

English Suggestions

COMPREHENSION

1. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):  
 People travelling long distances frequently have to decide whether they would prefer to go by land, sea or air. Hardly anyone can positively enjoy sitting in a train for more than a few hours. Train compartments soon get cramped and stuffy. It is almost impossible to take your mind off the journey. Reading is only a partial solution, for the monotonous rhythm of the wheels clicking on the rails soon lulls you to sleep. Long car journeys are even less pleasant for it is quite impossible even to read. On motor ways you can, at least, travel fairly safely at high speeds, but more often than not, the greater part of the journey is spent on narrow, bumpy roads which are crowded with traffic. By comparison, trips by sea offer a great variety of civilized comforts. You can stretch your legs on the spacious decks, play games, swim, meet interesting people and enjoy good food always assuming, of course, that the sea is calm. If it is not and you are likely to get sea-sick, no form of transport could be worse. Even if you travel in ideal weather, sea journeys take a long time. Relatively few people are prepared to sacrifice up to a third of their holidays for the pleasure of travelling on ship.

- (a) Why can't one enjoy train journey for more than a few hours?
- (b) Why is it difficult to read on a train?
- (c) What makes long car journeys unpleasant?
- (d) What are the comforts of travelling by sea?
- (e) What are the two disadvantages of travelling by sea?

2. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):  
 The selfish giant opened the front door softly and went out into the garden. But when the children saw him, they were so frightened that they all ran away. And the garden became winter again. Only the little boy, did not run, for his eyes were so full of tears that he did not see the giant coming. And the giant stole up behind him and took him gently in his hand and put him up into the tree. And the tree broke at once into blossom and the birds came and sang on it, and the little boy stretches out his two arms and flung them aournd the giant's neck and kissed him. And other children when they saw that the giant was not wicked any longer, came running back and with them came the spring. "It is your garden now, little children", said the giant, and he took a great axe and knocked down the wall. And when the people were going to market at twelve o'clock they found the giant playing with the children in the most beautiful garden they had ever seen.

- (a) Why did the little children run away from the garden?
- (b) Why didn't the little boy run away?
- (c) What did the giant do with the little boy?
- (d) How did the giant knock down the wall?
- (e) What did the people see while going to market?

3. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):  
 Man is the maker of his own fate. If he makes a proper use of his time and does his duties accordingly, he is sure to improve and prosper in life; but if he does otherwise, he is sure to repent when it is too late and he will have to drag a miserable existence from day to day. To kill time is as bad as to commit suicide, for our life is nothing but the sum total of hours, days and years.

- Youth is the golden season of life. In youth, the mind is soft and can be shaped in any form you like. If we lose the morning hours of life, we shall have to repent afterwards. It is called the "seed time of life." If we sow good seeds, we shall reap a good harvest when grow up.
- (a) How is a man sure to improve and prosper in life?
  - (b) When will he have to drag a miserable existence from day to day?
  - (c) Why is youth regarded as the golden season of life?
  - (d) What does the expression 'to commit suicide' mean?
  - (e) Why is youth called the seed-time of life?

4. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):  
 Human flight began long before 1903. Of the millions of people who have flown the first to rise into the air was a Frenchman, Pilatre-de-Rozier. He went up in a hot air balloon on 15th October, 1783. On this first flight the balloon was tethered to the ground by a long rope but, on 21st November, de-Rozier had the daring to make a free flight. He was accompanied by the Marquis-d' Arlandes whose job it was to feed dry straw to the fire which filled the balloon with hot air, lighter than the surrounding air and produced sufficient lift to raise the balloon and its two passengers. They stayed in the air for twenty-five minutes, and having been carried by the wind right over Paris they landed, five and a half miles from their point of ascent. This was 'the first aerial journey in history.'

- (a) Who made the first flight into the air?
- (b) How did he make his flight?
- (c) Why is the second flight of de-Rozier called a 'free flight'?
- (d) Was de-Rozier alone in his second flight? If not, who was with him?
- (e) Why is the flight called 'the first aerial journey in history'?

**5. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):**

Queen Victoria, when a little girl, was taught economical habits by her excellent governess. The princess had a set allowance for pocket money and was not permitted to exceed it. Once at the market at the Turnbridge Wells, she had exhausted all her supply of money in buying a number of presents for relatives and friends. As she was leaving she remembered another cousin to whom, she thought, she would like to make a present. She saw a box marked half a crown, which she considered, would be just the very thing for him. But alas! the money was all gone. The people in the shop said they would just enclose the box with the other articles but her governess said, "No, you see the princess has not the money and so, of course, she cannot buy the box."

- What habits were taught to Queen Victoria from her childhood?
- Why did she go to the market with her governess?
- Did she have any provision for pocket money?
- What did the shop-keepers want to do when she had no money to buy the box?
- What did the governess tell the people in the shop?

**6. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):**

There was a certain island in the sea, the only inhabitants of which were an old man whose name was Prospero and his daughter, Miranda, a very beautiful lady. She came to this island so young that she had no memory of having seen any human face other than her father's. They lived in a cave or cell made out of rock. It was divided into several apartments, one of which Prospero called his study. There he kept his books which chiefly treated of magic, a study at that time much effected by all learned men and the knowledge of this art he found very useful to him. For being thrown by a strange chance upon this island, which had been enchanted by a witch called Sycorax who died there a short time before his arrival. Prospero, by virtue of his art, released many spirits that Sycorax had imprisoned in the bodies of large trees, because they refused to execute her wicked command. These gentle spirits were ever obedient to the will of Prospero. Of these Ariel was the chief.

- Who were the inhabitants of the island?
- Why was Miranda unable to remember any other human face?
- How did Prospero utilise his knowledge of the art of magic?
- Who was Sycorax and what harm did she do to the island?
- Who was the chief of the released spirits and how did he serve Prospero?

**7. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):**

Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a beast than human being. He had a wife who used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse and tried her utmost to irritate Socrates. One day, the woman became more furious than ever and began to insult Socrates. Socrates went out and sat on the door step of his house looking out on the public street. The wife finding that Socrates was not paying the least heed to her, went up to him and poured much water over him. The passers-by in the street were much amused at the incident and Socrates joined with them in their laughter and quietly remarked, "I was expecting this; after thunder comes rain."

- What was the habit of Socrates's wife?
- What did his wife do one day?
- What did Socrates do then?
- What was the result?
- What was the remark passed by Socrates?

**8. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):**

A visit to a stocking factory is an interesting experience. One sees seven or eight huge, complicated stocking machines being attended by a single skilled worker. They are so complicated that only a mechanic can follow all the operations. Hundreds of wheels are turning, hundreds of fine, delicate threads are being fed into each multiple machine. Each machine manufactures number of stockings at the same time and you can see the stocking legs coming out of the bottom. When the leg is long enough, the machine automatically changes its method and begins to knit the foot. The operator's duty is to keep an eye on the machine, to mend broken threads and to discover the cause of any stoppage. He has, in fact, only to keep the machine at work and to take away the finished article. The result is that the public, in ordinary times, can buy goods at a low price. A woman is poor indeed if she cannot afford to buy a pair of stockings.

- What does one see in a stocking factory?
- What are fed into each multiple machine?
- When is the foot knit?
- What is the operator's duty?
- When is a woman really poor?

**9. Read the following Passage and answer question (a - e):**

Liberty does not descend upon a people, a people must raise themselves to it. It is a fruit that must be earned before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means only freedom from foreign domination is an out-worn idea. It is not merely the government that should be free but people themselves should be free. And no freedom has any real value for the common man or woman unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease, freedom from ignorance. This is the main task which confronts us, if we are to take our rightful place in the modern world. So, we want to go forward at a double pace bending all our resources and all our energies to this great purpose.

13. "The fault was in the wood of the handle. I'll see the man from whom I bought it."
14. "Ecotourism is broadly defined as low impact travel to endangered and often undisturbed locations."
15. "Then they will suffer higher mortality when they encounter real predators."
16. "Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define."
17. "Even if it learns nothing, it has got the cage. What a lucky bird!"
18. "Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people."
19. "Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates-we use education to make life better."
20. "This is happening in our lives. Everyone is frantically looking for happiness, not knowing where it is."
21. "Education not only enriches us with knowledge, abilities, and skills, it also teaches us values."

### Explain the proverb

1. A bad workman quarrels with his tools
2. A barking dog seldom bites. / Empty vessels sound much. / Great talkers are never great (good) doers.
3. A burnt child dreads/fears the fire. /Once bitten twice shy.
4. A drowning man catches at a straw. /Where there is life, there is hope.
5. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
6. A little learning is a dangerous thing.
7. As you sow, so (will) you reap. /Tit for tat.
8. A stitch in time saves nine.
9. Blood is thicker than water (=family ties are stronger than other relationships).
10. Cowards die many times before their death.
11. Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
12. Handsome is as/that/ what handsome does.
13. Ill news runs apace.
14. Look before you leap. (=be wary).
15. Strike while the iron is hot.
16. Morning shows the day. /The child is father to the man.
17. No pains no gains. (Strive and you will win)
18. Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet. /Patience has its reward.
19. Prevention is better than cure.
20. Time and tide wait for none.
21. Sweet are the uses of adversity.
22. The grapes are sour.
23. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. /It is better to be safe than sorry.
24. United we stand, divided we fall.

### Rearrange

□ Rearrange the following sentence and make a paragraph :

1. (i) He showed extraordinary credit in every examination of the school.  
 (ii) He has made great contribution to the scientific research of Bangladesh.  
 (iii) Dr. Md. Qudrat-i-Khuda was born on 8 May at village Margram in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal in 1900 AD.  
 (iv) In 1924, getting star marks he passed MSc in Chemistry from Kolkata Presidency College.  
 (v) He died on 3 November in 1977.  
 (vi) His father Hazrat Shah Abdul Mukit was a pious man.  
 (vii) In 1929, he passed DSc from Imperial College in England.  
 (viii) At the age of six, he was admitted into a Furkania Madrasa and then he was admitted into an English school.  
 (ix) He made great plan to give the new structure of education system.  
 (x) In 1952, he was appointed Chairman of Secondary Education Board.
2. (i) During his stay he received an unpaid letter from his friend, which contained nothing but some words.  
 (ii) With a great hope in mind, he opened the box.  
 (iii) He wanted to teach his friend a good lesson.  
 (iv) An English poet was staying in Italy for the benefit of his health.  
 (v) To his utter surprise, he found nothing but an ordinary stone.  
 (vi) Thus, the poet taught his friend a good lesson.  
 (vii) So, he procured heavy stone and packed it up in a fine box.  
 (viii) His friend thought that the contents of the parcel were valuable, so he paid the heavy charge for carrying.  
 (ix) The poet had to pay double postage, so he became very annoyed.  
 (x) Then he sent it to his friend with the words on it "Carriage to be paid on delivery".
3. (i) The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.  
 (ii) The king called him to the palace.  
 (iii) At this, the king got furious and condemned is to death.  
 (iv) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.  
 (v) Once there was a king.  
 (vi) With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death".

- (vii) But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
- (ix) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
- (x) He then thought for a while some ways of escape.
4. (i) The last words of the speech are : "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."
- (ii) Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America.
- (iii) On the 10th on November 1863, a railway train was carrying him to a place called Gettysburg.
- (iv) It is one of the finest and the shortest speeches in English language.
- (v) He was going there to speak at a meeting.
- (vi) On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
- (vii) These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling country is.
- (ix) In the train, he was busy writing something.
- (x) In fact, the speech on the envelope is now famous as "Gettysburg Address".
5. (i) "Please let me go to my country."
- (ii) An English boy was making a small boat.
- (iii) "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat".
- (iv) He made all arrangements to send him to his country.
- (v) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- (vi) Napoleon was charmed by the words of the small boy.
- (vii) "I haven't seen my mother for a long time."
- (viii) The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea."
- (ix) One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the seashore.
- (x) The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat.
6. (i) As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline.
- (ii) Khan Jahan Ali was a philanthropic man.
- (iii) He, therefore excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people.
- (iv) He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people.
- (v) He found Bagerhat beset with many problems.
- (vi) His memory will never be sunk into oblivion.
- (vii) Thus he solved the problem of drinking water.
- (viii) The scarcity of drinking water is one of them.
- (ix) The people of Bagerhat remember him with great respect.
- (x) Ghora Dighi is one of them.
7. (i) In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India.
- (ii) He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for Gitanjali.
- (iii) He returned home without any qualification of distinction.
- (iv) He wrote Gitanjali, a collection of Bengali songs of superior quality.
- (v) Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 into a respectable family at Jorasanko in Kolkata.
- (vi) At the age of seventeen, in 1878 he reached London to attend school.
- (vii) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- (viii) The experience had a lasting effect on his later life.
- (ix) However, he never gave up his habit of writing poetry.
- (x) He gathered much experience from his stay in London.
8. (i) One prize is awarded in each field.
- (ii) The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
- (iii) Nobel Prize is the world's most important prize.
- (iv) He is Alfred Bernard Nobel.
- (v) Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
- (vi) Nobel Prize are awarded every one for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for promoting world's peace.
- (vii) The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution.
- (viii) If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.
- (ix) Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
- (x) He was born in Stockholm on 21 October 1833 and he died on 10 December 1896.
9. (i) As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- (ii) He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative Politics.
- (iii) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- (iv) Aristotle was born in Greece.
- (v) His father wanted him to be physician but he never cherished to be so.
- (vi) Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- (vii) He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
- (viii) 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
- (ix) He was the son of a royal physician.
- (x) He wanted to be free thinker.

10. (i) He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh.  
 (ii) He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.  
 (iii) He was second to none in Bengali Language and Literature.  
 (iv) Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 24 Porgonas, West Bengal in 1885.  
 (v) He joined Jashore Zilla School in 1910.  
 (vi) He passed the Entrance and Fa exam in 1904 and 1906.  
 (vii) He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature.  
 (viii) He passed Hons. and MA in 1910 and 1912.  
 (ix) He joined Dhaka University as a Lecturer of Bengali in 1921.  
 (x) He got his PhD in 1928.
11. (i) Porus came forward with his people and fought courageously, but unfortunately he was defeated in the battle.  
 (ii) Alexander, the conqueror of the world, once crossed the Khyber Pass and reached India.  
 (iii) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his prompt and bold reply and allowed him to rule his country as before.  
 (iv) "Like a king." was the reply of Porus.  
 (v) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.  
 (vi) There ruled a king called Porus.  
 (vii) He wanted to conquer the land of Porus.  
 (viii) Then he was taken prisoner by the soldiers of Alexander.  
 (ix) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated by him.  
 (x) He was brought before Alexander.
12. (i) Very little is known about the great literary genius William Shakespeare as there is no truly reliable or authentic biography.  
 (ii) About the year 1587, Shakespeare went to London where he joined a company of actors.  
 (iii) Though still in the prime of life, Shakespeare gave up his dramatic work to live the comfortable life of a country gentleman.  
 (iv) His tomb in the village of Stratford-on-Avon, has become almost a place of pilgrimage for his admirers. (v) After a few years of quiet at Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare died on the anniversary of his birth, 23 April 1616.  
 (vi) His real education came from men and women and natural influences which surrounded him.  
 (vii) It is generally conceived that he was born on 23 April 1564, in the village of Stratford-on-Avon in England.  
 (viii) Of Shakespeare's education little is known.
- (ix) His life in London from 1587 to 1611 was the period of his greatest literary activity.  
 (x) It is believed that neither his father nor his mother could read or write.
13. (i) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.  
 (ii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.  
 (iii) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks.  
 (iv) He told them of deserts, caves and mountains thigh enough to touch the sky.  
 (v) Desdemona was fascinated by the stories and specially by the story of his life.  
 (vi) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.  
 (vii) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.  
 (viii) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.  
 (ix) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.  
 (x) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
14. (i) He asked him where God is.  
 (ii) He praised him highly.  
 (iii) Once a lad went to a famous teacher.  
 (iv) The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding.  
 (v) The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell him where He is not.  
 (vi) The boy devoted himself in earning knowledge.  
 (vii) He begged to instruct him in the arts and sciences.  
 (viii) He agreed to teach the lad.  
 (ix) He expressed his desire to acquire knowledge.  
 (x) The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy.
15. (i) The words of the small boy charmed Napoleon.  
 (ii) Suddenly, he noticed a wonderful thing.  
 (iii) "Please let me go to my country."  
 (iv) "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat."  
 (v) An English boy was making a small boat.  
 (vi) He made all arrangements to send him to his country.  
 (vii) The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea."  
 (viii) "I haven't seen my mother for a long time."  
 (ix) One day, Napoleon, the King of France, was walking along the seashore.  
 (x) The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat.

## ANSWER

1. (iii) → (vi) → (viii) → (i) → (iv) → (vii) → (ii) → (x) → (ix) → (v)
2. (iv) → (i) → (ix) → (iii) → (vii) → (x) → (viii) → (ii) → (v) → (vi)
3. (v) → (i) → (iv) → (ii) → (ix) → (iii) → (vii) → (viii) → (x) → (vi)
4. (ii) → (iii) → (v) → (ix) → (viii) → (vi) → (i) → (vii) → (x) → (iv)
5. (ix) → (v) → (ii) → (x) → (viii) → (iii) → (vii) → (i) → (vi) → (iv)  
or, (ix) → (v) → (ii) → (x) → (viii) → (vii) → (iii) → (i) → (vi) → (iv)
6. (ii) → (iv) → (v) → (viii) → (i) → (iii) → (x) → (vii) → (ix) → (vi)
7. (v) → (vii) → (vi) → (x) → (viii) → (i) → (iii) → (ix) → (iv) → (ii)
8. (iii) → (vii) → (ii) → (iv) → (x) → (v) → (vi) → (ix) → (i) → (viii)  
or, (iii) → (ii) → (iv) → (x) → (v) → (vii) → (vi) → (ix) → (viii)
9. (iv) → (ix) → (v) → (x) → (i) → (iii) → (vi) → (viii) → (ii) → (vii)
10. (iv) → (i) → (iii) → (vi) → (viii) → (v) → (ix) → (x) → (vii) → (ii)
11. (ii) → (v) → (vi) → (vii) → (i) → (viii) → (x) → (ix) → (iv) → (iii)
12. (i) → (vii) → (x) → (viii) → (vi) → (ii) → (ix) → (iii) → (v) → (iv)
13. (ii) → (iii) → (i) → (viii) → (x) → (vi) → (iv) → (ix) → (v) → (vii)
14. (iii) → (ix) → (vii) → (x) → (i) → (v) → (iv) → (ii) → (viii) → (vi)
15. (ix) → (ii) → (v) → (x) → (vii) → (iv) → (viii) → (iii) → (i) → (vi)

## TRANSLATION (বাংলা হতে ইংরেজি)

## □ Translate the following sentences into English:

১. স্বাস্থ্যই সকল সুখের মূল। স্বাস্থ্য ভাল রাখিতে হইলে নিয়মিত ব্যায়াম করা দরকার। তদুপরি সুখম খাদ্য ও ফলমূল গ্রহণ করা উচিত। সুস্বাস্থ্যই সাক্ষ্যের চাবিকাঠি। স্বাস্থ্যহীন ব্যক্তি জীবন উপভোগ করিতে পারে না।  
Health is the root of all happiness. Regular exercise is necessary in order to keep good health. On top of this, we should take balanced diet and some fruits. Good health is the key to success. An unhealthy man cannot enjoy life.

২. হযরত ওমর ছিলেন একজন আদর্শ মানুষ। তিনি অত্যন্ত গুণী লোক ছিলেন। জনগণের অবস্থা জানিবার জন্য তিনি প্রায়ই ছদ্মবেশে ঘুরিয়া বেড়াইতেন। একসময়ে হঠাৎ তাহার কানে ককরণ ধ্বনি আসিল। তাহার মনে হইল কেহ যেন কঁদিতেছে।

Hazrat Omar was an ideal man. He was a highly accomplished man. He would often move about in disguise in order to know the condition of the people. One night a piteous cry reached his ear. It appeared to him that someone was weeping.

৩. নকল করা ভাল নয়। নকল করাকে সবাই ঘৃণা করে। তবুও কিছু কিছু ছাত্র নকল করে। নকল করিয়া কেহ বড় হইতে পারে না। বড় হইতে হইলে চাই নিজের গুণ।

It is not good to copy in the examination. Everybody hates copying. Yet some students take to copying. Nobody could become great by copying. To be great what is wanted is one's own qualities.

৪. আমাদের দেশের প্রায় সকল ছাত্রই উত্তর মুখস্থ করতে ওস্তাদ। উত্তরগুলো তারা নিজেরা তৈরি করে না — শিক্ষককে নিয়ে তৈরি করিয়ে নেয়। তাদের পক্ষে তাদের মাইনে করা শিক্ষকেরা মাথা খাটান। ফলে তাদের চিন্তাশক্তির বিকাশ ঘটে না। তারা ভাল ফল করলেও তাদের কোন কৃতিত্ব নেই।

Almost all the students in our country are past-masters (expert) in memorising answers. They themselves do not prepare the answers—they get them prepared by their teachers. Their paid teachers exercise (or, rack) their brain for them. As a result, their power of thinking does not develop. Though they achieve good results, they have no credit of their own.

৫. সেদিন আমরা নদীর ধারে বেড়াতে গিয়েছিলাম। সঙ্গে ছিল আমার ঘনিষ্ঠ বন্ধু আজিজ। দূরে একজন লোক দেখে বলল, “যে লোকটি এদিকে আসছে সে আমাদের পরিচিত। তুই তাকে চিনতে পারছিস না? মনে করে দেখ ও আমাদের সাথে পড়ত।”

The other day we went out for a walk by the riverside. My close friend Aziz was with me. Seeing a man at a distance, Aziz said, -The man who is coming towards us is known to you. Do you recognise him? Try to recollect that he was our classmate”

৬. প্রায় এক ঘণ্টা যাবৎ টিপটিপ করে বৃষ্টি পড়ছে। আমার ঘড়িতে এখন সকাল দশটা। আজ কলেজে যেতেই হবে। সঙ্গে ছাড়া নেই, রাস্তায় রিক্শাও দেখছি না। কিভাবে কলেজে যাব তাই ভাবছি।

It has been drizzling for about an hour. Now it is 10 a.m. by my watch. I must go to college today. I have no umbrella with me; rickshaws too are not seen on the road. I am thinking how I shall go to college.

৮. এক গ্রামে এক সৎলোক ছিলেন। তিনি যেমন গ্রামের সবাইকে ভালবাসতেন গ্রামের সকলেও তাঁকে তেমন শ্রদ্ধা করত। তাঁর ছিল পাঁচ ছেলে। ছেলেরা সবাই স্বাস্থ্যবান ও কর্মঠ। লোকটি এখন বৃদ্ধ হয়েছেন। There was an honest man in a village. As he loved all the villagers, so the villagers held him in respect. He had five sons. All the sons were healthy and active. Now the man has become (grown) old.

৯. চেষ্টা করিলে কাজে সফলকাম হওয়া যায়। যে স্বয়ং চেষ্টা করে আল্লাহ তাহার সহায় হন। পৃথিবীতে যাহারা বড় হইয়াছেন তাঁহাদের জীবনী হইতে আমরা এই শিক্ষাই পাইয়া থাকি। বিদ্যাই হটুক, আর ধনই হটুক, স্বয়ং চেষ্টা না করিলে কেহই উহা লাভ করিতে পারে না। এই কথাটি আমাদের স্মরণ রাখা উচিত।

One can become successful in work if one tries. God helps him who tries himself. We learn this lesson from the life-stories of those who have become great in the world. Be it learning or wealth, nobody can achieve it if he does not try himself. We should remember this truth.

১০. বাংলাদেশ আমাদের মাতৃভূমি। এই দেশের নীল আকাশ ও নির্মল বায়ু আমাদের কাছে অত্যন্ত প্রিয়। এই প্রিয় বাংলাদেশকে গড়িয়া তুলিবার দায়িত্ব আমাদের। ইহা একটি পবিত্র দায়িত্ব। আমরা যদি নিজ নিজ দায়িত্ব পালন করি, তবেই আমাদের দেশ গড়িয়া উঠিবে।

Bangladesh is the land of our birth. The blue sky and the fresh air of this land are very dear to us. It is our duty to build up our dear Bangladesh. It is a sacred duty. If we do our respective duties, then only our country will make progress.

১১. মাওলানা ভাসানীর নাম কে না শুনিয়াছে? তিনি ছিলেন একজন খাঁটি দেশপ্রেমিক। দেশের মঙ্গলের জন্য তিনি অনেক কাজ করিয়া গিয়াছেন। মাওলানা মোহাম্মদ আলী কলেজ তাহারই কীর্তি। শ্রদ্ধার সাথে আমরা তাঁহাকে স্মরণ করি।

Who has not heard the name of Maulana Bhasani? He was a true patriot. He did many things for the good of the country. Maulana Mohammad Ali College is his achievement. We remember him with respect.

১২. তোমরা কি কখনও সুন্দরবনে গিয়াছ? সুন্দরবন দেশের দক্ষিণাঞ্চলে অবস্থিত। সেখানে আছে গভীর জঙ্গল। সেই জঙ্গলে বাস করে বাঘ ও হরিণ। সুন্দরবনের বাঘ পৃথিবী বিখ্যাত।

Have you ever been to the Sundarbans? The Sundarbans are situated in the southern part of the country. There are thick jungles there. Tigers and deer live in those jungles. The tigers of the Sundarbans are famous all over the world.

১৩. এবার শীতে আমি ঢাকায় বেড়াতে যাব। সেখানে আমার এক মামা থাকেন। তিনি আমাকে বহুদিন তাঁর ওখানে যেতে বলেছেন। কিন্তু সময়ের অভাবে সেখানে যেতে পারিনি। ঠিক করেছি জানুয়ারির শেষ সপ্তাহে ঢাকা যাবই।

I shall go to Dhaka on a pleasure trip this winter. An uncle of mine lives there. He has been asking me for a long time to go to his place. But I could not go there for want of time. I have decided that I shall certainly go to Dhaka by the last week of January.

১৪. রহিম দ্রুত স্টেশনের দিকে হাঁটিতে লাগিল। কিন্তু সে স্টেশনে না পৌছাতেই গাড়ি ছাড়িয়া দিল। রহিম বিপদে পড়িল। সে এখন কেমন করিয়া বাড়ি যাইবে? রাত্রি বেলা একা হাটিয়া যাওয়া সম্ভব নহে।

Rahim began to walk fast towards the station. But scarcely had he reached the station when the train left. Rahim was in trouble. How would he go home now? It was not possible to go on foot alone at night.

১৫. আমাদের দেশের অধিকাংশ লোকই খুব গরীব। তাহারা দুই বেলা খাইতে পায় না। তাহারা কাপড়ের অভাবেও কষ্ট পায়। তাহারা মাথাপত্রের রোগেও ভোগে। আমাদের সকলের উচিত তাহাদের অবস্থার উন্নতি করা।

The majority of the people in our country are poor. They cannot have two meals a day. They also suffer for want of clothes. They also suffer from various diseases. We should all try to improve their condition.

১৬. পাট বাংলাদেশের প্রধান সম্পদ। ভারতেও পাট আছে। কিছুদিন যাবৎ পৃথিবীর আরও কয়েকটি দেশে পাট উৎপাদনের চেষ্টা হইতেছে। কিন্তু বাংলাদেশের পাটের মত উৎকৃষ্ট পাট অন্য কোন দেশে উৎপন্ন হয় না। এই জন্য আমাদের দেশের পাটের চাহিদা দুনিয়ার সর্বত্র।

Jute is the principal wealth of Bangladesh. Jute grows in India too. Efforts are being made for some time to grow jute in some other countries of the world. But such superior quality of jute as Bangladesh grows is not produced in any other country. For this reason, there is a world wide demand for the jute of our country.

১৭. এক সম্ভ্রান্ত ব্যক্তির তিন পুত্র ছিল। তাহারা পরস্পরের সহিত ঝগড়া করিত। তাহাদের পিতা তাহাদিগকে সর্বদা ঝগড়া করে নিষেধ করিতেন। কিন্তু তাহারা তাঁহার কথায় কর্ণপাত করিত না। উহাতে ঐ ব্যক্তি মনে খুব দুঃখ পাইত।

A respectable man had three sons. They used to quarrel with one another. Their father always forbade them to quarrel. But they would not pay any heed to their father's advice. At this, that man would be very much shocked at heart.

১৮. রহিমের বাবা সরকারি অফিসের একজন গরীব কেরানী। তাঁর বয়স পঞ্চাশের কাছাকাছি। বহুদিন যাবৎ তিনি চক্ষুরোগে ভুগছেন। তিনি ঢাকায় একজন বিখ্যাত চক্ষু বিশেষজ্ঞের চিকিৎসাধীন আছেন। অতীতে কিন্তু রহিমের বাবার দৃষ্টিশক্তি খুব ভাল ছিল।

Rahim's father is a poor clerk in a government office. He is about fifty years old. He has been suffering from eye-disease for a long time. He is under the treatment of a famous eye-specialist in Dhaka. But the eye-sight of Rahim's father was very good in the past.

১৯. আমি ফুল খুব ভালবাসি। কিন্তু আমার বন্ধু সোহেল ফুল একদম পছন্দ করে না। ফুল ফুটে, আবার শুকিয়ে মরে যায়। যা ক্ষণস্থায়ী তাকে তাঁর পছন্দ নয়। কিন্তু সে ভুলে গিয়েছে যে, আমরা মানুষও চিরদিনের জন্য পৃথিবীতে আসিনি।

I like flowers very much. But Sohela, my friend, does not like flowers at all. Flower and then die down withering. He does not like what is transitory. But he has forgotten that we, the human beings, too have not come to this world for ever.

২০. অলী তিন দিন ধরিয়া জ্বরে কুপিতোছে। সে অসুস্থ হইবার পূর্বে তাহার আঁকা মনস চলিয়া গিয়াছেন। এখন তাহাকে দেখিবার মত কেহ নাই। আজ তাহাকে অনি হাসপাতালে লইয়া যাইব। যদি পার, সেখানে তাহাকে দেখিতে যাইও।  
Ali has been suffering from fever for three days. His father had left for Dhaka before he fell ill. Now there is none to look after him. Today I shall take him to hospital. Please go there to see him, if you can.

২১. আমাদের গ্রামে একটি স্কুল আছে। এই স্কুলে পাঁচশত ছাত্র এবং পঁচিশ জন সুযোগ্য শিক্ষক আছেন। স্কুলের সামনে রহিয়াছে একটি প্রকাণ্ড মাঠ। জেঁদুরী সাহেব এই স্কুল স্থাপন করিয়াছেন। তিনি শীঘ্রই এখানে একটি পুস্তকালয় স্থাপন করিবেন।

There is a school in our village. There are five hundred students and twenty-five competent teachers in this school. There is a large field in front of the school. Mr. Choudhury, has founded this school. He will set up a library here very soon.

২২. সেদিন ছুটির দিন। দিনটি কি করে কাটানো যায় রশিদ বসে বসে ভাবছে। লতিফ ও অমিনুল্লাহকে নিয়ে খেলতে গেলে মন হয় না। কিন্তু ওরা যে অন্য গ্রামে থাকে। তাই সে তাড়াতাড়ি পথে নেমে পড়ল সেখানে যাবার জন্য।

That day was a holiday. Rashid was sitting and thinking how the day could be spent. It would not be bad to go to play with Latif and Aminullah. But they lived at another village. So he got down on the road in haste in order to go there.

২৩. হযরত মুহম্মদ (সঃ) লোকটিকে ভাল করে দেখলেন। তার স্বাস্থ্য বেশ ভাল। তিনি বললেন, "তুমি ভিক্ষা করছ কেন? ভিক্ষা করা ভাল নয়। তোমার গায়ে বেশ জোর আছে, তুমি বেটে বেতে পার।"

Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) noticed the man minutely. His health was quite good. He said, "Why do you beg? It is not good to beg. You have enough physical strength, so you can live by labour (or, so you can earn your bread by the sweat of your brow)."

২৪. এক গ্রামে এক গরিব ভদ্রলোক বাস করিতেন। তাহার দুই পুত্র ছিল। জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্র খুব সবোধ ও বুদ্ধিমান বালক ছিল। কিন্তু কনিষ্ঠ পুত্রটি দুষ্ট বালকদের সঙ্গে মিশিত। সেইজন্য প্রায়ই ভদ্রলোক তাহার কনিষ্ঠ পুত্রকে বেদম প্রহার করিতেন।

There lived a poor gentleman in a village. He had two sons. The elder of the two was a very well-behaved and intelligent boy, but the younger one kept company with naughty boys. For that reason the gentleman would often give him a sound thrashing.

২৫. এক ব্যক্তির কতিপয় পুত্র ছিল। ঐ পুত্রদের মধ্যে পরস্পর সদ্ভাব ছিল না, তাহারা সতত বিবাদ করিত। লোকটি তাহাদিগকে বুঝাতেন, কিন্তু তাহারা পিতার কথা শুনিত না। তখন তিনি স্থির করিলেন, কেবল কথায় না বলিয়া তাহাদিগকে দৃষ্টান্ত দিয়া বুঝাইবেন।

A man had several sons. The sons were not on good terms with one another but would always quarrel among themselves. The man always advised them to be on good terms with one another, but they would not listen to him. Then he decided that he would explain to them not only in words but also with examples.

২৬. গাছেরা আলো চায়। আলো না হইলে ইহারা বাঁচিতে পারে না। গাছের প্রধান চেষ্টা কি করিয়া একটু আলো পায়। যদি জানালায় টবে গাছ রাখ, তবে দেখিবে ডালগুলি অন্ধকার নিক ছাড়িয়া আলোর দিকে যাইতেছে। বনে যাইয়া দেখিবে গাছগুলি তাড়াতাড়ি মাথা তুলিয়া আলো পাইবার জন্য চেষ্টা করিতেছে।

Trees need light. They cannot live without light. The main attempt of trees is how to light. If you put a plant in a tub near a window, you will find the branches moving towards light from darkness. If you go to the forests, you will find that the trees are raising heads quickly while trying to get light.

২৭. আমরা বাঙালি। স্বাধীন বাংলাদেশ আমাদের জন্মভূমি। কয়েক বৎসর পূর্বে ইহার জন্ম হইয়াছে। এই নতুন রাষ্ট্র গড়িয়া তুলিবার দায়িত্ব সকলের। ছাত্রদের দায়িত্ব আরও বেশি। ছাত্ররা দেশের ভবিষ্যৎ পরিচালক। সেইভাবে প্রস্তুত হওয়া প্রত্যেক ছাত্রের অবশ্য কর্তব্য।

We are the Bangalees. Independent Bangladesh is our birthland. It came into being a few years ago. The responsibility of building up this new born state devolves on all. The responsibility of the students is all the greater. The students are the future leaders of the country. It is the bounden duty of every student to get himself prepared accordingly.

২৮. আজ সাত বৎসর দিনু ডাক হরকরার কাজ করিতেছে। প্রত্যেক রাতে সে ডাক লইয়া যায়, লইয়া আসে। কিন্তু কোন দিন তার এক মিনিট বিলম্ব হয় নাই। বরং সেবার পুল ভাঙ্গিয়া একদিন কলিকাতার ডাক গাড়ি আসে নাই। একদিন পথে মালগাড়ি ভাঙ্গিয়া রাস্তা বন্ধ হইয়া পশ্চিমের ডাক গাড়ি আসিতে পাঁচ ঘণ্টা দেরি হইয়াছিল।

It is seven years now that Dinu has been working as a mail-runner. Every night, he goes out carrying the mail and comes back with the mail. But he has never been late by a single minute. Rather it so happened once that the mail train from Calcutta failed to arrive since bridge was broken. On another occasion the mail train from the west was late by five hours because the road was blocked by a derailed goods train.

### PUNCTUATION

□ Correct the following passages by using proper punctuation:

01. All i did said the merchant was to give the older people there a few presents as a result I got the land cheaply moreover he added the people there are as simple as sheep you can get things out of them for absolutely nothing.

02. The queen answered still crying my child I need nothing more all is over now but the girl added madam I have kept warm upon the hob some soup and vermicelli let me bring it to you.



03. do you know how old rama is do you think he is. twelve years old. he says he is twelve but i think he is only seven he is not as tall as i am he is not as tall as hari your brother sita your sister or you.

04. if that be the case said the major theres no more to be said but i shall take care as few people see you as possible for i cannot think your mode of departure can be at all creditable. or exemplary to a christian army so saying, he left the apartment and ronald soon after breathed his last.

05. Hasan : Can you tell me a little about Dhaka

Hasib : Sure what would you like to know

Hasan : Well whats a good time to visit there?

Hasib : I think you can visit in winter.

Hasan : Good and what should I see there

Hasib : Well you can visit Sonargaon Folk Art Museum and you can see the handicrafts. But you must not leave Dhaka without visiting the Lalbagh Fort.

Hasan : Anything else

Hasib : Oh yes if you have time you may visit Ahsan Manjil. You could have an excellent experience of the Mughal and the British architecture.

06. Jerry : I can chop some wood today.

Writer: But Ive a boy coming from the orphanage.

Jerry : Im the boy

Writer: You But youre very small in size.

Jerry : Size doesnt matter chopping wood. Some of the big boys don't chop well. Ive been chopping wood for a long time.

07. Student : Excuse me sir. May I come in

Teacher : Yes come in.

Student : Thank you sir.

Teacher : What can I do for you.

Student : Would you kindly make me clear about the use of this punctuation mark.

Teacher : Didnt you attend my class yesterday?

Student : No sir I did not come.

Teacher : Why You must not miss any class.

Student : Ill never miss any class sir.

08. Aryan : Do you read newspaper regularly Farhan.

Farhan : Yes. I do. What's about you?

Aryan : To tell you frankly I do not read newspaper regularly.

Farhan : Why you get enough time during the break in the college.

Aryan : Yes, I do get but I do not like. Moreover I think it is a wastage of time.

Farhan : Remember newspaper is called the 'storehouse' of knowledge. The more you will read newspaper the more you will learn.

Aryan : Then, from today, I will start reading newspaper

Farhan : Yes, that's like a good friend.

09. Husband : Cant you cook food properly

Wife : I cook food properly the problem is with you.

Husband : Really these foods are crap they taste pathetic,

Wife : I spend time in the kitchen from morning till afternoon, I work hard. I take care of two children at home, What do you do?

Husband : I work hard and earn money that you spend lavishly.

Wife : How dare you say that

Husband : Well that is the truth

10. Myself : Good morning Rana. How are you?

Rana : I am so and you

Myself : I am well. But why aren't you completely well.

Rana : In every examination I'm cutting a sorry figure.

Myself : Whats the reason? Dont you utilize your time properly?

Rana : I spend most of the time in watching TV.

Myself : Recreation is necessary. But spending too much time on this has no good side.

Rana : I don't feel bored in watching TV.

Myself : But as a student, you should study more and more

Rana : Thank you for your good advice.

Myself : Welcome.

11. Youve cut off your hair, asked Jim. laboriously as if he had not arrived at that patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labour. Cut it off and sold it, said Della, Dont you like me just as well, anyhow Im me without my hair amnt I Jim looked about the room curiously. You say your hair is gone he said with an air of almost idiocy.

12. The traveller said to the peasant "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn" The peasant said "Yes I can Do you want one in which you can spend the night" The traveller said, I dont wish to stay there I only want a meat" Follow me and I will take you to a nice one.

13. While I was going to market yesterday I met a boy begging in the street on being asked to tell the reason of begging the boy with a sad mind and tearful eyes said oh sir I have a sad tale to tell you would you please hear my story yes I would like to I said to him Instead to telling the story the boy simply began to cry.

14. Entering the study room my elder brother looked around and burst out in disgust. How dirty you have made the room! Why do you use it if you can't keep it tidy? I said, I am extremely sorry I have been a nuisance. In future you'll never see the room in such a bad condition. I promise.

15. "Good Morning where are you going?" said the merchant. I was just coming to see you said the youth. "What do you want?" "Please help me to earn my bread by the labour of my hands." "Do you really want work?" said the merchant. Yes. If you have any." "Then follow me and carry the box from the shop to my house." "By Allah I'm really grateful to you," said the youth.

16. "I'm not in the least hungry," My guest sighed "but if you insist I don't mind having some asparagus." I ordered them,  
 "Aren't you going to have any?"  
 "No I never eat asparagus,"  
 "I know there are people who don't like them. The fact is you ruin your palate by all the meat you eat."  
 "Coffee" I said  
 "Yes, Just an ice-cream and coffee" she answered.

**GAP FILLING WITH CLUES**

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

result	dump	creature	odour
dispose	waterborne	avert	microphone
toxic	avoid	fume	determine

Every year, millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and (a)\_\_\_ deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle (b)\_\_\_ cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate (c)\_\_\_ of toxic chemicals, and the (d)\_\_\_ of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and (e)\_\_\_ diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and (f)\_\_\_ that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, (g)\_\_\_ pollution from dumps or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell, and attracts disease-bearing (h)\_\_\_ such as rats and flies. We should take (i)\_\_\_ action to control these problems and clean up the environment to (j)\_\_\_ these unnecessary diseases.

ecosystem	hang	example	rise
interrelated	fixed	balance	alter
ecology	world	link	know
sake	responsible		

2. All things that make up the environment are (a)\_\_\_ . The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is (b)\_\_\_ as ecology. The (c)\_\_\_ is a complex web that (d)\_\_\_ animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things (e)\_\_\_ together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic (f)\_\_\_ which means that by (g)\_\_\_ any one part of the web you affect all the other parts. For (h)\_\_\_, the destruction of forests may have serious (i)\_\_\_ consequences. It is the (j)\_\_\_ of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoiled.

eloquent	darkness	awareness	learn
attain	enlighten	choice	intellectual
purpose	human	sensibility	parochialism

3. Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal (a)\_\_\_ at an institution. It is mental and (b)\_\_\_ training. It provides opportunities of growth and helps to (c)\_\_\_ challenges. Moreover, the purpose of education is to (d)\_\_\_ an individual. The aim of education is also to train individuals to make right (e)\_\_\_ . It ennobles our mind and refines our (f)\_\_\_ . It broadens our outlook and removes (g)\_\_\_ . It helps us to be (h)\_\_\_ of our rights and responsibilities. Education furnishes us with an (i)\_\_\_ in expressing truth. Therefore, it is compared to light which dispels the (j)\_\_\_ of ignorance.

communicate	be	different	convey
message	through	based	same
distribute	form	contrary	direct

4. Electronic mail or 'email' is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Another mode of electronic (a)\_\_\_ is telex. Telex communication (b)\_\_\_ terminal to terminal. 'Email' (c)\_\_\_ from telex as it (d)\_\_\_ messages user to user (e)\_\_\_ using the computer. Destined (f)\_\_\_ are sent to the (g)\_\_\_ terminal where an operator (h)\_\_\_ it in a printed (i)\_\_\_ in telex. On the (j)\_\_\_ 'email' delivers its messages directly in an individual's electronic mail boxes based in computer.

পানকৌড়

read	used	tips	see
dots	print	although	touch
develop	bear	way	call

5. (a) \_\_\_ blind people cannot (b) \_\_\_, their sense of (c) \_\_\_ become far more (d) \_\_\_ than that of most-sighted people. This ability was put to use by brilliant man (e) \_\_\_ Louis Braille. In the early 19th century, he invented a (f) \_\_\_ of writing which (g) \_\_\_ his name. The Braille system reproduces the letters of the alphabet by a series of (h) \_\_\_ in certain positions which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i) \_\_\_ of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book and can work out the letters and numbers (j) \_\_\_ there.

poisonous	of	preserve	greatest
be	more	refresh	stern
by	production	contamination	health

6. Food adulteration is one of the (a) \_\_\_ problems in the recent time in our country. Different food and food products, vegetables, fruits and fishes are being (b) \_\_\_ (c) \_\_\_ the unscrupulous and profit-monger businessmen and green grocers. However, we the general people (d) \_\_\_ the victims (e) \_\_\_ all sorts of pangs and serious diseases. The businessmen use (f) \_\_\_ chemicals such as DDT, Aldrin, Heparchlor just to make their products (g) \_\_\_ attractive or to (h) \_\_\_ them for a long time. So it is time the authority concerned took (i) \_\_\_ steps to stop such food adulteration. Proper monitoring, supervision and public awareness should be compulsory from (j) \_\_\_ level to consumers.

all	necessary	budget	use
rise	begins	follow	answer
have	through	careful	carefully

7. Students should be strategic about their examination. It is (a) \_\_\_ for an examinee to (b) \_\_\_ some instructions. He should go (c) \_\_\_ the whole question before he (d) \_\_\_ to write. He must make a (e) \_\_\_ of his time so that he can (f) \_\_\_ enough time to answer (g) \_\_\_ questions. He must write his answer (h) \_\_\_. He should be (i) \_\_\_ about his handwriting. He can (j) \_\_\_ double spacing if his handwriting is tiny or very large.

warming	cut	rise	anticipation
habitats	increase	extinction	recklessly
severe	imperative	particularly	catastrophe
provide	alarming		

8. The destruction of forests and other (a) \_\_\_ is causing the (b) \_\_\_ of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one-third of its

natural wealth. Forests are being (c) \_\_\_ down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) \_\_\_ resulting in an (e) \_\_\_ in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) \_\_\_ as a consequence of global (g) \_\_\_. It is (h) \_\_\_ that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) \_\_\_. It is therefore (j) \_\_\_ to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

Who	health	choice	be
develop	enable	able	ability
importance	face	which	know

9. Education is one of the basic needs of a human being. It is (a) \_\_\_ for the (b) \_\_\_ of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (c) \_\_\_ of health. If they (d) \_\_\_ educated, they could live a (e) \_\_\_ and planned life. Education teaches us how to live well. It (f) \_\_\_ us to make the right (g) \_\_\_ in life. It enhances our (h) \_\_\_ to perform our duties properly and (i) \_\_\_ our everyday problems. In fact, it is education (j) \_\_\_ brings positive changes in our life.

victorious	champion	recapitulate	take
birth	attack	independence	surrender
oppression	historical	division	significant

10. The most (a) \_\_\_ event for Bangladesh is her (b) \_\_\_ as an (c) \_\_\_ nation on March 26, 1971. It is a red-letter day in the (d) \_\_\_ of Bangladesh. After the (e) \_\_\_ of sub-continent, we got Pakistan. But the Pakistanis began to (f) \_\_\_ our people. At first, they (g) \_\_\_ our language. We shall never forget the Language Movement of 1952. The Language Movement led to the mass upsurge of 1969. As a result, the War of Liberation (h) \_\_\_ place in 1971. After nine months struggle, the Pakistanis were compelled to (i) \_\_\_ and we won (j) \_\_\_.

prestige	huge	education	indicate
invention	instituted	certificate	division
treated	material	promote	fame
contribute	research		

11. Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a) \_\_\_ to the field of science, literature, economics and for the (b) \_\_\_ of peace. It is the world's most (c) \_\_\_ prize. If there are more than one recipient, the prize money is (d) \_\_\_ equally among the winners. The prize was (e) \_\_\_ by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f) \_\_\_ dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g) \_\_\_ in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h) \_\_\_ all over the world. He earned a (i) \_\_\_ sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j) \_\_\_ with great respect across the globe.

12.

brand	support	move	imprisoned
apartheid	isolate	leave	oppress
advocacy	regime	study	mark

Mandela, the South African leader (a) \_\_\_ armed resistance to (b) \_\_\_, (c) his country. He travelled the Continent and Europe. (d) \_\_\_ guerilla warfare and building (e) \_\_\_ for the African National Congress. He (f) \_\_\_ a terrorist by his enemies and was sentenced to life (g) \_\_\_ in 1964. He (h) \_\_\_ from millions of his countrymen as they suffered (i) \_\_\_, violence and forced resettlement under the apartheid (j) \_\_\_.

13.

sea	violence	live	refugees
watery	experience	sail	country
plight	rafts	border	persecution

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh are refugees from Myanmar (a) \_\_\_ in Bangladesh. For decades, the Rohingya have (b) \_\_\_ ethnic and religious (c) \_\_\_ in Myanmar. Hundreds of thousands have fled to other (d) \_\_\_ in Southeast Asia, including Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. The majority have escaped to Bangladesh. Recently (e) \_\_\_ in Myanmar has risen. So, the number of (f) \_\_\_ has increased rapidly. While (g) \_\_\_ across the river, Naf by country boats or (h) \_\_\_, many women and children received (i) \_\_\_ graves. The (j) \_\_\_ of these people has made the people of Bangladesh sympathetic towards them.

14.

of	in	real	that
as	it	internet	grant
watch	introduce	the	only

Today, we take for (a) \_\_\_ that we have one machine (b) \_\_\_ allows us to access (c) \_\_\_. With the help of Internet, we can do word processing, use a calculator, (d) \_\_\_ TV, play games and do a host of other things. But the personal computer only became available to consumers (e) \_\_\_ 1974. Things (f) \_\_\_ took off when Microsoft Windows was (g) \_\_\_ in 1985 and it's good that (h) \_\_\_ was since without the prevalence (i) \_\_\_ personal computers. The Internet wouldn't have had nearly big an impact (j) \_\_\_ it has ever since.

15.

globe	now	indispensable	demand
ability	skills	increase	education
functions	assess		

Many (a) \_\_\_ believe that one of the (b) \_\_\_ of education today should be to impart 21st century skills that are (c) \_\_\_ for participation, achievement and competitiveness in the (d) \_\_\_ economy. Beyond the (e) \_\_\_ of reading mathematics and science, it is (f) \_\_\_ necessary to train other essential (g) \_\_\_ that are in (h) \_\_\_ in the 21st century. People, not just an elite few, need 21st century skills that will (i) \_\_\_ their (j) \_\_\_.

- (a) avoidable (b) fume (c) disposal  
(d) dumping (e) waterborne (f) microphone  
(g) odour (h) creatures (i) determined  
(j) avert.
- (a) interrelated (b) known (c) ecosystem  
(d) links (e) hang (f) balance  
(g) altering (h) example (i) ecological  
(j) responsibility.
- (a) learning (b) intellectual (c) attain  
(d) enlighten (e) choices (f) sensibility  
(g) parochialism (h) aware (i) eloquence  
(j) darkness.
- (a) communication (c) differs (d) conveys  
(b) is (f) messages (g) same  
(e) through (i) form (j) contrary.  
(h) distributes (b) see (c) touch
- (a) Although (e) called (f) way  
(d) developed (h) dots (i) tips  
(g) bears (j) printed.
- (a) greatest (b) contaminated (c) by  
(d) are (e) of (f) poisonous  
(g) more (h) preserve (i) stern  
(j) production.
- (a) necessary (b) follow (c) through  
(d) begins (e) budget (f) have  
(g) all (h) carefully (i) careful  
(j) use.
- (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut  
(d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising  
(g) warming (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe  
(j) imperative.
- (a) important (b) development (c) knowledge  
(d) were (e) healthy (f) enables  
(g) choice/choices (h) ability (i) face  
(j) which.
- (a) significant (b) birth (c) independent  
(d) history (e) division (f) oppress  
(g) attacked (h) took (i) surrender  
(j) victory.
- (a) contributions (b) promotion (c) prestige  
(d) divided (e) instituted (f) invented  
(g) educated (h) famous (i) huge  
(j) treated.
- (a) advocating (b) apartheid (c) left  
(d) studying (e) support (f) was bran  
(g) imprisonment (h) was isolated (i) oppressio  
(j) regime.
- (a) living (b) experienced (c) persecut  
(d) countries (e) violence (f) refugees  
(g) sailing (h) rafts (i) watery  
(j) plight.

পানবোডি

- |                   |               |                   |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 14. (a) granted   | (b) that      | (c) Internet      |
| (d) watch         | (e) in        | (f) really/only   |
| (g) introduced    | (h) it        | (i) of            |
| 15. (a) educators | (b) functions | (c) indispensable |
| (d) global        | (e) assessmen | (f) now           |
| (g) skills        | (h) demand    | (i) increase      |
| (j) ability       |               |                   |

**GAP FILLING WITHOUT CLUES**

□ Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word.

- We all know what a dream is. Generally, we dream during our sleep. Some dreams are sweet or (a)----, When we dream something extremely bad, we call it a (b)----. Dreams have no (c)----. They are soft and (d)----. The dream we have during the day time is called (e)----. Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousand of years, but none could (f)----specifically what dream actually is. Dreams can be extraordinarily (g)---- or very vague. While many theories have been proposed, no consensus has emerged. It is important to consider that science is still (h)---- the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams have no (i) ---- purpose, while others believe that (j)---- is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.
- Diaspora is an age-old (a) ----. In recent times, Rohingya (b) ---- has attracted a lot of attention. More than one million Rohingyas have (c)---- from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Their migration is (d)---- to the adverse conditions in Rakhaine State of Myanmar - the ancestral homeland of the Rohingyas. The government of Bangladesh has(e) ---- this huge number of refuges on humanitarian (f) ----. But these people are a huge (g)---- on our economy and on our (h) ----. The world community should extend their full support to the (i)----Rohingyas so that they can (j)----- return to their homeland.
- Adolescents (a)----- on their (b) -----, their communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to (c)-----a wide range of skills that can (d) ----- them to cope with the (e)----- they face and make a successful transition from(f)----- to adulthood. Parents, members (g) ----- the community, service providers, and (h)----- institutions have the(i) -----to both promote adolescent development and adjustment and to intervene (j)-----when problems arise.

- In Britain, road and transport rules are (a)----- followed by the drivers. Consequently, it has the best road (b)----- record in Europe. All transports must strictly (c)----- by the rules (d)----- by the government. Coaches and minibuses (e) ----- carry children under 16 must be (f) ----- with seatbelts. There the law (g)----- agencies are (h)----- .So, the buses and coaches have become the (i) ----- form of road (j)-----.
- Dream is a series of thoughts, images and sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep. Dream is a (a)---- of unconscious wishes, thoughts and imaginations. It (b) ---- be sweet or horrible. When we dream (c)----pleasant, we call it a sweet dream. (d) ---- when we dream something extremely bad, we (e) ----- it a nightmare. Dream is meaningless if (f) ---- is a day dream. But dream has also (g)---- real purpose as it is related to our (h)---- emotional and physical well-being. The main benefit (i) ---- dream is that it produces new thoughts (j)---- ideas in brain and helps to clean up clutter from mind.
- Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. If we look around, we will discover beauty in (a)---- objects and sight in nature, in the (b) ----of children, in kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into (c)----. Does beauty have an independent identity? Is it (d) ---- or relative? Is it dependent on our sense (e) ----? Does it lie in the (f) ---- of the beholder? Thus, there will arise a number of (g) ---- in our mind. However, poets, artists, philosophers and thinkers(h) ---- always in search of beauty in their works and arts. But most of them have the common and undisputed opinion that where there is beauty, there is (i)---- that is a thing of beauty is a joy (j)-----.
- One very (a) ----- change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course, it has to be (b)----- that women have always worked within the house-hold but this commonly is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies have not been (c) ----- either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to (d)---- an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are joining the outside workforce. They are (e)---- - a wide range of professions. Moreover, both educated and uneducated women are (f) ---- to work outside. All of them are trying to be self (g) - ----- . The life of a woman has now become more (h)----- . Because they have to shoulder (i)----- roles also. Most of the women have to compete with men (j) -----.

8. The craft of (a) ----- paper to give them different (b)-----without any cutting or pasting is called oregami. Although not much is known about its (c)- -----, Oregami has been (d) ----- in the Orient for (e) ----- . In fact, it has taken the form of sophisticated (f)-----in Japan where it is specially (g) ----- for decorating and for (h) ----- . As a form of (i) ----- plaything, Oregami takes the form of birds, fish, insects, animals and geometrical figures, sometimes with (j)----- parts to imitate the movement of real life objects.

**Answer**

1. (a) romantic (b) nightmare (c) colour (d) silvery (e) day-dream (f) define (g) vivid (h) unravelling (i) real (j) dreaming.
2. (a) phenomenon/process (b) diaspora (c) migrated (d) due/owing (e) sheltered (f) grounds (g) pressure/burden (h) safety/ society/ resources/ demography (i) migrated/ displaced (j) safely/ legally/ permanently/ rightfully.
3. (a) depend (b) families (c) learn/ attain/ acquire (d) enable/ help (e) pressures (f) childhood (g) of (h) social (i) responsibility (j) effectively
4. (a) strictly (b) safety (c) abide (d) made (e) which/that (f) equipped (g) enforcement (h) effective/active/ strong/organized (i) best (j) transport
5. (a) representation (b) may (c) something (d) But (e) call (f) it (g) a (h) mental (i) of (j) and
6. (a) pleasurable/promotion (b) laughter/smile/problem (c) difficulty (d) universal/ absolute (e) perceptions/only (f) eyes (g) questions/confusions (h) are (i) joy/pleasure (j) forever.
7. (a) conspicuous/ noticeable/ apparent/ great/ obvious (b) acknowledged/ recognised (c) acknowledged/ recognised (d) establish (e) joining (f) opting/ preferring / choosing (g) reliant/ dependent/ supporting (h) difficult/ challenging/ painful/ troublesome (i) traditional/ conventional (j) daily/ constantly/ to survive
8. (a) folding (b) shapes (c) origin (d) practiced (e) centuries (f) art (g) prized (h) ceremonies (i) decorative (j) flexible

**SENTENCE MAKING**

□ Make sentences with the given words :

Words	Sentences
Antagonist (প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী)	A woman was forcing her antagonist face into the mud.
Accomplice (সহযোগী, অনুচর)	The man was suspected as an accomplice.
Acknowledgement (স্বীকৃতি)	This report is an acknowledgement of the size of the problem.
Apologise (ক্ষমাপ্রার্থনা করা)	I must apologise for my outrageous behaviour.
Autonomous (স্বশাসিত/স্বাধীন)	They proudly declared themselves part of a new autonomous province.
Brevity (সংক্ষিপ্ততা)	The brevity of poetic text has its own reward.
Boast (দেয়/দস্ত করা)	Nobody should boast of his wealth.
Beneficial (হিতকর, লাভজনক)	The process will be beneficial to both supplier and customer.
Chaos (দৈরাজ্য)	I lost my bag in the ensuing chaos.
Constitutional (সংবিধানিক)	The government set an agenda for constitutional reform.
Discord (মতানৈক্য, বিরোধ)	Our discord was originated by a quarrel.
Deliberate (ইচ্ছাকৃত/সময়ে বিবেচনা করা)	The speech was a deliberate attempt to embarrass the government.
Detest (ভীতভাবে ঘৃণা করা)	She really detested his mockery.
Diplomacy (কূটনীতি)	The government is placing its faith in international diplomacy.
Extravagant (অপব্যয়ী)	She always sent extravagant gifts to her daughter.
Erratic (কথাবার্তায় অসাবধানী)	He has been very erratic lately.
Eminent (বিশিষ্ট)	We are expecting the arrival of an eminent scientist.
Empowerment (ক্ষমতায়ন)	Women empowerment is a must for a progressive economy.
Enthusiasm (প্রবল উৎসাহ)	The speech aroused the enthusiasm of the students.
Enmity (শত্রুতা)	She denied any personal enmity towards him.
Equivocal (সন্দেহজনক)	The politician gave an equivocal answer.
Fastidious (খুঁতখুঁতে, দোষ ধরতে তৎপর)	He was fastidious about his appearance.
Favorable (অনুকূল, সহায়ক)	The weather is favorable for sailing today.
Fraudulent (প্রতারণাপূর্ণ)	He got the job of science teacher by fraudulent means.

Frugal (সাবধান, সিতব্যী)	She leads a careful and frugal life.
Gullible (সহজে প্রভাবাশ্রয়ী)	He is so gullible that he will believe anything.
Generous (উদার)	Hazi Muhammad Muhsin was very generous.
Hospitality (আতিথেয়তা)	I am astonished at the hospitality of the indigenous people.
Humiliate (অবমাননা করা)	I didn't want to humiliate her in front of her colleagues.
Hilarious (আনন্দ উল্লাসপূর্ণ)	Everyone thought it was hilarious.
Homogeneous (সমজাতীয়)	They are homogeneous people.
Hostile (শত্রুপক্ষীয়, বৈরী)	They have hostile sentiments towards us.
Illicit (অবৈধ)	As a health officer I am opposed to the use of illicit drugs.
Indispensable (অপরিহার্য)	He made himself indispensable to the people.
Immunity (মুক্তি)	The President of Bangladesh enjoys immunity from any kind of legal problems.
Inaugurate (উদ্বোধন করা)	To begin or inaugurate with a ceremony intended to bring good luck.
Initiate (আরম্ভ করা)	They wanted to initiate a discussion on economics.
Intimidated (ভীত/আতঙ্কিত করা)	Some people are intimidated by his size, but in fact he's a gentle giant.
Indigenous (দেশজ, দেশি)	The kangaroo is indigenous to Australia.
Indomitable (অদম্য, দুর্গম)	Anika was a woman of indomitable spirit.
Lavish (অপব্যয়ী, মুক্তহস্তে খরচ করা)	The media could not lavish enough praise on the film.
Legitimately (বৈধভাবে)	She can now legitimately claim to be the best in the world.
Mischievous (অনিষ্টকর, ক্ষতিকর)	I think these rumours are mischievous.
Monotonous (একধেয়ে)	The movie became monotonous after a while.
Malicious (বিদ্বेषপরায়ণ)	Someone has been spreading malicious gossip about me.
Nullified (বাতিল)	The election results were nullified because of voter fraud.
Nocturnal (নিশাচর)	Most owls are nocturnal.
Nuptial (বিয়ে সংক্রান্ত)	The nuptial day hasn't been determined.
Omnipotent (সর্বশক্তিমান)	God is omnipotent.
Plagiarized (সবকিছু চুরি)	The book contains numerous plagiarized passages.

Proclamation (ঘোষণা)	The government restricted the use of water by proclamation.
Remembrance (স্মরণ)	Do you have any remembrance of your childhood?
Spectacular (দর্শনীয়)	I was attracted by the spectacular display of fireworks.
Taboo (নিষিদ্ধ)	The topic of addiction remains something of a taboo.
Tyrant (অত্যাচারী, শেচ্ছাচারী)	The people designated the King as a tyrant.
Perilous (বিপজ্জনক)	The country roads are quite perilous.
Pragmatic (কার্যসিদ্ধিমূলক, প্রয়োগবাদী)	I am a dreamer, not pragmatic.
Prolific (প্রচুর পরিমাণে উৎপাদনশীল)	Mahogany was once prolific in the tropical forest.
Rebellious (বিদ্রোহীসুলভ)	He became very rebellious.
Sanguine (আশাবাদী)	I am sanguine of my success.
Simultaneous (যুগপৎ)	The two simultaneous shots sounded like one.
Stubborn (একগুঁয়ে)	Proloy is very stubborn.
Transient (স্থলস্থায়ী, ক্ষণস্থায়ী)	Her feelings of depression was transient.
Triumph (বিজয়, সাফল্য, বিজয় অর্জন করা)	America triumphed over Iraq.
Vacillate (দ্বিধা করা)	I vacillated between teaching and journalism.
Virtuous (সৎ, শুদ্ধ)	She considered herself very virtuous.
Zeal (সতেজতা ও উদ্দীপনা)	I had zeal for music.

**CHANGING & TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES**

Change the sentences according to direction:

- Long long ago there was a king who was very wise. (Make it simple).
- People called him wise Solomon (make it passive)
- Actually at that time he was the wisest of all (Make it comparative).
- There was another ruler also named Queen of Sheba (make it complex).
- One day she thought Solomon's wisdom should not remain untested (Make it Affirmative).

6.

I sit on one of the dives  
On fifty second street-  
Uncertain and afraid  
As the clever hopes expire,  
of a low dishonest decade  
Waves of anger and fear  
Circulate over the bright  
And darkened lands of the earth.  
Obsessing our private lives;  
The unmentionable odor of death  
Offends the September night.

**Ans:** There is no victory or defeat in the war. The most real outcome of the war is the human crisis Both parties face a lot of financial, environmental and manpower crises. During the war, there is an environment of uncertainty and fear. All the good hopes are gone because of the war. People live in despair. Waves of anger prevail all over. War brings about destruction and death of innocent people. War is not expected anyhow. The world must have found the alternative way of war.

7.

If you fail to see the person  
But only see the disability,  
Then who is blind?  
If you cannot hear  
Your brother's  
Cry for justice,  
Who is deaf?  
If you do not communicate  
With your sister  
But separate her from you,  
Who is the mentally handicapped?  
If you do not stand up  
For the rights of all persons,  
Who is the crippled?  
Your attitude  
Towards persons with disabilities  
May be our biggest handicap.

**Ans:** The poem 'Who is disabled' by Tow Wong puts emphasis on the rights of all persons. There will be no difference between us and a physically handicapped person if we do not help the endangered one; if we do not hear our brother's cry for justice; if we do not communicate with our sister; if we do not stand up for the right of all persons.

8.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,  
Thou art not so unkind  
As man's ingratitude;  
Thy tooth is not so keen  
Because thou art not seen  
Although thy breath be rude.  
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly;  
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly:  
Then heigh-ho, the holly!  
This life is most jolly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,  
That dost not bite so nigh  
As benefits forgot;  
Though thou the waters warp,  
Thy sting is not so sharp  
As friend remembered not.

Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly .....  
**Ans:** Any natural calamities or sufferings may be tolerable where any pain or avoidance from friends or nearest one is unbearable. When friends do not remember, forget benefits and become ingratitude, man can't endure. Despite these sufferings, life is enjoyable. So, everyone should enjoy his life according to his desire or taste.

9.

Time, you old gipsy man,  
Will you not stay,  
Put up your caravan  
Just for one day?

All things I'll give you,  
Will you be my guest?  
Bells for your jennet  
Of silver the best.  
Goldsmiths shall beat you  
A great golden ring,  
Peacocks shall bow to you,  
Little boys sing.

Oh, and sweet girls will  
Festoon you with May,  
TIME, you old gipsy;  
Why hasten away?

**Ans:** The tireless hasty movement of time is nicely depicted. Time cannot compromise with any situation. It has no scope to fulfill anybody's unreasonable demand or to care for any alluring proposal. It knows well to move forward, but has no option to deviate. Time is here compared to an old gipsy man who goes on and on without stopping anywhere.

10.

Under the greenwood tree  
Who loves to lie with me,  
And turn his merry note  
Unto the sweet bird's throat,  
Come hither, come hither, come hither:  
Here shall he see  
No enemy  
But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun,  
And loves to live i' the sun,  
Seeking the food he eats,  
And pleas'd with what he gets,  
Come hither, come hither, come hither:  
Here shall he see  
No enemy  
But winter and rough weather.



Woodland is peaceful because there are no enemies  
 nor rapid winter and rough weather. But social life is  
 important and disquiet because love and friendships here  
 among men are unreal and fickle. So men without  
 inhibition are safe under the greenwood tree if they are  
 pleased with what they get there. Serene and tranquil  
 environment of the woodland makes our mind fresh and  
 pure as melodious songs of birds here enchant us.

11. I love to rise in a summer morn,  
 When the birds sing on every tree;  
 The distant huntsman winds his horn,  
 And the skylark sings with me.  
 O what sweet company!  
 But to go to school in a summer morn,  
 O it drives all joy away!  
 Under a cruel eye outworn,  
 The little ones spend the day  
 In sighing and dismay.  
 Ah then at times I drooping sit,  
 And spend many an anxious hour;  
 Nor in my book can I take delight,  
 Nor sit in learning's bower,  
 Worn through with the dreary shower.  
 How can a bird that is born for joy  
 Sit in a cage and sing?  
 How can a child, when fears annoy,  
 But drop his tender wing,  
 And forget his youthful spring!

**Ans:** Innocent childhood is the period of displaying inherent  
 childish prank. In this period no child wants to go to school  
 without enjoying bird's song, huntsman's winding horn and  
 the skylark's company during the summer morning. To a  
 child, summer morn school classroom is joyless and boring.  
 It is the place of sighing, drooping, dismay and anxiety. So  
 every child wants to avoid the dour-faced teachers and  
 joyless lessons of school in the summer morning, rather  
 wants to take lessons in the lap of nature. Each and every  
 child wishes to enjoy the time in amusement.

12. Fair Daffodils, we weep to see  
 You haste away so soon;  
 As yet the early-rising sun  
 Has not attained his noon  
 Stay, stay  
 Until the hasting day  
 Has run  
 But to the even song:  
 And, having prayed together, we  
 Will go with you along.  
 We have short time to stay, as you  
 We have as short a spring;  
 As quick a growth to meet decay,

As you are mowing  
 We die  
 As your hours die, and dry Away  
 Like to the summer's rain,  
 Or as the peaks of morning's dew,  
 Ne'er to be found again

**Ans:** Man is short-lived like daffodil, a flower. Life span of  
 daffodil, which blooms early morning and withers away  
 before sunset, is as short as man's life. The transience of  
 daffodils and man is similar to summer's rain and morning's  
 dew drops. In fact, nothing is perennial in the world.

13. All people dream, but not equally  
 Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind,  
 Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity  
 But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people,  
 For they dream their dreams with open eyes,  
 And make them come true.

**Ans:** The theme of the poem is that the visionary people  
 always turn their dreams into reality. Dreams vary from  
 person to person. Naturally, people dream at night. But  
 some people dream with open eyes. These day dreamers  
 are dangerous, not in a negative sense but in a constructive  
 way. They dream and reach their goals successfully.

14. Amidst killer speeds I stand  
 Facing the traffic, stretching my hand.  
 I am seen on kids books and as cartoons everywhere  
 Educating people and asking them to beware  
 Of the erratic traffic and the signboards  
 Seen on almost all the roads.  
 So that you're safe I see each one of you  
 But my sweat, my plight on the road sees who?  
 Be it sunny or rainy,  
 For your safety I must be  
 Vigil and agile, on the middle  
 Standing erect as fit as a fiddle.

Oh! My ear hurts! Oh! My head aches!  
 Oh! Look at the weather-such unpredictable days!  
 But I cannot swerve; I must be on duty.  
 I care for your safety.  
 Be it noisy or dusty: Be it sunny or rainy:  
 I must be on duty. I care for your safety.

**Ans:** The poem reflects the sincerity of the traffic police  
 and his commitment to people's safety. It also  
 highlights the duties, responsibilities and hazards of a  
 traffic police. A traffic police has to be active, vigil, and  
 fit. To perform his duties properly, he endures hardship,  
 and hides his own sorrows and sufferings.

15.

Because I have seen Bengal's face I will seek no more:  
The world has not anything more beautiful to show me.  
Waking up in darkness, gazing at the fig-tree, I behold  
Dawn's swallows roosting under huge umbrella-like  
leaves. I look around me

And discover a leafy dome-Jam, Kanthal, Bat, Hijol and  
Aswatha trees-

All in a hush, shadowing clumps of cactus and zedoary bushes  
When long, long ago, Chand came in his honey combed boat.  
To a blue Hijal, Bat and Tamal shade near the Champa,  
he too sighted

Bengal's incomparable beauty. One day, alas. In the Ganguri.  
On a raft, as the waning moon sank on the river's sandbanks,  
Behula too saw countless aswaths bats besides golden  
rice fields.

And heard the thrush's soft song. One day, arriving in Amara,  
Where gods held court, when she danced like a desolate wagtail,  
Bengal's rivers, fields, flowers, wailed like strings of  
bells on her feet.

**Ans:** This poem is one of the masterpieces in the Bengali Literature. This poem depicts the facade of Bengal with the myriad images and mystiques forms. The central theme of the poem is to admire the beauty of nature of Bengal. Bengal is full of cultural and natural elements. He connects the inanimate with the living as well. The poem opens with dawn time when the morning bird is sitting beneath a big leaf. The poet can see a lot of other trees and herbs. He names some of the least looked upon shrubs. Then he makes us remember of the heritage of the area. He says that this beauty of the Bengal shall be forever. This is eternal.

### Completing a Story

□ The following is the beginning of the story, Complete it in your own words.

1. One day a girl of class five was going to school. Suddenly she saw a moneybag dropped by someone on the road. She was at a loss .....
2. It was a bright sunny morning. I was going to college with some of my friends. We were in a hilarious mood as we were talking about our plan to go on a picnic. Suddenly.....
3. It was late at night. I was taking preparation for my coming examination. All the members of my family were sleeping. All on a sudden, my phone rang and it was an unknown number.....
4. There was a boy who hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent and innovative. He.....

5. Parul was a schoolgirl whose parents were landless. They were unable to bear her educational expenses. But Parul was determined.....
6. Rima is a girl of HSC 1st year at a renowned college. In the month of February, she was eagerly waiting to join a 'Book Fair' but her parents interrupted her .....
7. Mina was a poor girl who worked in a rich man's residence. The house master was very kind to her but the mistress was very rude to her. She used to scold her now and then. One day, while serving tea, Mina broke a tea cup, .....
8. Last Sunday, I went to bed at 9 p.m. and slept a sound sleep. Suddenly, I woke up at about 1 a.m. when I heard a hue and cry at a little distance. I got up from bed and ran to the spot. I saw that a cottage was burning.....
9. One day, a boy name Hasan was walking along a railroad. Suddenly, he noticed a break in a certain place of the railroad. He understood that if the train came, there would happen a terrible accident. So, .....
10. A schoolboy named Sumon was once going home after completing his classes. While crossing the road, he saw an old woman lying on the road .....
11. Mehedi is a college student. He is afraid of injections and needles. Yesterday, one of his teachers told him that he would be given the vaccine in a few days in the college permises. As soon as he heard this, panic started to seize him....
12. Once there lived a happy cobbler in a town. He passed his days in singing and dancing.....
13. Rahima works in a big garment factory. There are more than five hundred workers in the factory. One day, as usual, she was busy at her work. Suddenly, she heard that there was an outbreak of fire from the short circuit. As ill news runs apace, the news spread very fast among the workers. But no one noticed whether there was actually any fire.....
14. One day, a little school-boy found a note of 100 taka in the school premises. At once he took it to his class teacher, Mr Zaman. He said, "Dear Sir, I've got a note of 100 taka. What can I do with it?".....
15. One day, some boys were playing cricket in a school ground. All of a sudden, they heard a hue and cry nearby. The boys stopped playing then and went to the spot. They found some people lying on the road as an accident had just happened there.....

**পানফোর্ডি** তথাকথিত কোনো প্রশ্ন ব্যাংক নয়;  
এটি একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ভর্তি সহায়িকা।

- প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের শতভাগ নির্ভুল সমাধান ও ব্যাখ্যা।
- বাংলা গদ্য, পদ্য ও ব্যাকরণের নিখুঁত ও সর্বাধিক তথ্যসমৃদ্ধ।
- ইংরেজির পর্যাপ্ত Vocabulary এবং Rules-সমৃদ্ধ।
- সাধারণ জ্ঞানের সর্বশেষ তথ্যসমৃদ্ধ।
- প্রশ্ন ও ব্যাখ্যা থেকে ৮০-৯০% কমনের নিশ্চয়তা।
- অল্প সময়ে সর্বোচ্চ প্রস্তুতির জন্য অতুলনীয়।
- মনে রাখার জন্য সহজভাবে সাজানো হয়েছে।
- Elective English এর পর্যাপ্ত ব্যাখ্যা সম্বলিত।
- ছকের মাধ্যমে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য উপস্থাপন করা হয়েছে।

# পানফোর্ডি এর

## বইসমূহ

এসো স্বপ্ন হেঁয়ার  
যাত্রা শুরু করি

বিষয়ভিত্তিক  
Basic Math  
Basic ICT

শুধু প্রশ্নব্যাংক (অধ্যয়ন ভিত্তিক)  
সাধারণ + প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - A  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - C

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

(অধিকৃত সর্বকনিষ্ঠ স্নাতক কলেজ)

বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট  
কলা ও সামাজিক বিজ্ঞান ইউনিট  
বাণিজ্য ইউনিট

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

প্রশ্নব্যাংক (অধ্যয়ন ভিত্তিক)

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - C  
মানবিক - Unit - A  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - C  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

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মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

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মানবিক - Unit - B  
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মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

বিজ্ঞান - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
ব্যবসায় - Unit - B

Dhaka University  
NC (English Medium)  
Question Bank  
Science - Unit - A

জাহাঙ্গীরনগর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রশ্নব্যাংক  
বিজ্ঞান - Unit - A  
বিজ্ঞান - Unit - D  
মানবিক - Unit - B  
মানবিক - Unit - C  
বিবিএ - Unit - E  
আইবিএজেইউ

চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়  
প্রশ্নব্যাংক  
বিজ্ঞান - Unit - A  
মানবিক - Unit - B, D  
বিবিএ - Unit - C

সমষ্টিত কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়  
প্রশ্নব্যাংক (অধ্যয়ন ভিত্তিক)

বিভিন্ন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের  
ইউনিট ভিত্তিক মডেল টেস্ট