(iii) Pahela Baishakh (iv) Independence Day
- 2. Answer the following questions.**
- What is the biggest festival of the state?
 - How does the day begin?
 - When do the heads of the state place floral wreaths at Savar?
 - What does Bangla Academy hold?
 - How are the public buildings illuminated?

ANSWER

- (ii) biggest state; b. (iii) National Parliament; c. (iv) The President and the PM; d. (iv) Buriganga; e. (iv) in the evening; f. (iii) at Savar; g. (iv) Independence Day.
- Independence Day is the biggest state festival of Bangladesh.
 - The day begins with 31 gunshots.
 - The heads of the state place floral wreaths at Savar early

- in the morning.
- d. Bangla Academy holds cultural functions.
 - e. The public buildings are illuminated with colorful lights in the evening.

MODEL QUESTION 5

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

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

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

The most colourful New Year’s Day festival is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at *Ramna Batamul* organised by *Chhyanata*. The cultural programme begins on time and the renowned artists of the country take part in it. The programme starts with Rabindranath Tagore’s famous song *Esho-he-Boishakh, Esho Esho* Next, the artists sing traditional folk songs, display classical dances with the rhythm of musical instruments.

People also come to join the colourful processions, the biggest carnival of the country, organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. The procession usually displays the traditional practices of *Bangalee* culture. The masks and wreaths worn by the people are so fascinating! Often they symbolise contemporary

worries or happiness in the national life and attract increasing number of foreign tourists every year.

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

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

The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation irrespective of caste and creed.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

a. The most colorful festival of Pahela Boishakh is held in —.

- (i) Dhaka (ii) Rajshahi
(iii) Magura (iv) Khulna

b. The cultural show of Pahela Boishakh starts with the songs of —.

- (i) Kazi Narzrul Islam (ii) Lalon Shah
(iii) Rabindranath Tagore (iv) Hason Raza

c. The first day of — new year is known as Pahela Baishakh.

- (i) English (ii) Arabic
(iii) Bangla (iv) Urdu

d. People join the colorful processions organized by the — students.

- (i) Science (ii) Commerce
(iii) Arts (iv) Fine Arts

e. The cultural function at Ramna Batamul is organized by —.

- (i) Chhyanata (ii) Chhatra League
(iii) Chhatradal (iv) Chhatra Union

f. The day gives inspiration to — to start life with renewed hopes and aspirations.

- (i) students (ii) people
(iii) the teachers (iv) the rich

g. The day is celebrated —.

- (i) democratically (ii) internationally
(iii) dramatically (iv) traditionally

2. Answer the following questions.

- a. What do you mean by Pahela Boishakh?
- b. How do the women adorn themselves?
- c. What does the day inspire people?
- d. What do the men put on?
- e. How is the day observed in Dhaka?

ANSWER

1. a. (i) Dhaka; b. (iii) Rabindranath Tagore; c. (iii) Bangla; d. (iv) Fine Arts; e. (i) Chhyanata; f. (ii) people; g. (iv) traditionally.
2. a. Pahela Boishakh is the first day of Bangla New Year.
b. The women put on white saris with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis ad flowers.
c. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and aspirations.
d. The men put on pajamas and Punjabis.
e. The day is observed in colourful manner in Dhaka.

MODEL QUESTION 6

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

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

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot speak all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language.

You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language —English.

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

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

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

“But where and how can we learn this kind of English, Miss?” asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, “We can learn this communicative English both in and outside the classroom. Side by side with your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you. And during our classroom activities, we’ll see how we can learn this English.”

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

a. We should learn English at present mainly to —.

- (i) jobs (ii) communicate
(iii) status (iv) need

b. We can learn communicative —.

- (i) from school alone (ii) only from radio
(iii) from money sources (iv) get a beautiful building

c. You have the best opportunity to — if you learn English.

- (i) find a good job (ii) buy a computer
(iii) do a good result (iv) get a beautiful building

- d. You can get a good job by learning English and it is good news for millions of our — youths.**
(i) employed (ii) educated
(iii) uneducated (iv) unemployed
- e. Rumi tells the — about what happened to her brother Raihan.**
(i) driver (ii) Headteacher
(iii) classteacher (iv) students
- f. There are lot of jobs where — is essential.**
(i) Bangla (ii) English
(iii) Arabic (iv) Maths
- g. We need a — to communicate with the world.**
(i) common language (ii) English
(iii) transport (iv) speedy transport
- 2. Answer the following questions.**
- Why should we learn a common language?
 - Where can we learn communicative English?
 - What things can help us learn English?
 - What are we learning English at the moment for?
 - How are vast distances shortened?

ANSWER

- a. (ii) communicate; b. (iii) from money sources; c. (i) find a good job; d. (iv) unemployed; e. (i) students; f. (ii) English; g. (i) common language.
- a. We should learn a common language as it is impossible for us to speak all the languages of the world.
b. We can learn communicative English both in and outside the classroom.
c. The text-book, the radio, television, newspapers, computers, magazines and other supplementary materials can greatly help us learn English.
d. We are learning English at the moment mainly for our exams.
e. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport.

MODEL QUESTION 7

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing of the flames reminds Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna consumed gradually all her landed property. It finally claimed her last shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to demolish Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate with Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers that affect its people. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the roaring of rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

a. Meherjan's dreams and happiness are — by the greedy river Jamuna.

- (i) destroyed (ii) boosted

- (iii) flourished (iv) mixed
- b. Bangladesh is a land of —.**
 (i) forests (ii) rivers
 (iii) the poor (iv) mosques
- c. Every year river erosion makes people —.**
 (i) poor (ii) rich
 (iii) homeless (iv) happy
- d. Meherjan lives in a slum — to Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment.**
 (i) belongs (ii) belonging
 (iii) situated (iv) closed
- e. Due to river erosion in Bangladesh, each year about — people become homeless.**
 (i) one lakh (ii) one thousand
 (iii) one million (iv) ten thousand
- f. Meherjan looks aged because of —.**
 (i) maltreatment (ii) deprivation
 (iii) her age (iv) illness
- g. People — near the river banks are the victims of river erosion.**
 (i) living (ii) live
 (iii) stay (iv) migrating
- 2. Answer the following questions.**
- Where does Meherjan live?
 - What is river erosion?
 - What things did Meherjan have not long ago?
 - What makes her homeless?
 - How many people become homeless annually due to river erosion?

ANSWER

- a. (i) destroyed; b. (ii) rivers; c. (iii) homeless; d. (ii) belonging; e. (i) one lakh; f. (ii) deprivation; g. (i) living.
- a. Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment.

- b. River erosion means the destruction of the river banks due to the velocity of the waves of the river water or water current.
- c. Meherjan had a family, cultivable land and cattle not long ago.
- d. The erosion of the Jamuna makes her homeless.
- e. At least one lakh people become homeless every year in Bangladesh due to river erosion.

MODEL QUESTION 8

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

In the next class Ms Choudhury tells her students the story of Lipi. In brief the story is like this:

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl, had been in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children---three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's houses. The parents, particularly the mother, found it real difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. So long her mother stood by her, though secretly. But when her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became a little upset. Tara Mia was a widower---illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

Lipi first talked with her classmates and then with the Headteacher, who was very sympathetic to her. He called a meeting of the teachers and students of the school. Also the school managing committee members, some respectable persons of the village, Lipi's and Tara Mia's fathers attended the meeting. The Headteacher explained in detail the serious consequences that would follow Lipi's marriage. She would be having children

from her very early age --15 or 16. It would create constant health hazards to her. Her education would stop. And on top of all, her marriage against her will might shatter her future dream.

At one stage, Tara Mia's father stood up and tried to argue, "You are all making mistakes. Lipi would be very happy if she got married with Tara Mia. She would have everything---money, clothes, home and status in the society. Why are you trying to deprive her of this opportunity?"

But no, the big majority, who attended the meeting, supported the Headteacher.

Lipi's marriage was called off. She is now studying at Carmichael College, Rangpur.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

a. Lipi and his sisters are — in number.

- (i) three (ii) four
(iii) five (iv) six

b. Lipi wanted to pursue her education. Here 'pursue' means —.

- (i) discontinue (ii) stop
(iii) cut off (iv) prosecute

c. Her father arranged her marriage with the son of a —.

- (i) teacher (ii) farmer
(iii) driver (iv) fisherman

d. Tara Mia was a widower. Here widower means a man —.

- (i) who has recently married
(ii) whose wife had died and married again
(iii) who has two wives
(iv) whose wife has died and not married again

e. Father of Lipi is was a —.

- (i) day labourer (ii) shopkeeper
(iii) photographer (iv) painter

f. The story of Lipi is told by —.

- (i) Tara Mia (ii) Father of Lipi
(iii) Headteacher (iv) Ms Choudhury

- g. Lipi's mother was — to marry Lipi off.**
(i) willing (ii) unwilling
(iii) happy (iv) crazy
- 2. Answer the following questions.**
- Who was Tara Mia?
 - What is Lipi's father?
 - Who played role to stop Lipi's marriage?
 - Why was not Lipi ready to marry?
 - How many brothers and sisters does Lipi have?

ANSWER

- a. (i) three; b. (iv) prosecute; c. (ii) farmer; d. (iv) whose wife has died and not married again; e. (i) day labourer; f. (iv) Ms Choudhury; g. (ii) unwilling.
- a. Tara Mia was the only son of a farmer. He was a widower and illiterate but well off.
b. Lipi's father is a day labourer.
c. Lipi's Headteacher played role to stop her marriage.
d. Lipi was not ready to marry as she wanted to pursue her studies.
e. Lipi has two brothers and two sisters.

Questions from Seen Passage -2

Q. No. 3. Gap filling without clues

- May Day or..... and better lives. [Unit-3, Lesson-2]
[JB 2022, SB 2022] ★★★
- 21 February is..... of Bangladesh. [Unit-3, Lesson-3]
[CB 2023, RB 2020] ★★★
- Bangabandhu Sheikh..... government. [Unit-1, Lesson-2]
- Bangabandhu's speech..... countless martyrs.
[Unit-1, Lesson-3] ★★★
- Lipi, a.....in class nine. [Unit-4, Lesson-4]
[DB 2023, JB 2023] ★★★
- I have not seen..... the Islamic world. [Unit-1, Lesson-4]
- In the month..... arrive and how. [Unit-1, Lesson-1]

8. It was the night..... written on them. [Unit-1, Lesson-1]
9. 21 February is..... and multilingualism. [Unit-3, Lesson-4]
10. 26 March, our.....in the country. [Unit-3, Lesson-5]
[CtgB 2023, 2019, DiB 2019] ★★★
11. Pahela Boishakh..... the whole nation. [Unit-3, Lesson-6]
12. "Today there are..... can learn English." [Unit-4, Lesson-5]
[MB 2022, DiB 2022, CB 2022] ★★★
13. Meherjan lives in.....villages every year.
 [Unit-5, Lesson-1] ★★★
14. Humans can neither..... we clear forests. [Unit-5, Lesson-3]
[DiB 2023, JB 2019] ★★★
15. Everyone must play..... to make new ones.
 [Unit-5, Lesson-5] ★★★
16. The Maldives is..... carbon emissions. [Unit-6, Lesson-3]
17. Zainul Abedin..... modern in appearance.
 [Unit-7, Lesson-1] ★★★
18. Culturally rich..... miming in Bangladesh. [Unit-7, Lesson-2]
19. Mother Teresa..... lives on in our mind. [Unit-7, Lesson-5]
[BB 2019] ★★★
20. Steven Paul Jobs..... Disney acquired Pixar.
 [Unit-7, Lesson-6] ★★★
21. "Heritage' is..... beauties of Bangladesh. [Unit-8, Lesson-1]
22. Lake Baikal..... is exceptional. [Unit-8, Lesson-4]
23. Pritilata Waddedar..... her lifetime. [Unit-10, Lesson-3]
[BB 2023] ★★★
24. Zahir Raihan..... dream come true. [Unit-10, Lesson-4]
25. In a speech at the..... in 21st century. [Unit-11, Lesson-1]
26. Countries of the.....energy source too. [Unit-11, Lesson-3]
[RB 2022] ★★★
27. Eid is the main..... empty and lost. [Unit-12, Lesson-1]
28. Mainul Islam is a qualified..... of their own roots. [Unit-12, Lesson-2]
[JB 2020] ★★★
29. Michael Madhusudan.....Meghnad Badh Kabya. [Unit-12, Lesson-3]
 ★★★
30. Fish population..... is in. [Unit-5, Lesson-4] **[BB 2022, DB 2020, MB 2020, CB 2020, CtgB 2020, SB 2020] ★★★**

For Your Exercise

May Day or..... and better lives. [Unit-3, Lesson-2]

Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

- i. May Day (a)___ observed to (b)___ the historical sacrifices (c)___ the workers. On this day the (d)___ from all start a (e)___ processions, meetings and (f)___ for economic (g)___. The workers should (h)___ a pledge to (i)___ the country (j)___.
- ii. On the 1 st May 1886, the capitalist (a)___ and their agents (b)___ fire on the (c)___ of workers. Hundreds of (d)___ were injured and (e)___ was killed (f)___. The (g)___ of the day is (h)___ great in the (i)___ of the workers of the (j)___.

ANSWER

- i. (a) is; (b) commemorate; (c) of; (d) workers; (e) hold; (f) demand; (g) justice; (h) take; (i) make; (j) prosperous.
- ii. (a) government; (b) opened; (c) procession; (d) workers; (e) one; (f) instantly; (g) significance; (h) very; (i) lives; (j) whole.

21 February is..... of Bangladesh. [Unit-3, Lesson-3]

Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

- i. Mr Zinnah (a)___ that (b)___ would be the (c)___ state language of (d)___. The (e)___ was not (f)___ at all. Today (g)___ Mother Language Day is (h)___ all over the (i)___. The day is a (j)___ holiday.
- ii. Mother tongue is very (a)___ and the people (b)___ their ideas, (c)___, feelings, emotions and (d)___ clearly through it. The (e)___ ruler of Pakistan tried to (f)___ Urdu as mother tongue (g)___ us instead of (h)___. But the people of our country raised their strong (i)___ against this (j)___ decision.

ANSWER

- i. (a) declared; (b) Urdu; (c) only; (d) Pakistan; (e) declaration; (f) supported; (g) International; (h) observed; (i) world; (j) national.

ii.(a) important; (b) express; (c) thoughts; (d) minds; (e) then; (f) impose; (g) supported; (h) Bangla; (i) voice; (j) unlawful.

21 February is..... and multilingualism. [Unit-3, Lesson-4]

Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

i. February 21 is (a)___ observed worldwide. UNESCO (b)___ the day as the (c)___ Mother Language Day. The day (d)___ thus assumed new (e)___. The (f)___ of the (g)___ sons of the (h)___ have received now a (i)___ and new (j)___.

ii. In the past, February 21 (a)___ mere a (b)___ event. Now the day is (c)___ internationally and people go to the Shaheed (d)___ and place floral (e)___ there. Many (f)___ visit the (g)___ of the martyrs and (h)___ for them. Bangladesh has (i)___ the place of honour to the (j)___ stage.

ANSWER

i.(a) now; (b) proclaimed; (c) International; (d) has; (e) dimension; (f) sacrifices; (g) heroic; (h) soil; (i) glorious; (j) recognition.

ii.(a) was; (b) national; (c) observed; (d) Minar; (e) wreaths; (f) people; (g) graves; (h) pray; (i) earned; (j) world.

26 March, our.....in the country. [Unit-3, Lesson-5]

Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

i. 26 th March, our (a)___ Day, is the (b)___ state (c)___. Every (d)___ the day is celebrated (e)___ great enthusiasm and (f)___. The day begins with (g)___. A smartly dressed (h)___ at the National Parade Ground is (i)___ by the (j)___.

ii. Independence Day is (a)___ every year in a (b)___ Manner. People from all (c)___ of life (d)___ at savor to (e)___ homage (f)___ the martyrs. Bangla (g)___ holds (h)___ functions. (i)___ displays are (j)___ in Bangabandhu Stadium.

ANSWER

i.(a) Independence; (b) befitting; (c) festival; (d) year; (e) with; (f) fervour; (g) gunshots; (h) parade; (i) witnessed; (j) country.

ii.(a) celebrated; (b) befitting; (c) walks; (d) gather; (e) pay; (f) to; (g) Academy; (h) cultural; (i) Various; (j) organized.

Pahela Boishakh..... the whole nation. [Unit-3, Lesson-6]

Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

i. Pahela Boishakh is (a)___ to mark the (b)___ of the 1 st day of Bangla (c)___ year. The day is (d)___ with traditional (e)___ throughout the (f)___ . The word Pahela (g)___ the first and (h)___ is the first (i)___ of Bangla (j)___ .

ii. The day (a)___ observed not (b)___ in Bangladesh (c)___ also in (d)___ parts of the (e)___ . It is celebrated in west (f)___, Assam and (g)___ . It is (h)___ observed in (i)___ and the (j)___ Kingdom.

ANSWER

i. (a) celebrated; (b) beginning; (c) new; (d) observed; (e) festivities; (f) country (g) means; (h) Boishakh; (i) month; (j) calendar.

ii. (a) is; (b) only; (c) but; (d) some; (e) globe; (f) Bengal; (g) Tripura; (h) also; (i) Australia; (j) United.

Meherjan lives in.....villages every year. [Unit-5, Lesson-1]

Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information in the text.

i.Meherjan is a slum (a)___ . She resides (b)___ a polythene roofed shelter and is now (c)___ a miserable existence of life. Once she (d)___ everything but it is an (e)___ of fate that the mighty river Jamuna has (f)___ all of them. People who (g)___ near the river banks are the (h)___ of such harsh reality. River erosion is the (i)___ of climate change. Bangladesh like many other developing nations is a victim of it. So, it is high time we (j)___ steps to protect environment to save people like Meherjan.

ii.Bangladesh is a (a)___ of rivers. The greedy (b)___ affect its (c)___ . Erosion is a harsh reality (d)___ the people living (e)___ to the (f)___ . Many people are threatened (g)___ the rivers like

The Jamuna, The Padma, The Meghna during each (h) ____. River (i) ____ is one of the main dangers caused by climate (j) ____.

ANSWER

i.(a) dweller; (b) in; (c) dragging/ having; (d) had/ possessed; (e) irony; (f) engulfed; (g) live; (h) victims; (i) impact (j) took.

ii.(a) land; (b) rivers; (c) people; (d) for; (e) close; (f) rivers; (g) by; (h) monsoon; (i) erosion; (j) change.

Questions from Unseen Passage

Q. No. 4. Information transfer

Q. No. 5. Summarizing

1. John Milton was one of the famous..... died on November 8, 1674. **[DB 2023]** ★★★
2. Stephen Hawking is considered the.. his last on 14 March 2018. **[MB 2022]** ★★★
3. The great men were born in different..... with great respect and gratitude. **[CB 2023]** ★★★
4. In 1912, an American Shipping Company..... It was a terrible scene. **[RB 2023]** ★★★
5. Abraham Lincoln was the 16". Ford's Theatre in Washington. **[JB 2023, CB 2020]** ★★★
6. Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist..... died in 1955 in Princeton. **[SB 2023]** ★★★
7. Munshi Abdur Rouf was a Lance..... of bravery in Bangladesh. **[SB 2020, DiB 2017]** ★★★
8. Charles Babbage was an English..... London on 18 October 1871. **[BB 2019]** ★★★
9. Begum Sufia Kamal, poet, litterateur, social..... on 20th November 1999. **[DB 2017]** ★★★
10. Jibananda Das was born in a small..... Pandulipi, Rupasi Bangla etc. **[RB 2017]** ★★★
11. Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei..... following a lung illness. ★★★

12. Your hair and every cell in your body.....the suspect is guilty or not. ★★★
13. Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was an state honour of Birshrestha. ★★★
14. The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose bridge..... and dignity of the country. ★★★
15. COVID-19 is caused by the virus called..... before washing them. ★★★
16. In 1820, a baby girl was born to..... became a heroine to British people. ★★★
17. Bangladesh is blessed..... Two decades. [DiB 2023] ★★
18. Rabindranath Tagore.....his last. [CtgB2023, DiB 2019] ★
19. Neil Armstrong.....of the moon. [RB 2020, CB 2017] ★★★
20. Jasimuddin was a..... Gobindapur. [BB2023, DB 2020, SB 2015] ★★★

For Your Exercise

MODEL 1

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

The first scientist in the world was **Thales** who was born in Greece in 625 BC. He was born in the City of Miletus. Though he was a businessman, he became a renowned scientist later. He practiced the knowledge of Geometry in Egypt. In fact, Thales became exceptionally known for his skill in Geometry. Actually his major scientific achievement is the invention of Geometry.

Pythagoras is also a scientist. He was born in 560 BC. He was a Greek who is actually a famous mathematician. He had also some reputations for Philosophy, Astronomy and Numbering theory. People considered him a great ideologist. This great scientist died in 480 BC.

Another scientist **Democritus** was bon in Greece in 470 BC. He was great for his research in atom. This great scientist died in 400 BC.

Names	Thales	Pythagoras
Country/City	(a) —	Greece
Birth year	(b) — BC	(c) — BC
Work/Achievement	Invention of (d) —	Mathematic
Death year	—	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) Greece, (b) 625, (c) 560, (d) Geometry, (e) 480 BC.

5. The greatest scientists Thales, Pythagoras and Democritus, were born in Greece. Though Thales was a businessman, he became a renowned scientist later. He was exceptionally known for his skill in Geometry. Pythagoras was well known as a mathematician. Democritus was great for his research in atom.

MODEL 2

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

Hippocrates is a great figure in the history of European medical treatment. He was born in Greece in 460 BC. He lived in the Cos Island. He became a famous person in giving treatment to the patients according to test and observation. His major achievement is his idea of surgery. His great book ‘Concerning the Things in Surgery’ is on surgery. He is a great model in the history of medical education. This great scientist died in 370 BC.

Aristotle was born in Macedon of Greece in 384 B.C. He was a great scientist and philosopher. He is mainly known as a philosopher. He established an education center that is Lysium. His great book is ‘Physics’. This great person died in 322 BC.

Euclid is a great scientist. He was born in Greece in 330 BC. He is greatly known for his great geometry book 'Elements', He was mainly professor of Mathematics. Though he wrote book named ‘Optics’, he was great for geometry. This great geometric died in 275 BC.

Names	Hippocrates	Aristotle
Country/City	Greece	(a) —
Birth year	(b) — BC.	384 BC.
Profession	(c) —	Philosopher
Work/Achievement	(d) —	Physics
Death year	370 BC.	(e) — BC.

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) Greece, (b) 460, (c) Scientist (d) Surgery, (e) 322.

5.Hippocrates, Aristotle and Euclid, these greatest scientists were born in Greece. Hippocrates is a great figure in the history of European medical treatment. His greatest achievement is the idea of surgery. Aristotle was both a great scientist and philosopher. He is mostly known as philosopher. Euclid was mainly a professor of Mathematics. He is greatly known for his geometry book "Elements".

MODEL 3

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

Archimedes was a great scientist who was born in Italy in 287 BC. He was very interested in Mathematics.

He had great love for his country and for that he made ‘Catapult’. He wrote many great books such as ‘On spirals’, ‘Measurement of a Circle’. In fact, he was a man of shrewd intelligence. This scientist died in 212 B.C.

Hipparchus was also a great scientist who was born in Greece in 190 BC. He was mainly an astronomer. He was also very good at Mathematics. His contribution to astronomy is simply great. This astronomer died in 127 B.C.

Another great astronomer is **Ptolemy** who was born in 90. AD. He had great intelligence in astronomy. His great book is ‘Almagest’ which is known as the Bible of astronomy. He is ever

remember for his contribution to the astronomical inventions. He died in 170 AD.

Names	Archimedes	Hipparchus
Country/City	(a) —	(b) —
Birth year	(c) — BC.	190 BC.
Profession\Work	Scientist	(d) —
Death year	(e) — BC.	127 BC.

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) Italy, (b) Greece, (c) 287, (d) Astronomer, (e) 212.

5. Archimedes was born in Italy. He was very interested in Mathematics. Because of his great love for his country, he made 'Catapult'. Another great scientist Hipparchus was born in Greece. Though he was an astronomer, he was also very good at Mathematics. Ptolemy was also a great scientist. He had great intelligence in astronomy and for that he wrote 'Almagest', which is known as the Bible of astronomy

MODEL 4

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

Galen is one of the best figures in the fields of physiology. He was born in Turkey in 129 A.D. His father who was an architect and mathematician had a great influence on him. Galen was very famous in the studies of physiology. He became a physiologist and surgeon. His great book which is about physiology is 'On the Bones'. This great scientist died in 199 A.D.

Bhaskara was a great mathematician and astronomer. He was born in India in 1114. Bhaskara wrote his great book 'Siddhanta-Shiromoni' that he wrote at 36. He was a very talented person. He was exceptionally skilled in Arithmetic and calculus. This great man died in 1183 A.C.

Jabir Ibn Hyan was born in the ancient Arbia in 720 A.D. He was a great chemist. He wrote many books on Chemistry. His books are ‘Book of concentration’, ‘Book of the Composition of Alchemi’, etc. He was very creative scientist. He died in 813 A.D.

Names	Galen	Jabir
Country/City	(a) —	Arbia
Birth year	129 AD	(b) — AD
Profession\Achievement	(c) —	(d) —
Death year	(e) —	813 AD

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) (a) Trukey, (b) 720 AD, (c) Physiologist, (d) Chemist, (e) 199 AD.

5. Galen, a best figure in the field of physiology was born in Turkey. He became physiologist and surgeon. A great mathematician and astronomer Bhaskara was born in India. He was exceptionally skilled in Arithmetic and Calculus. Jabir Ibn Hyan was an ancient Arabian chemist. He was also a very creative scientist.

MODEL 5

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

Al-Raji was born in Iran in 866 A.D. He was a very famous physician who played a very vital role in improving medicines for people. He wrote an Encyclopedia that cost him much labour. His famous book is ‘Al-Mansuri’. He is remembered by people for his contribution to inventions of medicines. He died in 925 A.D.

Ibn-Al-Haitham was born in Iraq in 965 A.D. He was a great scientist. He lived in Iraq in 965 He was a great scientist. He lived in Borsa that is a city in the country. He was greatly

renowned for his contributions to mathematics and medical science. He wrote a book named 'Kitab-Al-Monajir' in which he wrote all his research results. He is considered the greatest scientist in Muslim world. He died in 1039 A.D.

Names	Al-Raji	Hatham
Country/City	(a) —	Iraq
Birth year	(b) — A.D.	965 A.D.
Profession\Work	(c) —	(d) —
Death year	925 A.D.	(e) 1039 A.D.

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) Iran, (b) 866, (c) Physician, (d) Scientist, (e) 1039.

5. Al-Raji, a famous physician was, born in Iran. He is remembered for his contribution to inventions of medicines. His famous book is 'Al-Mansuri'. Ibn-Al-Haitham, another great scientist, was born in Iraq. He is mostly known for his contributions to mathematics and medical science.

MODEL 6

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

Al-Biruni was born in Khiva in 973. He was a great scientist who was basically a mathematician. His role in geometry is simply great. Some of his notable books are 'Al-Kanun Al-Mashudi', 'Kitab-E-Saidana', etc. He was a very renowned scientist in the mediaeval period. He died in 1048 AD.

Ibn Rusad was born in Cordova in 1126. Though he studied medical science and law, later he became attentive to philosophy. He wrote many books on different branch of knowledge. His famous book is "Tohafut". He wanted to establish his thought by logic. This great man died in 1198 AD.

Chang Heng was born in China in 78 AD. He invented a device to measure earthquake. He had very excellent knowledge of

mathematics, astronomy. He expressed his great opinion about the size of the universe. He died in 142 AD.

Names	Al Birone	Chang
Country/City	Khiva	(a) —
Birth year	(b) —	78
Profession/Achievement	(c) —	—
Death year	(d) —	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) China, (b) 973, (c) Mathematician, (d) 1048 AD, (e) 142 AD.

5. A great scientist, basically known as a mathematician, Al-Biruni, was born in Khiva. He was a very renowned scientist in the mediaeval period. Ibn Rusad was born in Cordova. He wanted to establish his thought by logic. He wrote 'Tohafut'. Chang Heng, a Chinese inventor, invented a device to measure earthquake. He expressed his great opinion about the size of the universe.

MODEL 7

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

Liu Hui and **Tsu Chung** Chih are two Chinese mathematicians. Liu wrote many books on Mathematics. Some of them are 'Mathematical Art' 'Shuan Chi-Shi-Shu'. Tsu Chung was born in 429. Army officer, he was later mainly a mathematician. He played a very important role in making a new calendar. His great book is 'Lu-Li-Chi'. Both of the above two Scientists played a very significant role in mathematical studies. Liu died in 250 and Tsu in 500.

Shen Kua was a very remarkable scientist. He was born in China in 1031. He was very learned in astronomy. He had also knowledge of literature, music, mathematics and art. He was a

good govt. employee besides being a scientist. This varsatile genius died in 1095.

Names	Hue	Shen
Country/City	(a) —	China
Birth year	—	(b) —
Profession/Achievement	(c) —	(d) —
Death year	(e) —	1095

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) China, (b) 1031, (c) Mathematician, (d) Scientist, (e) 250.

5.Liu Hui, Tsu chung and Shen Kua were Chinese. Liu and Tsu Chung were mathematicians. They wrote many books in Mathematics. Tsu Chung played an important role in making new calendar. Shen kua was very learned in astronomy. He had also knowledge of literature, music, mathematics and art.

MODEL 8

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

Ronald Ross was born in England in 1857. He studied medical science and worked in India. He had a great passion for book and research. His great contribution is inviting the malaria virus. He got Nobel Prize in 1902 for inventing the virus.

His great book is ‘Analos of Tropical Medicine’. This famous Scientist died in 1931.

Jagdish Chandra Bose was born in undivided India in 1858. He was a very talented scientist. He was actually a professor in profession. It is he who first invented the radio. He also invented microwave first. In fact, he was a great researcher. He also wrote literature. His book is ‘Polatok Tupan’. This great Bengali scientist died in 1937.

Names	Ross	Bose
Country/City	England	(a) —
Birth year	(b) —	1858
Profession/Achievement	(c) — virus	(d) —
Death year	(e) —	1937

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) India (b) 1857, (c) Malaria, (d) Scientist, (e) 1932.

5. Ronald Ross, studied medical science and worked in India, was born in England. He got Nobel Prize for inventing the virus.

Jagadish Chandra Bose the proud of undivided India was a very talented scientist. He was actually a professor and also a great researcher. He first invented the radio, micro wave. He also wrote literature.

MODEL 9

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

Satyendranath Bose was born in Kolkata of India in 1894. He passed ISC in 1911 and BSc in Mathematics in 1913. He was a very excellent student. He learnt German, France and English to know about the inventions of science. He was a professor of Dhaka University. He is a great figure in Quantum Dynamics. He died in 1974.

Srinivash Krishan was born in India in 1898. He was a great figure in physics and mathematics. He was a teacher in Dhaka University where he mainly did research. He was awarded the title of Padmavushon in 1954. He was selected as National Professor in 1961 and in that year he died.

Names	Satyendranath	Srinivash
Country/City	Kolkata	(a) —
Birth year	(b) —	1898
Profession/Achievement	(c) —	(d) —
Death year	1974	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) India, (b) 1894, (c) Professor, (d) Professor, (e) 1961.

5. The great figure in the Quantum Dynamics Satyendranath Bose was born in Kolkata, India. He learnt German, France and English to know about the inventions of science. Srinibash Krishan was also born in India. He was a professor in Dhaka University. He was also known as a physician and mathematician.

MODEL 10

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

Vainu Bappu was born in India in 1927. He was a very renewed astronomer in Indian subcontinent. He was also a great fan of literature. He got a scholarship to study in America in 1949. He obtained PhD in 1951. He performed many research activities in astronomy. This astronomer died in 1982.

Roger Bacon was a scientist who was born in England in 1214. He received education in literature, philosophy and mathematics. He wrote many books. His book 'Compendium Philosophiea' is a long book. But his book 'Opus Measus' is his major work. He died in 1292.

Names	Bappu	Bacon
Country/City	India	(a) —
Birth year	(b) —	1214
Profession/Achievement	(c) —	(d) —
Death year	1982	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) England, (b) 1927, (c) Astronomer, (d) Scientist, (e) 1292.

5. A very renowned astronomer in Indian subcontinent, Vainu Bappu, was born in India. He got scholarship to study in America. He did many research activities in astronomy. Roger Bacon, a scientist, was born in England. He studied in literature, philosophy and mathematics. 'Opus Measus' is his major work.

MODEL 11

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

Nicolaus Copernicus was born in Poland in 1473. He was a very famous astronomer. He said that the earth rounds around the sun. He studied MBBS and practiced the activities of a clergyman. He was very intelligent. He worked silently. He had great passion for astronomy and he did a lot for astronomic inventions. He died in 1543.

Tycho Brahe was a very great scientist. He was born in Denmark in 1546. He entered Copenhagen University at the age of thirteen. He had very good passion for astronomy. He said that stars are static and they have no birth and death. His great book is 'The Nova Stella'. He died in 1601.

Galileo was also a great scientist who was born in Italy in 1564. He studied MBBS. But he became a mathematics professor later. He had great intelligence in mathematics and astronomy. He wrote the book named 'Dialogue Concerning to New Sciences'. He died in 1642.

Names	Copernicus	Galileo
Country/City	(a) —	Italy
Birth year	1473	(b) —
Profession/Achievement	(c) —	(d) —
Death year	1543	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) Poland (b) 1564, (c) Astronomer, (d) Scientist, (e) 1642

5. A famous astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus was born in Poland. He said that the earth rounds the sun. Though he practiced the activities of a clergyman, he did a lot for astronomic inventions. Tycho Brahe, a great scientist, was born in Denmark. He said that stars are static and they have no birth and death. Galileo, an Italian scientist, had great intelligence in mathematics and astronomy. He studied MBBS but became a mathematics professor later.

MODEL 12

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

Robert Boyle was born in England in 1578. He studied MBBS. He was a great Scientist. In fact, he is greatly remembered for establishing chemistry as science. He wrote many science books. His great book is 'Sceptical Chemist.' He died in 1691.

Isaac Newton was born in England in 1642. He is considered one of the best scientist ever in the world. He studied in Cambridge University. He had great talent in mathematics. He invented many things in science. His great achievement is inventing Calculus. His great book is 'Principia'. He died in 1727.

Names	Boyle	Newton
Country/City	(a) —	England
Birth year	1578	(b) —
Profession/Achievement	(c) Chemist	(d) —
Death year	(e) —	1727

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) England, (b) 1642, (c) Chemist, (d) Scientist, (e) 1691.

5. Robert Boyle and Isaac Newton both were born in England. Robert Boyle is greatly remembered for establishing chemistry as science. His great book is 'Sceptical Chemist.' The great

achievement of Newton is inventing calculus. 'Principia' is his great book.

MODEL 13

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

Benjamin Franklin was born in America in 1706. He could not study much as his family was poor. He started working in press. He was a very skilled press worker. He became rich by dint of hard work. Then he began to practice science. He was very interested in electricity research. He was a post master general in 1753. He died in 1790.

Henry Cavendish was born in England in 1731. He is a great scientist who invented oxygen in 1774. He was politically very conscious. He joined French Revolution. He became a professor of chemistry in Pencilvenia University. He worked with many branches of knowledge such as Political science, history and philosophy besides chemistry and physics. he died in 1804.

Names	Franklin	Cavendish
Country/City	(a) —	(b) —
Birth year	1706	(c) —
Profession/Achievement	(d) —	Scientist
Death year	(e) —	1804

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) America, (b) England, (c) 1731, (d) Scientist, (e) 1790.

5. American scientist Benjamin Franklin was born in a poor family. He became rich by dint of hard work. He was very interested in electricity research. Henry Cavendish who invented oxygen was born in England. He worked with many branches of knowledge.

MODEL 14

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

Antone Lauren was born in Paris of France in 1743. He was very interest in chemistry. He became a scientist. He was a very excellent student. His book 'Elementary Treats on Chemistry' was published in 1789. He died in 1794.

Edward Jenner was born on 17 May in 1749 in England. He wanted to be a doctor and he later became a famous doctor. He was very great for his treatment work. He invented 'Varioli Vexin'. His famous book 'Further Inquiry' was published in 1799. He died in 1823.

Names	Antone	Jenner
Country/City	(a) —	(b) —
Birth year	(c) —	1749
Profession/Achievement	Scientist	(d) —
Death year	1794	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) France, (b) England, (c) 1743, (d) Doctor, (e) 1823.

5. Antone Lauren, a great scientist of France was born in Paris of France. His great book is 'Elementary Treats on Chemistry'. Famous doctor Edward Jenner was born in England. He is very great for his treatment work. He invented 'Varioli Vexin'.

MODEL 15

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

Michael Faraday was born in England in 1791 in a poor family. But Faraday was a very brilliant and hard working boy. He had a scientific mentality. He was a member of the Royal Society. He invented Benjin in 1825. He invented Dynamo that his major

invention. He was a very polite man. This great scientist died in 1867.

Charles Darwin was born in England in 1809. He got a degree for being a clergyman at the age of 22. He was great for his research in animals and plants. His major work is 'Origin of Species' that was published in 1859. He wrote many books. He was a great scientist. He died in 1882.

Names	Farady	Darwin
Country/City	(a) —	England
Birth time	(b) —	1809
Profession/Achievement	invented (c) —	Origin of Species
Death year	(d) —	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) England, (b) 1791, (c) Dynamo, (d) 1867, (e) 1882.

5. A man of scientific mentality, Michael Faraday was born in England. He was poor but very brilliant and hard working person. He also invented Dynamo that his major invention. Charles Darwin was also born in England. His major work is 'Origin of Species' Though he got a degree for being a clergyman, he was great for his research in animals and plants.

MODEL 16

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

Johann Mendel was born in Australia in 1822. He was a great Scientist who loved nature very much. He conducted his scientific research activities with plants. He created many new ideas about the life of plants. This great man died in 1884.

Louis Pasteur was a very famous scientist. He was born in France in 1822. He was a very good student who was also very hard working. He got PhD in chemistry and became a professor

of chemistry in Strasburg University. He married in 1848. His best invention is to invent the vaxin of hydrophobia disease. He was very intelligent researcher who got many awards. He died in 1895.

Joseph Lister was born in England in 1827. He was a very good physician. He received ‘Order of Merit’ in 1897. As a surgeon his fame and name spread all over the world. He died in 1912.

Names	Mendel	Pasteur
Country/City	(a) —	(b) —
Birth time	1822	(c) —
Profession/Achievement	Scientist	(d) —
Death year	(e) —	1895

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4.(a) Australia, (b) France, (c) 1822, (d) Professor, (e) 1884.

5. Australian great scientist Johann Mendel had great love for nature. He continued his research activities with plants and created many new ideas about life of plants. Louis Pasteur, a famous scientist, was born in France. He was a chemist. His best invention is the vaxin of hydrophobia disease. Josep lister, a good physician, was born in England. His name spread all over the world as a surgeon.

MODEL 17

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

Clerk Maxwell was born in Scotland in 1831. He was a scientist. He was very good at Geometry and Mathematics. He proved his excellent talent in mathematics. His major invention is to invent equation of dynamic magnetic. He became a professor of physics in 1871. He died in 1879.

Alfred Nobel was a great scientist. He is the father of Nobel Prize which the best award in the world. He was born in Sweden in 1833. He was a very good student in mathematics. He also

studied Chemistry. He went to Paris to study chemistry in 1850. He invented dynamite in 1867. He earned huge amount of money. He died in 1896.

Wilhelm Konrad was born in Germany in 1845. He studied in many countries. He received his PhD in 1869. He was a professor of physics. He invented X-Ray. He got Nobel Prize for physics. This great scientist died in 1923.

Names	Maxwell	Nobel
Country/City	(a) —	(b) —
Birth time	(c) —	1833
Profession/Achievement	Scientist	Invented dynamite
Death year	(d) —	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4. (a) Scotland, (b) Sweden, (c) 1831, (d) 1879, (e) 1896.

5. Scottish scientist Clerk Maxwell was very good at Geometry and Mathematics. His major invention is the equation of dynamic magnetic. The father of Nobel Prize, Alfred Nobel was born in Sweden. He studied both Mathematics and Chemistry. He invented dynamite. The inventor of X-Ray, Winhelm Konrad was born in Germany. He got Nobel Prize for physics.

MODEL 18

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

Alexander Graham bell was born in Scotland in 1847. He became a lecturer in a college at nineteen in 1866. He wanted to do something for the deaf. He established a school for them. He became a professor of vocal physiology. He had very deep interest in telephone. He invented telephone. He died in 1922.

Thomas Alva Edison was born in America in 1847. He went to School in 1855. He invented a telegraph at home in 1857. He invented a machine called 'Gold Printer,' He also invented

Carbon Transmitter. He was a very hard worker. He worked in American Naval Force. He died in 1931.

Names	Bell	Edison
Country/City	(a) —	(b) —
Birth year	1847	(c) —
Profession/Achievement	Scientist	Scientist
Death year	(d) —	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4. (a) Scotland, (b) America (c) 1847, (d) 1922, (e) 1931.

5. The inventor of telephone, Alexander Gaham Bell was born in Scotland. As he wanted to do something for the deaf, he established a school for them and became the professor of vocal physiology. The inventor of telegraph, Thomas Alva Edison was an American. He invented Carbon Transmitter. He worked in American Naval Force.

MODEL 19

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

Joseph John Thomson was born in England in 1856. He was a very good student. He was very good at mathematics and physics. He was selected the best fellow in Trinity College in 1880. He got very high reputation for his research in electron. He wrote many books and got Nobel Prize in 1906. He was a member of the Royal Society. He died in 1940.

Max Planck was born in Germany on 23 April, 1858. He studied in Munich University and Berlyn University. He received PhD from Munich University in 1879. He became a professor. In 1912 he became a secretary of the state. He got Nobel Prize in 1918. He died in 1947.

Names	Thomson	Planck
Country/City	England	(a) —
Birth time	(b) —	1858
Profession/Achievement	Got (c) — Prize	(d) —
Death year	1940	(e) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

ANSWER

4. (a) Germany, (b) 1856, (c) Nobel, (d) Professor, (e) 1947
 5. Nobel laureate Joseph Thomson was born in England. He was fellow of Trinity College. He was highly reputed for his research in electron. Another Nobel laureate Max Planck was born in Germany. He became professor. He became the secretary of the state.

Q. No. 6. Matching

1. Experiential learning follows.....experiences among themselves. ★★★
2. The James Webb Space... space telescope to date. ★★★
3. Sheikh Fazilatunnessa Mujib..... people of this country.
4. Democracy means..... treatment for citizens. [DB 2020] ★★
5. The Padma Bridge carries..... on the lower level.
6. Bassanio..... and one of lead. [MB 2020] ★★★
7. The Japanese..... of traffic rules. [CB 2020] ★★★
8. Punctuality is a virtue..... late in his work. [RB 2020] ★★
9. We want to see Bangladesh..... in the world in 2041. [DiB 2020] ★★★
10. Patriotism is a great virtue of his blood. [JB 2020] ★★
11. E-mail is a wonderful invention..... like telephone. [CB 2020] ★★★
12. ICT means.... communication technology. [SB 2020] ★★★
13. Bangladesh lies..... regarding earthquake. [BB 2020] ★★★
14. Morality develops the conscience..... a complete man. [JB 2019] ★★★

15. Bangladesh is blessed with..... resources. ★★★
16. Education is not mere bookish.... we remain foolish. ★★
17. Digital means using a system.....'Digital Bangladesh'. ★★
18. Donation of..... blood. [DB 2019] ★★★
19. National flag upholds.....our glorious existence.
20. Your friends..... cannot help. [CB 2019] ★★★

For Your Exercise..

Column A	Column B	Column C
a. The problem	i. and experts focus on	i. to our environment.
b. Jhoom cultivation	ii. to a serious	ii. the necessity of preserving CHT.
c. Environmentalists	iii. of deforestation	iii. damage to trees.
d. Jhoom cultivation	iv. causes massive	iv. ecological imbalance.
e. Deforestation may lead	v. is a great threat	v. has become very acute.

Answer

(a + iii+ v):

The problem of deforestation has become very acute.

(b + v+ i):

Jhoom cultivation is a great threat to our environment.

(c + i+ ii):

Environmentalists and experts focus on the necessity of preserving CHT.

(d + iv+ iii):

Jhoom cultivation causes massive damage to trees.

(e + ii+ iv):

Deforestation may lead to a serious ecological imbalance.

নিচের বাক্যগুলো মনে রাখার চেষ্টা করো

পরীক্ষায় এই বাক্যগুলো তিনভাগে ভাগ করে টেবিল সাজানো থাকবে

1 The problem of deforestation has become very acute.
Jhoom cultivation is a great threat to our environment.
Environmentalists and experts focus on the necessity of preserving CHT.

Jhoom cultivation causes massive damage to trees.
Deforestation may lead to a serious ecological imbalance.

2 The National Memorial is made of blood.
The most moving sight is the several graves of the martyred freedom fighters.

The memorial stands straight up.

The will of people prevails for man is born to be free.

The Towers symbolize the people's respect for the martyrs.

3 The mosque is roofed with 77 squat domes including 7 chauchala.

Khan Jahan Ali was the earliest torchbearer of Islam in the south.

Prayer hall of the mosque was also used as the court.

One of the greatest tourist attractions of Bangladesh is in Bagerhat.

Shat Gambuj Masjid was founded by Khan Jahan Ali.

4 The UNESCO is an international organization.

Its headquarters are in Paris

At present 21 st February is observed internationally.

The martyrs of the language movement are held in due respect.

Bangla got recognition as mother tongue at the cost of valuable lives.

5 Acid has a sharp taste known as acidity.

Acid rain can causes damage to human health.

Ordinary rain water is slightly acidic.

Acid pollutes the colour of paint.

Many of the world famous buildings are at risk from acid pollutes.

6 The addicts feel intensive pain in the body.

When someone finds no hope left he addicts to drug.

The frequent taking of drug lead a man to death.

They have to commit crimes to arrange money.

The law must be enforced immediately.

7 Air is an important element in our environment.

Clean air is essential for life.

Man makes fires to cook his food.

The cooking fire creates smoke.

All kinds of smoke pollute the air.

8 Aristotle went to Athens to study in the academy of Plato.

Aristotle tutor the young Alexander for several years.

He spent the next twelve years in Athens.

Aristotle was opposed on principle to the dictatorial style of Alexander.

He died in exile a few months later.

9 Bangladesh is a small populous country.

Most of our people cannot read and write.

Some pragmatic steps have been taken to eradicate illiteracy by the 21st century.

Nowadays modern facilities will be ensured for everybody.

Everybody will enjoy a healthy, happy and prosperous life.

10 Constitution is regularization of extreme authority of a state.

A country without constitution cannot be ruled properly.

Flexible constitution is that which can be changed easily.

Chaotic situation is rare in Britain because they have a good constitution.

A good constitution is essential for overall development.

11 Modern technology plays a vital role in this regard.

Computer based network is called internet.

CC Camera system may be used to trace out criminals, arrest them and punish them.

Nowadays many things in communication are being conducted

On-line Banking system has already been started in some banks.

12 Education does not begin with alphabet.

We receive education to enrich our minds.

We receive education in schools and colleges .

Education is not only given to adopt ourselves in new situations.

The school of experience is the most effective school.

13 The full name of Interpol is International Criminal Police. Venna is the place where the first head office was established. John Scober was the first President of Interpol. Paris is the place where the head office of the Interpol was shifted.

By 1955, 55 countries became its member.

14 Illiteracy is a great problem in Bangladesh. There are many who are not aware of their children's education. They cannot send their children to schools. Most of the guardians are not aware of their children's education. They should be frank to send their girls to schools.

15 Newspaper is the people's parliament. The newspaper plays an important role in modern civilization. It is said to be the mirror of the world. It helps us in acquiring general knowledge. The newspaper is a dainty in a dish of varieties.

16 The winners of these prizes are talked about throughout the world. This prize is given to persons with most outstanding. Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time. Do you know how the Nobel Prize was started? This man was none but Alfred Nobel.

17 The modern Olympic games derived from the ancient Greek. In Roman times the games were banned by Theodosius. The Olympic Games were sacred to the Greeks. The games are now governed by the international Olympic. The games are often seen as a competition between countries.

18 Dhaka the capital city of Bangladesh is not only a populous city but also a city of traffic jam. It is a very old city which is situated on the bank of the Buriganga. A flyover is built at Mohakhali with a view to reducing the unbearable traffic jam. A good number of flyovers are under construction in different parts of the city just to reduce the increasing traffic jam. It is a matter of great regret that our drivers passers-by and passengers are not respectful to the traffic rule.

Q. No. 7. Rearranging

1. Androcles and the merchant [DB 2020] ★★★
2. Napoleon [MB 2020] ★★★
3. Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq [CB 2020] ★★★
4. Dr. Alexander Fleming [RB 2020, DB 2017, CB 2017]
5. John Keats [DiB 2020, SB 2019] ★★★
6. Nur Banu [JB 2020] ★★★
7. Louis Pasteur [CtgB 2020, JB 2016] ★★★
8. Nelson Mandela [SB 2020, 2015; BB 2019] ★★★
9. Donkey and the statue of goddess [BB 2020] ★★
10. The old sailor ★★
11. King Lear [DB 2016] ★★★
12. A Woman and Buddha ★★★
13. Androcles and the Lion [JB 2015] ★★★
14. Experiential learning [CtgB 2016] ★★★
15. Mohammed Sahabuddin Zafrullah Chowdhury ★★
16. The 2022 FIFA World Cup. ★★

For Your Exercise

1. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.
 - (a) However, he picked it up and carried it home. He showed it to his wife.
 - (b) One day he was walking through the fields.
 - (c) He thought that it might have been dropped by a passer-by.
 - (d) With that he supported his family with difficulty.
 - (e) He had a few acres of lands. The lands yielded him some crops.
 - (f) So he always thought how he could add to his income.
 - (g) There lived a farmer in a village.
 - (h) While walking he came across a purse of gold.

Answer g → e → d → f → b → h → c → a

2. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) In 1271 he set out from Venice to China. He was then 15 years old.
- (b) They had travelled by land and sea.
- (c) For transport they had used ships, camels, horses and donkeys.
- (d) He was accompanied by his father and uncle.
- (e) They also travelled over mountains and across deserts.
- (f) Marco Polo was born in 1256 in Venice. He was one of the greatest adventurous men.
- (g) It took the Polos over three years to reach China.
- (h) Actually, at that time journey was very difficult because of no speedy vehicles.

Answer f → a → d → b → e → h → c → g

3. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) In 1914 when the First World War broke out, he wanted to join the army. At last at the age of 19 he joined the army as an ordinary soldier.
- (b) At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius.
- (c) On his return from battlefield, he gave up the sword for the pen and began to write poems.
- (d) In 1972, he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet. He died on the 29 August, 1976
- (e) His poem inspired our freedom fighters in the Liberation War of Bangladesh.
- (f) His famous poem 'Bidrohi' stirred the whole nation.
- (g) He wrote a lot of poems, songs, short stories, gajals, novels, etc and travelled all branches of Bengali literature.
- (h) Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 B.S. 1899 A. D. at Churulia in the district of Burdwan.

Answer h → b → a → c → g → e → f → d

4. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.
- (b) It flew from one place to another in search of water and at last found a jar in a garden.
- (c) It hit upon a plan then and took some pebbles. Then it dropped the pebbles into the jar.
- (d) The crow tried to turn the jar over again but it had no effect. Then it decided to fly away in despair.
- (e) When the water came to the mouth of the jar the crow drank it.
- (f) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink water.
- (g) There was some water in the jar but it was too low down and out of its reach.
- (h) As it was leaving the jar, it noticed a heap of pebbles nearby.

Answer f → b → g → d → h → c → a → e

5. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth" the first novel.
- (b) Some of his well-known plays are "Mrs. Cardiac", "Lady Frederick", etc.
- (c) He was born in 1874 in Paris.
- (d) It is a realistic study on the life of low neighborhood London. This brought for him a good name.
- (e) He wrote a few other novels as well.
- (f) William Somerset Maugham is one of the greatest short story writers of modern time.
- (g) Then he took to writing plays.
- (h) He was qualified as a doctor and this life had no charm for him. Soon he gave up medicine for literature.

Answer f → c → h → a → d → e → g → b

6. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) The crow at last thought of plan to get rid of her enemy.
- (b) It stole an expensive necklace of the princess from the royal palace and dropped it into the snake's hole after scattering a few rubies here and there.
- (c) A snake lived in a hole at the foot of a tree. High up on its branches was the nest of a crow.
- (d) The king was very angry at the loss and sent out men to look for the necklace. In course of time, they noticed the scattered rubies the hole.
- (e) Whenever the crow would leave the nest to bring food for its chicks, the snake would climb up and eat one.
- (f) In this way, the snake ate up three of the chicks.
- (g) The crow had four young ones in its nest.
- (h) They dug the hole, killed the snake and took the necklace.

Answer c → g → e → f → a → b → d → h

7. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) But the guests praised Hatem Tai also. This made the king angry.
- (b) Long ago there lived a very kind and generous man in Yemen.
- (c) The name of that man was Hatem Tai.
- (d) People praised him more than their king.
- (e) He was not rich but he was very hospitable.
- (f) So, the king felt happy and proud.
- (g) One day the king gave a dinner. The guests praised the king.
- (h) So, the king wanted to have him removed from the world.

Answer b → c → e → d → g → f → a → h

8. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) He took the lion's paw in his hand removed a big thorn from it. The lion was released of his pain.
- (b) His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him. Androcles was very homesick.
- (c) In the evening a lion entered the cave.
- (d) One day he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
- (e) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
- (f) He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
- (g) The lion came Androcles and lifted his paw.
- (h) Once upon a time there lived a young man named Androcles.

Answer h → f → b → d → c → e → g → a

9. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) The angel took down his request and went away.
- (b) His name was Abu Ben Adhem. He was once sleeping peacefully.
- (c) Abu then requested him to put his name in the list because he loved mankind and his fellow brothers.
- (d) He again appeared the next night and showed Abu that his name was at the top of the list.
- (e) The angel was writing the names of persons who loved God. He asked the angel if his name was there.
- (f) Once upon a time there was an honest and pious man.
- (g) In reply the angel said that his name was not there
- (h) Suddenly he woke up and saw an angel.

Answer f → b → h → e → g → c → a → d

10. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) Shakespeare was married at eighteen to a woman of twenty one. He had three children before he was twenty-one.
- (b) There he became an actor and a playwright. By this time he was thirty.
- (c) But he never attended any college.
- (d) He had become prosperous before he reached the age of thirty-four.
- (e) He received a sound basic education.
- (f) During the next ten years, he composed his greatest plays.
- (g) William Shakespeare was born in 1564 at Stratford on Avon in England.
- (h) A few years later, he went to London.

Answer g → e → c → a → h → b → d → f

11. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) Saadi then said, “I hope that you will make good use of these books.”
- (b) The merchants had their goods and a lot of money. They travelled for twelve days without a trouble.
- (c) Then robbers took away all the goods and money from the merchants. Then the leader of the robbers came to Saddi.
- (d) He had a bundle of books and some money with him.
- (e) He ordered Saadi to give all he had to him.
- (f) On the thirteenth day, a gang of robbers attacked them.
- (g) Sheikh Saddi handed him the bundle of books and also the little money he had without any fear.
- (h) Once Sheikh Saddi was going to Bagdad with a group of rich merchants.

Answer h → b → f → c → e → d → g → a

12. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) The first friend climbed up a tree. The later could not climb up a tree.
- (b) Suddenly a bear came there.
- (c) Once upon a time two friends were passing by a forest.
- (d) He thought him to be dead. Then the bear went away.
- (e) They were talking about their love for each other.
- (f) He did not find any way.
- (g) The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
- (h) He lay down on the ground and feigned death.

Answer c → e → b → a → f → h → g → d

13. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

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

Answer h → a → e → b → g → c → f → d

14. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) “Stop,” said the bad man, “What have I done to deserve it?”
- (b) When the bad man came down, the owner of the garden caught hold of him and began to beat him with the stick.

- (c) One day the bad man was stealing some mangoes from the garden of a neighbour.
- (d) There was a bad man in a village. But when he did any work, he would say, "God had done it by me."
- (e) "Why are you stealing mangoes from my garden?" asked the owner of the garden.
- (f) "Because God is getting it done by me, replied the bad man. The owner of the garden said nothing.
- (g) The owner of the garden saw him stealing the mangoes and returned to the garden
- (h) He took a stick and was waiting for the bad man till he came down from the tree.

Answer d → c → g → e → f → h → b → a

15. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) He rose quickly to a high position in the army by his good work and courage.
- (b) France under him was very powerful.
- (c) More than 170 years ago there lived in France one of the greatest soldiers called Napoleon Bonaparte.
- (d) In 1804 he proclaimed himself to be the emperor.
- (e) He fought several wars with the neighboring countries and won victories over them.
- (f) He grew very powerful and soon became the greatest man in the country.
- (g) He was born in 1769. When he was young, he joined the French Army as an ordinary soldier.
- (h) He died in 1821. Yet the Frenchmen remember him with due respect.

Answer c → g → a → f → e → d → b → h

16. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) By the time he was twenty five years old, he had become well-known as a writer of great talent.

- (b) When he was a small boy his father was sent to prison for debt.
- (c) Dickens died in June 9, 1870.
- (d) He wrote some of the best novels in English literature.
- (e) He never forgot his hard experience of his boyhood.
- (f) Dickns had to work in a factory at the age of twelve. He could not go to school and receive education.
- (g) Even during his life time, he was exceptionally popular.
- (h) Charles Dickens was one of the greatest English novelists of the 19th century. He was born in February 7, 1812 in Portsmouth.

Answer h → b → f → e → a → g → d → c

17. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) She worked, worked and worked. Eventually, she managed to repay all the loan money.
- (b) The profit that she made was enough to repay the first installment and buy food and clothes for the children.
- (c) Soon after getting the loan, she and her husband started to make a plan.
- (d) Feroza worked day and night. She sold the rice in the market and made a small profit.
- (e) After that Feroza bought a little more paddy, husked it and sold it.
- (f) Feroza took a loan of three thousand taka in the year 1992.
- (g) First, they made a thatched hut so that they do not have to live under the open sky.
- (h) Then she bought a dheki and some paddy with the money.

Answer f → c → g → h → d → b → e → a

18. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) He married Khadija at the age of 25. He got Ohi or revelation at the age of forty.
- (b) Then he was brought up by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib.
- (c) He made an organization named 'Hilful Fuzul' at the age of 17.
- (d) Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) was born in the Quraish tribe of Makkah in 570 A.D.
- (e) He was then brought up by his uncle Abu Talib.
- (f) He was then greatest of all the prophets.
- (g) His father Abdullah died before his birth. He was brought up by Halima in his childhood.
- (h) Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) was truthful from his boyhood.

Answer d → g → b → e → h → c → a → f

19. Read the following sentences and put them in correct order.

- (a) Gustave proposed a 989 feet high tower of iron as a symbol of exhibition and a lot of people worked on it for two yeas.
- (b) He was a great engineer.
- (c) He used to work for a railway construction company
- (d) Millions of people visit the tower every year.
- (e) The Eiffel Tower was named after Gustave Eiffel.
- (f) It is still regarded as one of the wonders of the world.
- (g) Gustave made plans of dams, factories, stations and structures of big size construction.
- (h) A world's fair was held in Paris.

Answer e → c → b → g → h → a → f → d

Q. No. 8. Writing paragraph

1. Tree Plantation [DB, BB-2023, DB, JB-2020] ★★★
2. Padma Multipurpose Bridge ★★★
3. A Railway Station [DjB-2023] ★★★
4. Load Shedding [CB-2023; DjB, RB, BB-2011] ★★★
5. Dhaka Metro Rail ★★★
6. A Winter Morning [CtgB-2023; DjB-2015, 2014] ★★★
7. A Street Hawker [JB-2023; SB-2020; CB-2017] ★★★
8. Our National Flag [RB-2023; JB-2019] ★★★
9. Early Rising [SB-2023; JB-2022; JB-2020] ★★★
10. Traffic Jam [MB-2023] ★★★
11. COVID-19: Symptom and Prevention [CtgB-2022] ★★★
12. A Village Fair You Experienced [SB-2022; BB- 2020] ★★★
13. Drug Addiction [CB-2020] ★★★
14. A Book Fair You have Visited [RB-2022, 2020] ★★★
15. Environment Pollution [DjB-2019; SB-2016] ★★★
16. Deforestation [MB, SB, BB-2020] ★★★
17. A Farmer Or, The Life of a Farmer [BB-2022] ★★
18. Dengue Fever [RB-2020 (2 Paper)] ★★★
19. Road Accidents [DB, CtgB-2020] ★★★
20. A School Magazine [DjB-2020; RB-2019] ★★★
21. A Tea Stall [MB-2022; CtgB-2020] ★★★
22. Your School Library [DB-2022; CB-2019; RB-2014] ★★★
23. A Moonlit Night [All Boards-2018 (2nd Paper)] ★★★
24. The International Mother Language Day ★
25. Water Pollution [CB-2022; DjB-2020, 2019] ★★★
26. Air Pollution [DB-2016] ★★★
27. May Day [CtgB-2007] ★★★
28. Green Energy. ★★
29. Pahela Boishakh [CtgB-2004] ★★

Q. No. 9. Completing a story

1. A Journey by Metro Rail. ★★★
2. First COVID-19 Vaccine Shot. ★★★
3. Ayat's Act of Kindness [DB-2023] ★★★★★
4. Change of Lot [SB-2023] ★★★
5. Safe Bind, Safe Find [MB-2023] ★★★
6. The Boy Who Saved the Train [CtgB-2023] ★★★★★
7. Escaping to Nature: A Boat Trip to Remember [BB-2023] ★★
8. A Thirsty Crow [DjB, JB-2023; RB-2020] ★★★
9. A Kind-hearted Boy [RB-2023, JB-2009] ★★★★★
10. Bread Dividing by a Cunning Monkey [BB-2020] ★★★★★
11. Sheikh Saadi's Wit/Tit for Tat [MB-2020; CtgB-2015] ★★
12. Who's to Bell the Cat [DB-2019; DjB-2017] ★★★★★
13. Slow but Steady Wins the Race [JB-2019; DB-2017]
14. Perseverance is the Key to Success [DB-2020] ★★★
15. King Midas: The Golden Touch [CtgB-2020] ★★★★★
16. Life is After all an Adventure [JB-2020] ★★★★★
17. Mr. Rahman's Kindness [DjB-2020] ★★★★★
18. Honesty of a Rickshaw-puller [CB-2020, JB-2016] ★★
19. Lina's Ready Wit [SB-2019] ★★★★★
20. Liton's Realization [DjB-2019] ★★★★★
21. Lost and Found [CB-2019] ★★★★★
22. The Greatness of Gias Uddin Azam Shah [RB-2019] ★★
23. A Kind Lion and a Grateful Mouse [RB-2013; CtgB-2008]
24. A Sly Fox and a Foolish Crow [JB-2015] ★★★★★
25. A Liar Shepherd [RB, BB-2017, DB-2016] ★★★★★
26. Mr Ant and Mr Grasshopper ★★★★★
27. Unity is Strength [CB-2017: RB, SB-2015] ★★★★★
28. Grapes are Sour [JB-2017] ★★★★★
29. Bayazid's Love for His Mother [BB-2016; CB-2015] ★★
30. An Honest Woodcutter and the Beautiful Fairy [JB-2014; DB, DjB-2012] ★★★★★
31. A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed [RB-2014] ★★
32. A Greedy Farmer [DjB-2014; BB-2008] ★★★★★

Q. No. 10. Describing graphs/charts

1. The graph showing Karim's obtained marks in different subjects [DjB-2020] ★★★
2. The graph showing the number of people using internet from the year 2014 to 2018 in Bangladesh [MB- 2020, All Boards-2018] ★★★
3. The graph showing the choice of profession by different educated people. [DB-2020; RB-2019; JB-2017] ★★★
4. The number of people using mobile phone from the year of 2010 to 2018 in Bangladesh [CB-2020] ★★★
5. The graph showing "The Internet Users" from 2000 to 2009. [RB-2020, CB-2019, 2017] ★★★
6. The pie-chart showing the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh [SB-2020; RB-2019] ★★★
7. The pie-chart showing the percentage of a family's household expenditure distributed categories [CtgB-2020; RB-2015] ★★★
8. The graph showing "The number of people in percentage, living poverty line" from 1995 to 2010. [JB-2019; CB-2016]★★
9. The graph showing "The population growth rate in Bangladesh" from 2009 to 2014. [DjB-2018, 2017] ★★★
10. The graph showing the number of Facebook users by gender in a city named 'T' from the year 2015 to 2019 [JB-2020]★★
11. The graph showing the result of JSC examination of DBC Secondary School from 2004-2008. [SB-2017] ★★★
12. The graph showing the literacy rate of Bangladesh from 1995 to 2010. [DB-2017; DjB-2016] ★★★
13. The graph showing the percentage of the number of Internet users in towns and villages from 2010 to 2014. [CtgB-2016]★★
14. The graph showing a comparative selling rate of five kinds of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2017. [BB-2020; RB-2017, 2016]★
15. The pie chart showing the interest of the students of a secondary school in different subjects. [CtgB-2019] ★★★
16. The graph showing yearly imports and exports (Billion Dollars) of a country [BB-2019; JB, SB-2016] ★★★

17. The chart showing the importance and uses of English. [DB-2019] ★★★
18. The graph showing Rahim's time spending on various activities. [DjB-2015] ★★★
19. The pie chart showing the percentage of supporters of different games of a country [SB-2019] ★★★
20. The pie-chart representing the passing rates of different subjects of the students of a school. [CB-2019] ★★★
21. The chart showing the benefits of girls' education. [CB-2015]
22. The pie chart showing the percentage of transportation used by the students to come to their school. [DjB-2019] ★★★

Q. No. 11. Writing informal letters/E-mail

Writing Informal Letter

1. A letter to your friend describing the sports day of your school [JB-2014; DB-2009] ★★★
2. A letter to your friend consoling him on his father's death [BB-2007; CB-2003] ★★★
3. A letter to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her success in the exam [RB, CtgB-2015] ★★★
4. A letter to your brother telling him the importance of taking physical exercise [DB-2020; SB-2019; DjB-2017] ★★★
5. A letter to your friend describing him/her the importance of reading newspaper regularly [MB-2020; CtgB-2016] ★★★
6. A letter to your friend thanking him/her for sending you the nice birthday gift [RB, SB-2020; BB-2017] ★★★
7. A letter to your friend describing ins and outs of your study tour [DjB-2020] ★★★
8. A letter to your mother telling her about your hostel life [JB-2020] ★★★
9. A letter to your friend describing your experiences during the summer vacation [BB-2020; CtgB-2017] ★★★
10. A letter to your friend describing the co-curricular activities of your school [RB-2019; DB, JB-2017] ★★★

11. A letter to your friend telling him/her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination [CB, DjB, JB, BB-2019] ★★★
12. A letter to your friend describing the picnic in Kuakata [DB-2019] ★★★
13. A letter to your friend advising him/her to give up smoking [SB-2015] ★★★
14. A letter to your pen-friend telling him/her about Bangladesh and her people [CB, SB-2017, BB-2015] ★★★
15. A letter to your friend telling him/her about how to improve English [DB-2015] ★★★
16. A letter to your friend describing your experience of the visit of a new place [RB-2016] ★★★
17. A letter to your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school [JB-2016] ★★★
18. A letter to your friend sharing the experience of the train journey that you made [All Boards-2018] ★★★
19. A letter to your mother telling her about your progress of studies [CtgB-2019] ★★★

Writing E-mail

1. An e-mail to your friend inviting him to the marriage ceremony of your sister [MB-2022] ★★★
2. An email to your friend about the necessity of consciousness regarding coronavirus. ★★★
3. An email to your friend about the importance of learning computer [RB, BB-2023] ★★★
4. An e-mail to your younger brother advising him to be more attentive to his studies [MB-2023] ★★★
5. An e-mail to your friend inviting him/her to join the picnic with you [DjB-2023; SB-2022] ★★★
6. An e-mail to your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school [DB, JB, SB-2023, DB-2016] ★★
7. An e-mail to your brother telling him the importance of physical exercise [CtgB-2023] ★★★
8. An email to your mother telling her about your hostel life [RB-2023] ★★★

9. An e-mail to your friend thanking him for their hospitality [CB-2023; DB-2022; CB-2020] ★★★
10. An e-mail to your friend describing a road accident you have recently witnessed in your town [DjB-2022] ★★★
11. An email to your younger brother telling him about the importance of reading newspaper [RB, JB-2022] ★★★
12. An e-mail to your friend describing what you intend to do after your SSC Examination [CtgB-2020] ★★★
13. An e-mail to your friend describing about the co-curricular activities of your school [RB-2019] ★★★
14. An e-mail to your father informing him about your preparation for the SSC examination [CB, CtgB, BB-2022; DjB-2016] ★★★

Q. No. 12. Writing short dialogues

1. A dialogue between you and your friend about Digital Bangladesh [SB-2022] ★★★
2. A dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning computer [RB-2023; JB-2019, 2016] ★★★
3. A dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning English [SB-2023; RB-2020] ★★★
4. A dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper [DB-2023, SB-2020, CigB-2019] ★★★
5. A dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of games and sports [JB-2023; CB-2019] ★★★
6. A dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of using mobile phone [CtgB, CB, MB, DjB- 2023: DjB-2022] ★★★
7. A dialogue between you and your friend about the bad effects of smoking [BB-2023, 2016] ★★★
8. A dialogue between you and the librarian of your school library regarding borrowing a book [DjB-2016] ★★★
9. A dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and remedies of road accident/the road accidents and how to prevent it [CtgB-2022; DB-2020; DjB-2019] ★★★

10. A dialogue between you and your friend about the benefits of early rising [CB, RB-2022; MB-2020; All Boards-2018] ★★★
11. A dialogue between you and your friend about dengue fever [CB-2020] ★★★
12. A dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of watching television [DjB-2020] ★★★
13. A dialogue between you and your friend on how to eradicate/remove the illiteracy problem from Bangladesh.[JB, BB-2020] ★★★
14. A dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and effects of water pollution [CtgB-2020] ★★★
15. A dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of physical exercise [DB-2019; CB-2015] ★★★
16. A dialogue between you and your friend about the advantages and disadvantages of village life and city life [RB-2019; DB-2016] ★★★
17. A dialogue between you and your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school [BB-2019] ★★★
18. A dialogue between you and the Headmaster about making a garden in front of your school [SB-2019] ★★★
19. A dialogue between you and your friend about the necessity of tree plantation [DB-2022; CtgB-2017] ★★★
20. A dialogue between you and your friend about your aim in life [BB-2022, DjB-2017, BB-2016] ★★★
21. A dialogue between you and your friend about their plan of studies after SSC Examination is over [MB-2022]
22. A dialogue between two friends about their preparation for the SSC Examination [JB-2022, CtgB-2016] ★★★
23. A dialogue between two friends about how to develop skills in English language [SB-2019; JB-2017; BB-2009] ★★★
24. A dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of education in the development of a nation [DB-2017] ★★★
25. A dialogue between you and your doctor about your health problem [BB-2017; RB, CtgB-2008, JB-2007] ★★★