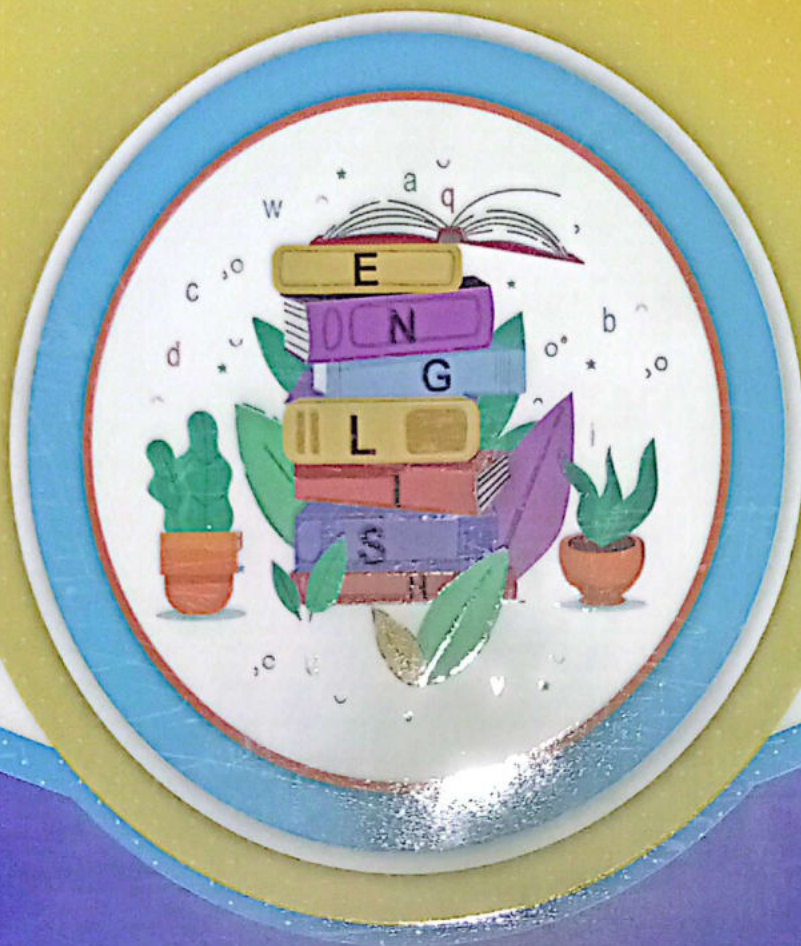


HSC 2025

English 1st Paper Question Bank

Short Syllabus



Udvash

Academic & Admission Care

HSC 2025

English 1st Paper

Question Bank

Overall Management
Udvash Academic Team

Inspiration and Cooperation
Mahmudul Hasan Sohag
Muhammad Abul Hasan Liton

Gratitude

Every Team Member of
Udvash-Unmesh-Uttoron Education Family

Publication

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English 1st Paper

Marks Distribution

Revised Marks Distribution of HSC Exam 2025 (Short Syllabus)

Reading Part (60 Marks)

01. A. Multiple Choice Questions	0.5 × 10 = 05
B. Short Answer Questions	3 × 5 = 15
02. Information Transfer/Flow Chart	1 × 5 = 05
03. Summary Writing	10
04. Cloze Test with Clues (Unseen)	0.5 × 10 = 05
05. Cloze Test without Clues (Unseen)	1 × 10 = 10
06. Rearranging (Unseen)	10

Guided Writing (40 Marks)

07. Interpreting Graph/Chart	15
08. Story Writing	15
09. Writing Informal Letter	10

“Yesterday I was clever, so I wanted to change the world. Today I am wise, so I am changing myself.”

- Rumi

Suggestions Based on Board and Reputed College Questions' Analysis

Seen Passage

First Passage

S.L	Seen Passage [Question No. 01 (A & B)]	Board & College Reference
01	Adolescents constitute a nation's ... [U-6; L-2]	DB, Ctg.B'22, BB.'19, Din.B'17
02	When a girl gets married, ... [U-6; L-2]	Ctg.B, BB'22, DB'19
03	The famous Greek Philosopher ... [U-5; L-1]	RB, BB, CB'23
04	Dreams have fascinated ... [U-3; L-1]	Ctg.B, JB'23
05	Education gives us knowledge ... [U-2; L-1]	SB'23
06	I stand before you... [U-1; L-1]	SB'22
07	Education aims to bring ... [U-2; L-3]	নটরডেম কলেজ, ঢাকা এবং আরো ৪টি কলেজ
08	My name is Amerigo... [U-8; L-4]	ঢাকা রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল কলেজ এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ
09	Nelson Mandela guided South... [U-1; L-2]	সিলেট ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ
10	The orphanage is high in the ... [U-5; L-3]	খুলনা সরকারি মহিলা কলেজ এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ

Second Passage

S.L	Seen Passage (Question No. 02)	Board & College Reference
01	In Bangladesh, the legal age ... [U-6; L-2]	Ctg.B'23, RB'17
03	The first thing education does ... [U-2; L-1]	Din.B'23
04	My name is Amerigo ... [U-8; L-1]	CB'17
05	Education aims to ... [U-2; L-1]	BB'23
06	Valentina Tereshkova ... [U-1; L-3]	মুরারি চাঁদ কলেজ, সিলেট এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ
07	Meditation in our time ... [U-7; L-4]	দিনাজপুর সরকারি কলেজ এবং আরো ২টি কলেজ
08	Education gives us knowledge ... [U-2; L-1]	SB'23
09	When a girl gets married, she ... [U-6; L-2]	ঢাকা সিটি কলেজ

Third Passage

S.L	Seen Passage (Question No. 03)	Board & College Reference
01	Junk foods are processed foods ... [U-7; L-3]	RB, BB, Din.B'23
02	Education aims to bring ... [U-2; L-3]	Ctg.B'23
03	Hold fast to dreams ... [U-3; L-2]	SB'23
04	The famous Greek philosopher ... [U-5; L-1]	JB'23
05	My name is Amerigo. ... [U-8; L-4]	RB, MB'22, Ctg.B'24
06	Sundays too my father got up ... [U-5; L-2]	রাজশাহী সরকারি মহিলা কলেজ এবং আরো ৬টি কলেজ
07	Education gives us knowledge ... [U-2; L-1]	গাজীপুর ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ এবং আরো ৪টি কলেজ
08	Dreams have fascinated ... [U-3; L-1]	আদমজী ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ এবং আরো ৪টি কলেজ
09	We spend money for different ... [U-7; L-5]	জয়পুরহাট গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ
10	I have a dream that one day ... [U-3; L-3]	বেগম বদরুন্নেসা সরকারি মহিলা কলেজ এবং আরো ২টি কলেজ



Describing Graph & Chart

S.L	Describing Graph & Chart (Question No. 07)	Board & College Reference
01	Choice of profession by educated people	RB, DB, SB'23; JB'19; Ctg.B'17
02	Time allocation of students' daily activities	CB, Din.B'23
03	The sources of air pollution in a city	Ctg.B'19; Din.B'17
04	Number of Mobile Phone and Internet users	DB, BB'19
05	Comparative selling rate of books in Ekhushey Boi Mela	JB'23
06	Literacy rate of Bangladesh	All Board-2018 (Ka Set)
07	Number of people living below the poverty line	All Board-2018 (Kha Set)
08	Different types of transportations used by students to come to college	SB'17
09	Monthly income distributed into different categories	BB'17
10	Population growth rate	পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ২টি কলেজ

Completing Story

S.L	Completing Story (Question No. 08)	Board & College Reference
01	The Honesty of a Student	BB'23, CB'19, All Board'18
02	An Honest Woodcutter	SB'23, 17
03	Money Cannot Bring Happiness	MB'22, SB'19
04	A Wonderful Goose	Din.B'22, RB'19
05	The Dove and the Ant	All Board'18, DB'17
06	The Foolish Crow and the Clever Fox	BB'19, JB'17
07	A Thirsty Crow	DB'19, BB'17
08	Nobody Believes a Liar	DB'22
09	Dress Does Not Make a Man Great	মৌলভীবাজার সরকারি কলেজ এবং আরও ৭ টি কলেজ
10	The Pied Piper of Hamelin	ঢাকা রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল কলেজ, ঢাকা

Informal Letter

S.L	Informal Letter (Question No. 09)	Board & College Reference
01	Importance outdoor game	MB'23, RB'19
02	Advising about the importance of reading English newspaper	Din.B'23, BB'19
03	About your progress in study	CB'19
04	A reply to your foreign friend about Bangladesh	DB'17
05	Advising to refrain from smoking	RB'17
06	Advising to study seriously for the ensuing examination	JB'17
07	Warning not to spend much time in Facebook	Din.B'17
08	Thanking for hospitality	ঢাকা রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল কলেজ এবং আরও ৪টি কলেজ
09	About your plan after HSC Examination	কিনাইদহ ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরও ৩টি কলেজ
10	Describing the book fair you have recently visited	ময়মনসিংহ গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ২টি কলেজ

❖ প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী বন্ধুরা, আমরা বোর্ড প্রশ্ন এবং টেস্ট পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র বিশ্লেষণ করে তোমাদের সুবিধার্থে এই সাজেশন দিয়েছি। এমন নয় যে এখান থেকে তুমি ছবছ কমন পাবে। তবে, আমাদের বিগত বছরগুলোর অভিজ্ঞতা থেকে এতটুকু বলতে পারি যে এখান থেকে তুমি মোটামুটি কমন পাবে ইনশাআল্লাহ।

Question No.

01

Multiple Choice & Short Questions

Few Words

Question No 1(A): Multiple Choice Question:

প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত Seen passage- এর উপর ভিত্তি করে MCQ থাকবে। MCQ গুলো Passage এর Line, Vocabulary অথবা Basic Grammar (Part of Speech) অংশ থেকে আসতে পারে। প্রতিটি MCQ-এর জন্য চারটি অপশন দেওয়া থাকবে। সঠিক অপশনটি উত্তরের জন্য বেছে নিতে হবে। উত্তরের জন্য সম্পূর্ণ প্রশ্নটি লেখার প্রয়োজন নেই। শুধু প্রশ্ন নম্বর ও সঠিক অপশনটি লিখলেই চলবে।

যেমন:

- (a) Who fell from power after the movement of 1969?
(i) Ayub Khan (ii) Yahya Khan (iii) Shahbaz Khan (iv) Tikka Khan

➤ এক্ষেত্রে উত্তরে তোমাকে লিখতে হবে:

Answer to the question No. 01

(a) (i) Ayub Khan

Question No 1(B): Short Answer Question:

প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত seen passage-এর ওপর ভিত্তি করে ৫ টি প্রশ্ন দেওয়া থাকবে। প্রশ্নগুলো open ended এগুলো সাধারণত উচ্চতর দক্ষতামূলক হয়ে থাকে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের জন্য ৩ নম্বর করে মোট ১৫ নম্বর থাকবে। প্রাসঙ্গিক ও সংক্ষেপে প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দেওয়ার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

Some Tricks

Multiple Choice Question অংশে উত্তর করতে নিম্নোক্ত পদক্ষেপগুলো অনুসরণ করতে পারো:

- (i) প্রথমে Passage টি সম্পূর্ণ না পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলো দেখবে।
(ii) প্রশ্নে কিছু Keywords নিজের মতো করে বাছাই করবে।

➤ What are Keywords?

Keywords হলো এমন কিছু শব্দ যেগুলো তোমাকে প্রশ্নের উত্তর Passage এর ঠিক কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করতে সাহায্য করবে।

Example:

Question: How was the assembly shut down?

Keywords in this question might be: the assembly, shut down.

(iii) Keywords শনাক্ত করার পরে তুমি Passage-টি দ্রুতগতিতে পড়তে থাকো ঐ Keywords কিংবা সেগুলোর সমার্থক শব্দ Passage এর ঠিক কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করার জন্য।

(iv) ঐ দুটি শব্দ কিংবা সেগুলোর সমার্থক শব্দগুলো তুমি Passage এর ঠিক যেখানে পাবে, সেখানেই থেমে যাবে। দেখবে, তোমার প্রশ্নের উত্তর ঠিক ঐখানেই তোমার জন্য অপেক্ষা করছে।

Short Question Answer করার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত পদক্ষেপগুলো অনুসরণ করতে পারো:

- (i) প্রথমে Passage টি সম্পূর্ণ না পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলো দেখবে।
(ii) প্রশ্নে কিছু Keywords নিজের মতো করে বাছাই করবে।

➤ What are Keywords?

Keywords এমন কিছু শব্দ যেগুলো তোমাকে প্রশ্নের উত্তর Passage এর কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করতে সাহায্য করবে।

Example:

Question: What was the intention of Ayub Khan in declaring Martial Law?

Keywords in this question might be: intention, Martial Law.

(iii) Keywords শনাক্ত করার পরে তুমি Passage টি দ্রুতগতিতে পড়তে থাকো এই Keywords কিংবা সেগুলোর সমার্থক শব্দ Passage এর ঠিক কোন অংশে আছে সেটা খুঁজে বের করার জন্য।

(iv) এই দুটি শব্দ কিংবা সেগুলোর সমার্থক শব্দ তুমি Passage এর ঠিক যেখানে পাবে সেখানেই থেমে যাবে। দেখবে, তোমার প্রশ্নের উত্তর ঠিক ঐখানেই তোমার জন্য অপেক্ষা করছে।

(v) এখানেই শেষ নয়। প্রশ্ন উত্তর করার ক্ষেত্রে সেখানে যে Tense এর ব্যবহার হয়েছে তুমিও একই Tense ব্যবহার করবে।

(vi) Passage-এ ছবছ উত্তর থাকলেও তুমি কিছুটা পরিবর্তন করে লেখার চেষ্টা করবে। যেমন: Vocabulary-এর পরিবর্তন, Sentence Structure-এর পরিবর্তন অর্থাৎ Paraphrase করে লিখবে।

(vii) প্রশ্নের প্রদত্ত Format অনুযায়ী তুমি তোমার উত্তর তৈরি করবে। সেটা কীভাবে?!

Question: What was the intention of Ayub Khan in declaring Martial Law?

Your answer should be like this way...

Answer: The intention of Ayub Khan in declaring Martial Law was ...

Seen Passage-01**01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

[Unit-01; Lesson-01]

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the Six Point Movement, our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:* **Board Questions':**

(a) The word 'grief' refers to _____. [SB'22]

(i) pleasure (ii) sadness (iii) severe pain (iv) surprise

(b) The phrase 'aware of' in the second sentence indicates _____. [SB'22]

(i) think of (ii) conscious of (iii) free of (iv) sure of

- (c) How many cities have been mentioned here? [SB'22]
 (i) two (ii) seven (iii) four (iv) five
- (d) The people of Bengal voted for ____ [SB'22]
 (i) the Awami League (ii) the Muslim League
 (iii) Ayub Khan (iv) Yahya Khan
- (e) Why did Ayub Khan declare Martial Law? [SB'22]
 (i) to enslave us (ii) to serve us (iii) to develop this state (iv) to win the election
- (f) When was the Six Point Movement launched? [SB'22]
 (i) in 1970 (ii) in 1966 (iii) in 1990 (iv) in 1958
- (g) Who fell from power after the movement of 1969? [SB'22]
 (i) Ayub Khan (ii) Yahya Khan (iii) Shahbaz Khan (iv) Fikka Khan
- (h) The word 'torture' in line 10 indicates ____ [SB'22]
 (i) physical comfort (ii) physical and mental pain
 (iii) mental peace (iv) feeling of boredom
- (i) How many years did the people of Bengal pass in agony? [SB'22]
 (i) 25 years (ii) 24 years (iii) 30 years (iv) 23 years
- (j) During the Six Point Movement, people were shot dead on ____ [SB'22]
 (i) 7 March (ii) 26 March (iii) 16 December (iv) 7 June

B. Answer the following questions.

★ **Board Questions:**

- (a) "People of Bangladesh now want to be free." - Explain the line in context of the passage [DB'22]
 (b) How can a country get economic, political and cultural freedom? [DB'22]
 (c) Why is 1966 important for us? [DB'22]
 (d) Do you know the period mentioned as the 'twenty three tragic years'? Why was the period termed as tragic? Explain in your own words. [DB'22]

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) (i) sadness (b) (ii) conscious of (c) (iv) five (d) (i) the Awami League
 (e) (i) to enslave us (f) (ii) in 1966 (g) (i) Ayub Khan
 (h) (ii) physical and mental pain (i) (iv) 23 years (j) (iv) 7 June

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) This statement by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman proves the long-standing torture by the oppressive Pakistani rulers. According to him, at that time, for the Pakistani rulers the streets of Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur were awash with the blood of his brothers. Therefore, he and his fellow people wanted to be free from cruel Pakistani rule.
- (b) A country can get its economic, political and cultural freedom if or when the representatives are elected democratically and they can work properly in the parliament forming ideal constitution for the country.
- (c) The year 1966 is important for us because in this year, the Six Point movement was launched by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman which is often called the 'Charter of Freedom of Bangladesh'. Also, in this year, some of our patriot boys were killed by shooting.
- (d) Yes, I know the period mentioned as the 'twenty three' tragic years. Some noteworthy incidents took place in this period. These are given below:
 01. Language Movement of 1952
 02. General Election of 1954
 03. Declaration of Martial Law in 1958
 04. Six Point Movement of 1966
 05. Mass Movement of 1969
 The period was termed as tragic because in those years, the roads of Bangladesh were awash with the blood of the general people. The people of Bengal struggled for their basic rights.

Seen Passage-02

[Unit-01; Lesson-02]

Question No: 01

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world.

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honour he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: "don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

[সিলেট ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

* Board Questions:

- (a) What does the word 'emancipation' in the passage refer to? [Din.B'23]
 (i) jubilation (ii) ovation (iii) liberation (iv) reception
- (b) What does the word 'apartheid' mean in the passage? [Din.B'23]
 (i) stratification (ii) socialization (iii) dissatisfaction (iv) discrimination
- (c) What does the word 'democracy' mean? [Din.B'23]
 (i) republic (ii) imprisonment (iii) autocracy (iv) anarchy
- (d) What does the word 'reconciliation' in the passage refer to? [Din.B'23]
 (i) reproduction (ii) reunion (iii) reconstruction (iv) repair
- (e) What does the word 'celebrity' in the passage refer to? [Din.B'23]
 (i) conservative (ii) star (iii) simple (iv) liberal
- (f) F.W.de Klerk freed Mandela from prison in _____. [Din.B'23]
 (i) 1993 (ii) 1994 (iii) 1990 (iv) 1963
- (g) Mandela was the first to advocate _____. [Din.B'23]
 (i) gathering people from all countries around the world
 (ii) unarmed resistance to apartheid
 (iii) fighting for independence
 (iv) breaking about unity among all
- (h) What does the word 'decade' stand for? [Din.B'23]
 (i) a period of ten years (ii) a period of hundred years
 (iii) a period of fifty years (iv) a period of ten months



(i) "The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."—What is meant by 'to bridge the chasms'?

[Din.B'23]

- (i) to save people
- (ii) to mitigate sufferings
- (iii) to reduce difference between black and white people
- (iv) to remove pauperism

[Din.B'23]

(j) The range of actions of Mandela encompasses ____.

- (i) from national to international problems
- (ii) from social repression to cultural repression
- (iii) from cultural aggression to AIDS
- (iv) from political suppression to AIDS

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

(a) The term 'resolve' means ____.

- (i) struggle
- (ii) determination
- (iii) brotherhood
- (iv) racism

(b) In the 2nd paragraph, by 'political emancipation' Mandela has indicated ____

- (i) white minority rule
- (ii) black minority rule
- (iii) complete democracy
- (iv) avoidance of civil war

(c) Nelson Mandela struggled for ____.

- (i) the establishment of socialism in South Africa
- (ii) the establishment of equal rights and freedom for all people of South Africa
- (iii) initiating white domination in South Africa
- (iv) ending black domination in South Africa

(d) F.W. de Klerk was ____ Mandela.

- (i) against
- (ii) in favour of
- (iii) the opponent of
- (iv) an enemy of

(e) 'I have fought it all during my life'. What does 'it' refer to?

- (i) AIDS
- (ii) a civil war
- (iii) racial discrimination
- (iv) South Africa's Presidentship

(f) What does the word 'justice' refer to in line 2?

- (i) impartiality
- (ii) corruption
- (iii) fairy
- (iv) satisfy

(g) Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize with ____.

- (i) Nadine Gordimer
- (ii) Einstein
- (iii) F.W. de Klerk
- (iv) Rontgen

(h) What is the closest meaning of the word 'advocate'?

- (i) proposer
- (ii) pleader
- (iii) helper
- (iv) hater

(i) Mandela embraced imprisonment for ____.

- (i) nearly 15 years
- (ii) nearly 20 years
- (iii) nearly 25 years
- (iv) nearly 30 years

(j) "We have at last achieved our political emancipation."—What does it imply?

- (i) South Africa was freed.
- (ii) Racial discrimination was abolished.
- (iii) Mandela became the President of South Africa.
- (iv) Mandela drove away the white minorities from South Africa.



- (k) The word 'icon' in the text means (line 1) ____
 (i) portrait (ii) image (iii) symbol (iv) idol
- (l) The word 'shackles' refers to ____
 (i) restraints (ii) sick (iii) stigma (iv) spur
- (m) 'Race discrimination' (line 6) refers to ____
 (i) difference on the basis of caste, creed and colour
 (ii) competition among the members of a race
 (iii) demoralization of people
 (iv) domination of others
- (n) The word 'manifestation' (line 6) means ____
 (i) presentation (ii) right (iii) change (iv) sign
- (o) The word 'healing' (line 8) means ____
 (i) curing (ii) heating (iii) soothing (iv) ailing
- (p) The word 'chasm' (line 9) refers to ____
 (i) cleft (ii) top (iii) hatred (iv) border
- (q) Mandela struggled for ____
 (i) democracy (ii) power (iii) justice (iv) Nobel Prize
- (r) The antonym of the word 'charisma' is ____
 (i) repulsion (ii) gesture (iii) overcome (iv) manacle
- (s) The word 'negotiate' means ____
 (i) repeal (ii) understand (iii) arbitrate (iv) provoke
- (t) Mandela hated ____ the most.
 (i) political emancipation (ii) racial discrimination
 (iii) black domination (iv) white domination
- (u) Mandela was determined to ____ apartheid.
 (i) eradicate (ii) continue (iii) bring (iv) establish
- (v) Who was F.W. de klerk, according to the passage?
 (i) racist (ii) an advocate
 (iii) Mandels's close associate (iv) a white African leader
- (w) What does the word 'guide' mean?
 (i) to show the way (ii) to explain something
 (iii) a book (iv) to help somebody move

B. Answer the following questions:

* Board Questions':

- (a) What was Nelson Mandela determined to do? [Din.B'23]
- (b) How did Mandela win the support of the world? [Din.B'23]
- (c) Who is described "as an icon of peace and reconciliation"? Explain the reasons. [Din.B'23]
- (d) "Don't call me. I'll call you."-Who was the speaker of these words? What did he mean? [Din.B'23]
- (e) When was Mandela awarded the 'Nobel Peace Prize'? Why did he achieve the prize? [Din.B'23]

HSC Question Bank 2025

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) Who is Nelson Mandela? Why is he famous?
 (b) When did he become the first Black President of South Africa? What did he say in his inaugural speech as President?
 (c) What was Nelson Mandela's dream? For whom did he fight?
 (d) What is apartheid? Do you support it? Why/ Why not?
 (e) Which words delivered by Mandela inspire you most?

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iii) liberation (b) (iv) discrimination (c) (i) republic (d) (ii) reunion
 (e) (ii) star (f) (iii) 1990 (g) (ii) unarmed resistance to apartheid
 (h) (i) a period of ten years (i) (iii) to reduce difference between black and white people
 (j) (iv) from political suppression to AIDS

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (ii) determination (b) (iii) complete democracy
 (c) (ii) the establishment of equal rights and freedom for all people of South Africa
 (d) (ii) in favour of (e) (iii) racial discrimination
 (f) (i) impartiality (g) (iii) F.W.de Klerk
 (h) (ii) pleader (i) (iv) nearly 30 years
 (j) (ii) Racial discrimination was abolished (l) (i) restraints
 (k) (iv) idol (m) (i) difference on the basis of caste, creed and colour
 (n) (i) presentation (o) (i) curing (p) (i) cleft (q) (i) democracy
 (r) (i) repulsion (s) (iii) arbitrate (t) (ii) racial discrimination
 (u) (i) eradicate (v) (iv) a white African leader (w) (i) to show the way

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) Nelson Mandela was determined to end apartheid and oppression without waging a civil war. His commitment was to bring about positive change peacefully.
 (b) Nelson Mandela was able to win the support of the people around the world owing to his well-regarded reputation and charismatic personality. His popularity increased as a result of his struggle for peace and reconciliation in Africa and all around the world.
 (c) Nelson Mandela is described as "an icon of peace and reconciliation". His effort to heal discrimination peacefully and restore a multi-racial democracy made him an icon of peace and reconciliation.
 (d) The speaker of "Don't call me. I'll call you" was Nelson Mandela. By saying these words, he meant that he would be available anytime if the people needed. He would continue to work for a better society being a common man.
 (e) Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in the year 1993. He received the prize in recognition of his unwavering efforts to end injustice in a peaceful manner and promote racial harmony. It was an acknowledgement of his involvement in negotiating a peaceful transition to democracy which had made a significant contribution to the advancement of justice and peace.



❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) Nelson Mandela is the most celebrated and undisputed Black African leader. He is famous for his life-long struggle against apartheid to free the black people from the racial discrimination of the white people.
- (b) He became the first Black President of South Africa in 1994. In his inaugural speech as a president, he said, "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."
- (c) Nelson Mandela's dream was to achieve freedom for the Black people of South Africa and so he fought for black oppressed people against white minority rule for establishing a complete democracy.
- (d) Apartheid is a political situation in which people of different races are separated. I don't support apartheid because apartheid destroys the unity and harmony of a society and often brings out civil wars.
- (e) Mandela's words that inspire me most are that "I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now and will do so until the end of my days." These words inspire me to fight against injustice in any situation.

Seen Passage-03

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-01; Lesson-03]

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village, in central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight, she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut. After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "Proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation ads to centrifuge tests, rocket theory spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was seated inside Vostok-6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly. Although Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight, she orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. With a single flight, she logged more flight time than the combined times of all maintained a flight log and took photographs of the horizon, which were later used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere.

Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after Vostok-5, which carried valary Bykovsky into a similar orbit for five days, landing three hours after Tereshkova. The two vessels approached each other with 5 kilometers at one point, and from space Tereshkova communicated with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev by radio.

[গাজীপুর ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

* Board Questions':

- (a) What is the meaning of 'undergo'? [BB'24]
 (i) go through (ii) exclude (iii) cause (iv) comfort
- (b) It was her expertise in skydiving that led her selection as cosmonaut. The word 'skydiving' stands for- [BB'24]
 (i) Present participle (ii) Gerund (iii) Infinitive (iv) Both (i) and (ii)



- (c) Tereshkova logged more flight time than the combined times of all American astronauts who had flown before that date. Identify the clause— [BB'24]
 (i) Noun clause (ii) Adjective clause (iii) Adverbial clause (iv) All of them
- (d) What does the word 'communicate' in the passage refer to? [BB'24]
 (i) interact (ii) contract (iii) continue (iv) Both (i) and (ii)
- (e) The word 'isolation' can be best explained as— [BB'24]
 (i) to be exclusive (ii) to be concerned
 (iii) to stand aside (iv) segregation
- (f) Mig-15 UTI is a/an— [BB'24]
 (i) space project (ii) aircraft (iii) flying saucer (iv) projector
- (g) What is the closest meaning of 'plant'? [BB'24]
 (i) workshop (ii) mill (iii) factory (iv) all of them
- (h) The word 'parachuting' in the passage refers to— [BB'24]
 (i) Noun (ii) Adjective (iii) Verb (iv) Adverb
- (i) What is the meaning of the word 'launch'? [BB'24]
 (i) taking off (ii) comfort (iii) rule (iv) space craft
- (j) What does the word 'expertise' mean? [JB'19]
 (i) proficiency (ii) ability (iii) knowledge (iv) expert opinion
- (k) Who was Tereshkova's backup cosmonaut? [JB'19]
 (i) Solovyova (ii) an ordinary pilot (iii) Nobody (iv) her cousin
- (l) When Tereshkova made her first jump, she was an employee- [JB'19]
 (i) in a local textile factory (ii) in a sewing factory
 (iii) in a kindergarten school (iv) in an aerospace company
- (m) How many applicants were there for the project? [JB'19]
 (i) 3000 (ii) 400 (iii) 450 (iv) 500
- (n) What does the word 'proletaria' in the passage refer to? [JB'19]
 (i) the working class people (ii) people with special needs
 (iii) common people (iv) people who are sick

B. Answer the following questions:

* Board Questions':

- (a) Which was the first journey by a woman in space? How? [BB'24]
 (b) What do you mean by 'Vostok-6'? Write in 2/3 sentences. [BB'24]
 (c) Briefly discuss Tereshkova's life in not more than 3 sentences. [BB'24]
 (d) How did Tereshkova communicate with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev? [BB'24]
 (e) Who were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by bus? When? [BB'24]
 (f) What do you know about Tereshkova's early life? [JB'19]
 (g) What led to the selection of Tereshkova as a cosmonaut? [JB'19]
 (h) What can you say about the trainings that Tereshkova took? [JB'19]
 (i) Who was the first human being to fly to outer space? [JB'19]
 (j) Briefly discuss Tereshkova's experience in Vostok-6. [JB'19]

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) How has Vostok-5 played an important role in the journey of Valentina?
 (b) Describe the day when Valentina began preparing their/her flight.
 (c) What is the central idea of the passage related to Valentina Tereshkova?
 (d) What do you know about 'Vostok-5'?
 (e) What kind of family background did Valentina Tereshkova have?



Answer

Question
No: 01

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) (i) go through | (b) (ii) Gerund | (c) (ii) Adjective clause | (d) (iv) Both (i) and (ii) |
| (e) (iv) segregation | (f) (ii) aircraft | (g) (iv) all of them | (h) (i) Noun |
| (i) (i) taking off | (j) (i) proficiency | (k) (i) Solovyova | |
| (l) (i) in a local textile factory | (m) (iii) 450 | (n) (i) the working class people | |

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- The first journey by a woman in space was conducted by Valentina Tereshkova on June 16, 1963 in Vostok 6. She orbited the earth 48 times spending 3 days in space.
- The term "Vostok 6" means the space shuttle operated for historical spaceflight of Valentine Tereshkova by Soviet Union on June 16, 1963. She traversed the earth 48 times within 3 days.
- Tereshkova, a soviet cosmonaut was born in central Russia. She became interested in parachuting from young age and trained in skydiving at the local aeroclub. Terescova is the first woman who travelled the outer space in 1963.
- During her flight, she did a lot of interesting things. Communicating with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev conducted by radio was one of them.
- Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suit and taken to space shuttle launch pad by a bus. The day was the morning of 16 June 1963.
- Tereshkova was a Russian. She began her schooling at the age of eight in 1945 but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She trained in skydiving at a local Aeroclub. At that time, she was employed as a textile worker at a local factory.
- Tereshkova's interest in parachuting from a young age made her expert in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.
- Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, Spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps, and pilot training in MiG-15 UTI jet fighters.
- Yuri Gagarin was a soviet pilot and cosmonaut who became the first human to journey into outer space, travelling on Vostok 1 on 12 April, 1961.
- Initially, Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight. However, She managed to orbit the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- The space craft Vostok-5 was launched by Bykovsky two days before being launched Vostok-6 by Valentina. In space, Valentina communicated with Bykovsky who was inside Vostok-5. Vostok-6 also orbited the earth for five days and at one point, the two vessels approached each other within five kilometers.
- On the morning of 16 June 1963, Valentina along with her co-cosmonaut was dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After checking all safety measures, they were settled inside the spaceship. Then the spaceship was launched after a two-hour countdown.
- The central idea of the passage regarding Valentina Tereshkova is her family background, educational pursuits, and remarkable accomplishments as a female astronaut.
- On 14 June 1963, the renowned spacecraft known as Vostok-5 was successfully launched. With Valary Bykovsky on board, it completed a five-day orbit around the Earth.
- Valentina Tereshkova was born in an ordinary family. Her father was a tractor driver, while her mother was employed at a textile factory.

Seen Passage-04

[Unit 01, Lesson-03]

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at a local School. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, Chawla moved to the United States in 1982. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas. Later she did her Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Colorado.

Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the space shuttle Challenger disaster on 28 January 1986 that led to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She spoke the following words while travelling in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence." She had travelled 10 67 million miles, as many as 252 times around the Earth.

Her first space mission (Mission STS 87) began on 19 November 1997 with six other astronauts on the Space Shuttle Columbia. On her first mission that lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds, she travelled 6.5 million miles. She was responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which however malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Tako Doi, two of her fellow astronauts, to retrieve the satellite. In 2000 she was selected for her second space mission STS 107. This mission was repeatedly delayed due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems. On 16 January 2003, Kalpana Chawla finally started her new mission with six other space crew on the ill-fated space shuttle Columbia. She was one of the mission specialists. Chawla's responsibilities included the microgravity experiments, for which the crew conducted nearly 80 experiments studying earth and space science, advanced technology development, and astronaut health and safety.

After a 16 day scientific mission in space, on 1 February 2003, Columbia disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere. All the crew in Columbia including Chawla died only 16 minutes prior to their scheduled landing. Investigation shows that this fatal accident happened due to a damage in one of Columbia's wings caused by a piece of insulating foam from the external fuel tank peeling off during the launch. During the intense heat of re-entry, hot gases penetrated the interior of the wing, destroying the support structure and causing the rest of the shuttle to break down.

[দিনাজপুর সরকারি কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

❖ Board Questions:

- (a) The word 'gain' mentioned in the passage means- [CB'24]
 (i) hold (ii) prevail (iii) acquires (iv) achieve
- (b) Chawla started her career as a NASA Astronaut in _____. [CB'24]
 (i) 1986 (ii) 1988 (iii) 1995 (iv) 1996
- (c) She met an untimely death due to _____. [CB'24]
 (i) her own fault (ii) treachery of other crews [CB'24]
 (iii) the clash between Columbia and STS 107 (iv) intense heat
- (d) The word 'Extention' mentioned in this passage means- [CB'24]
 (i) know how (ii) development (iii) decline (iv) show
- (e) 'Damage' means in this passage _____. [CB'24]
 (i) decline (ii) decay (iii) loss (iv) downfall
- (f) Kalpana Chawla _____. [CB'24]
 (i) was the first woman in space from this subcontinent
 (ii) is a living legend
 (iii) an American by birth
 (iv) was the first Indian woman graduating from America

- (g) The words, 'you' are just your intelligence imply _____. [CB'24]
 (i) one must have intelligence (ii) one's value is justified by his/her intelligence
 (iii) intelligence is more than one's self (iv) intelligence is just
- (h) In her first space mission, Kalpana travelled for _____. [CB'24]
 (i) 10.67 million miles (ii) 6.5 million miles
 (iii) 250 times around the Earth (iv) 8.5 million miles
- (i) She took the responsibility to _____. [CB'24]
 (i) assist the fellow astronauts (ii) retrieve the satellite
 (iii) deploy the Spartan Satellite (iv) begin her first space travel
- (j) Which qualities describe her character best? [CB'24]
 (i) Determination and responsibility (ii) Indifference and arrogance
 (iii) Haughtiness and callousness (iv) Civility and humanity

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) As a woman space traveller, in Indian subcontinent, Chawla was the _____.
 (i) first (ii) second (iii) third (iv) fourth
- (b) The word 'intelligence' stands for _____.
 (i) stupidity (ii) Ineptitude (iii) opaqueness (iv) wisdom
- (c) What happened in Challenger disaster in 1986?
 (i) The disaster killed seven crew members. (ii) It crashed after take-off.
 (iii) Its engine stopped working. (iv) Its propellor broke down.
- (d) Chawla left for the USA in _____.
 (i) 1984 (ii) 1985 (iii) 1982 (iv) 1983
- (e) The death of the seven crew members was caused by _____.
 (i) Kalpana Chawla's determination (ii) the Challenger disaster
 (iii) Computational Fluid Dynamics (iv) a clash with another spacecraft
- (f) Her first space mission started in _____.
 (i) 1997 (ii) 1991 (iii) 1984 (iv) 1988
- (g) The name of Chawla's first space mission was _____.
 (i) Mission STS 85 (ii) Mission STS 86 (iii) Mission STS 87 (iv) Mission STS 88
- (h) 'Aeronautical Engineering' refers to _____.
 (i) flying aero plane (ii) aerial navigation
 (iii) the study of engineering in aviation (iv) study of science and technology
- (i) What responsibility was imposed upon Chawla on her first space mission?
 (i) to travel at high speed (ii) to take care of her fellow astronauts
 (iii) to deploy the Spartan Satellite (iv) to fulfill her duty with utmost sincerity
- (j) "She was responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite". What does it imply?
 (i) She was given the duty to replace the Spartan Satellite.
 (ii) She was given the responsibility of setting up the Spartan Satellite.
 (iii) She was responsible for destroying the Spartan Satellite.
 (iv) The responsibility of removing the Spartan Satellite fell upon her.

B. Answer the following questions.

❖ Board Questions':

- (a) How did Chawla make herself a strong foundation for space travelling? [CB'24]
 (b) When was Kalpana Chawla selected for her second space mission? [CB'24]
 (c) Why did she have to delay for her second space? [CB'24]
 (d) Where did Chawla die and how? [CB'24]
 (e) Do you think Kalpana Chawla was the guide of young generation? Why and why not? [CB'24]



❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- What do you know about Chawla's early life?
- How can you account for Chawla's courage and valour?
- "You are just your intelligence." - What did Chawla mean by this?
- What do you know about Chawla's educational qualifications?
- How was Kalpana Chawla an inspiration for the Indians?

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answers:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) (iv) achieve | (b) (iii) 1995 |
| (c) (iv) intense heat | (d) (ii) development |
| (e) (ii) decay | (f) (i) was the first woman in space from this subcontinent |
| (g) (ii) one's value is justified by his/her intelligence | |
| (h) (ii) 6.5 million miles | (i) (iii) deploy the Spartan Satellite |
| (j) (i) Determination and responsibility | |

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answers:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (a) (i) first | (b) (iv) wisdom | (c) (i) The disaster killed seven crew members. |
| (d) (iii) 1982 | (e) (ii) the Challenger disaster | (f) (i) 1997 |
| (g) (iii) Mission STS 87 | (h) (iii) the study of engineering in aviation | |
| (i) (iii) to deploy the Spartan Satellite | | |
| (j) (ii) She was given the responsibility of setting up the Spartan Satellite. | | |

B. Board Questions' Answers:

- Kalpana Chawla established a solid foundation for her career in space travel by completing her studies in aeronautical engineering in India and then advancing to earn a master's and a Ph.D. in aerospace engineering in the United States. She also acquired substantial experience through her research work in Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) at NASA.
- Kalpana Chawla was chosen for her second space mission in 2000. This selection came after her successful participation in her first mission in 1997, demonstrating her capability and dedication as an astronaut.
- Her second space mission faced several delays because of scheduling conflicts and technical issues. These challenges postponed the mission's commencement until January 2003, highlighting the intricacies and difficulties involved in preparing for space travel.
- Kalpana Chawla lost her life over Texas when the Space Shuttle Columbia broke apart during its re-entry into Earth's atmosphere on February 1, 2003. The accident was caused by damage to one of the shuttle's wings, resulting from a piece of insulating foam that had detached during launch.
- Yes, Kalpana Chawla served as an inspiration for the younger generation as her life exemplified the relentless pursuit of one's dreams despite significant challenges. Her accomplishments in space exploration and her determination to overcome obstacles encourage young people to aim high and persist in their endeavors.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answers:

- Kalpana Chawla, the first Indian-born woman in space, was born in Karnal, a state of Haryana, India. She did her earlier education at a local school in Karnal.
- Just two years before Chawla's joining in NASA, the Challenger disaster took the lives of seven of its crew members. In spite of such risk, Chawla joined NASA in 1988 to become an astronaut. This proves her firm determination and courage.
- When an astronaut travels in space, he or she doesn't feel the gravitation of the earth resulting in the feeling of weightlessness. The only part of the body of an astronaut that remains functional is his or her brain which contains the intelligence. That's why Chawla gave this statement while in the space.





- (d) Educationally, Kalpana Chawla was highly qualified. She completed her primary education from a local school in Karnal. She did her graduation in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College and Master's in Aerospace Engineering from University of Texas. Lastly, she received her Ph.D. degree in Aerospace Engineering from University of Colorado.
- (e) As the first woman in space from the Indian sub-continent, Kalpana Chawla became an example of courage and inspiration. Even in the risk of her life, she was determined to become an astronaut. All these inspired the Indians very much.

Seen Passage-05

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-02; Lesson-01]

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows.

The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.

Education, it is believed, releases our potentials and our inner strengths. It sharpens our intellect and develops our creativity. As we are taught to reason well and find solutions to the problems of life we become productive members of society. Education by definition is progressive and liberal, teaching us to respect human diversity and cultural and religious differences. If all of us practice these values in life, the world becomes a much happier place.

Education also fosters critical thinking and provides us a set of competencies including life skills that enable us to become competitive even in the most challenging of circumstances. Education also teaches us to appreciate beauty and the bounties of nature.

School, however, is not the only place where a child gets education. A Bangla poem tells us that nature can be our best teacher. Here are a couple of lines from the poem in English translation:

The sky has taught me to be liberal.

The wind has given me the motto to be industrious.

If we can make nature our friend, philosopher and guide, we can learn lessons about life that, combined with what our schools teach us, will prepare us for the future.

Education not only enriches us with knowledge, abilities and skills, it also teaches us values. Values can be individual, interpersonal, organizational or societal. Thus students receiving good education develop self-respect but also learn to respect others; they know the importance of honesty and learn to trust others; they develop compassion and fellow feeling and become aware of the need to protect the environment. If students combine the values, they learn at home with those that the school gives them, they will not deviate from the right path unless they fall into bad company. The famous French writer Victor Hugo (1802-1895) once said, "He who opens a school door, closes a prison."

[ন্যাশনাল আইডিয়াল কলেজ, ঢাকা]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

* Board Questions:

- (a) The word 'arithmetic' means-
- (i) The study of Physics
- (iii) The study of Mathematics

- (ii) The study of Biology
- (iv) The study of Chemistry

[Ctg.B'24; SB'23]





[Ctg.B'24]

- (b) To decide things rationally. Explains-
 (i) to judge things reasonably and take wise decision
 (ii) to judge things madly and take hasty decision
 (iii) to judge things independently and take illogical decision
 (iv) to develop good debating power
- (c) The first act of education is to develop- [Ctg.B'24]
 (i) personality (ii) nationality (iii) dignity (iv) brutality
- (d) What does the idiom 'at large' mean? [CB'24; SB'23]
 (i) Critically (ii) Dependently (iii) Entirely (iv) Surely
- (e) Through education we become ____ members of society. [Ctg.B'24]
 (i) rational (ii) evil (iii) common (iv) foolish
- (f) The sky teachers us to be- [CB'24; SB'23]
 (i) honest (ii) poetic (iii) liberal (iv) scientific
- (g) The passage is about- [Ctg.B'24]
 (i) scholars of education (ii) benefits of education
 (iii) sources of education (iv) elements of education
- (h) The meaning of the word 'hatred' is- [Ctg.B'24]
 (i) intense dislike (ii) love
 (iii) strong affection (iv) elements of education
- (i) We can get education- [Ctg.B'24]
 (i) from school only
 (ii) not only from educational institutions but also from family, society, nature from experiences of life.
 (iii) from teachers, philosophers and nature
 (iv) from nature only
- (j) Proper education frames a child for- [CB'24]
 (i) the former (ii) the present (iii) the future (iv) the past
- (k) Imparting education to the common mass leads a community to _____. [SB'23]
 (i) meanness (ii) backward (iii) prosperity (iv) humanity
- (l) The term 'self confidence' is an outcome of _____. [SB'23]
 (i) education (ii) earning and success (iii) establishment (iv) wealth
- (m) The wind inspires us to be _____. [SB'23]
 (i) punctual (ii) industrious (iii) virtuous (iv) disciplined
- (n) The word 'function' refers to _____. [SB'23]
 (i) to work (ii) to know (iii) to think (iv) to analyze
- (o) The passage describes _____. [SB'23]
 (i) the expense of education (ii) the purpose of education
 (iii) the scholars of education (iv) the institution of education
- (p) What does the word 'competencies' refers to _____. [SB'23]
 (i) energies (ii) powers (iii) capabilities (iv) vitalities
- (q) Education supports us to choose _____. [SB'23]
 (i) profit from loss (ii) wrong from right (iii) right from wrong (iv) vice from virtue





❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'awareness' in line 8?
 (i) attentiveness (ii) consciousness (iii) wickedness (iv) shrewdness
- (b) The word 'sharpen' in second paragraph stands for-
 (i) enhance (ii) polish (iii) decrease (iv) beautify
- (c) What is not a synonym of the word 'expand'?
 (i) prolong (ii) extend (iii) shorten (iv) spread
- (d) Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully. Here the word 'function' is a/an ____.
 (i) Noun (ii) Adjective (iii) Verb (iv) Verbal preposition
- (e) The function of education is ____.
 (i) to enable us to earn a lot
 (ii) to enrich our knowledge
 (iii) to make our life meaningful
 (iv) to give us knowledge and capabilities needed to judge things rationally
- (f) Education provides us with the qualities ____.
 (i) to make our life meaningful by taking wise decisions in the course of it
 (ii) to make us thoughtful
 (iii) to be sociable and fashionable
 (iv) to occupy a powerful position in society
- (g) Why is education necessary?
 (i) It makes us respectable in society. (ii) It makes us strong in our judgement.
 (iii) It makes us fashionable. (iv) It makes us enable to get good jobs.
- (h) Education enables us ____.
 (i) to communicate with others to English (ii) to work for the development of our family
 (iii) to enjoy the beautiful things on earth (iv) to take decisions independently
- (i) The world can become a happier abode ____.
 (i) if we stick to the philosophy of education.
 (ii) if we sharpen our intellect.
 (iii) if we love people irrespective of cultural differences.
 (iv) if we take nature as our teacher and guide.

B. Answer the following questions:

* Board Questions':

- (a) What does education provide us? [Ctg.B'24, SB'23]
- (b) How does a child become an active member of the community? [Ctg.B'24]
- (c) What is accepted as true about education? [Ctg.B'24]
- (d) How will the world become a much happier place? [Ctg.B'24]
- (e) Do you want to make nature your friend, philosopher and guide? Why? [Ctg.B'24]
- (g) Does education influence us in thinking? How? [SB'23]
- (h) Do you believe that education leads the path to socialization? How? [SB'23]
- (i) How do we obtain the ability to manage our affairs well? [SB'23]
- (j) Elucidate the role of nature as our "friend, philosopher and guide." [SB'23]

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) Describe how are we benefitted by education
- (b) How can we gain self-confidence?
- (c) Describe the roles of education
- (d) How can nature help us?
- (e) How does the sky teach us to be liberal?

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) (iii) The study of Mathematics | (b) (i) to judge things reasonably and take wise decision |
| (c) (i) personality | (d) (iii) Entirely |
| (e) (i) rational | (f) (iii) liberal |
| (g) (ii) benefits of education | (h) (i) intense dislike |
| (i) (ii) not only from educational institutions but also from family, society, nature from experiences of life. | |
| (j) (iii) the future | (k) (iii) prosperity |
| (l) (i) education | (m) (ii) industrious |
| (n) (i) to work | (o) (ii) the purpose of education |
| (p) (iii) capabilities | |
| (q) (iii) right from wrong | |

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (ii) consciousness
- (b) (i) enhance
- (c) (iii) shorten
- (d) (iii) Verb
- (e) (iv) to give us knowledge and capabilities needed to judge things rationally
- (f) (i) to make our life meaningful by taking wise decisions in the course of it
- (g) (ii) It makes us strong in our judgement
- (h) (iv) to take decisions independently
- (i) (i) if we stick to the philosophy of education.

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) Education provides us with knowledge and a set of abilities to work meaningfully in life. Thus, we become able to decide things reasonably and make the right choices in our life. Moreover, it provides us with some life skills needed to be competitive even in the most challenging situations.
- (b) By creating awareness in us, education develops personality in ourselves. With the beginning of our school, we feel the necessity of making friends and expanding our sense of belonging to the class, school, our community and finally our country. Thus, education prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.
- (c) It is education which releases our potentials and inner strengths. Education not only sharpens our intellect but also develops our creativity. It is accepted as true about education.
- (d) According to the definition of education, education is progressive and liberal. It teaches us how to respect human diversity and cultural and religious differences. Through the practice of these values, the world will become a much happier place.
- (e) Yes, I want to make nature my friend, philosopher and guide to learn lessons about life from it. If we combine the learning from nature with what our school teaches us, we will be able to prepare us for the future.
- (g) Yes, education influences us in thinking. By gaining education we learn to think independently and make our own opinion. Also, it teaches us how to earn and develop critical and logical thinking making our thinking power more sophisticated.
- (h) Yes, I believe that education leads the path to socialization. Because, education gives us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child's socialization to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.



- (i) By education, we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic. So, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others. Thus we obtain the ability to manage our affairs well.
- (j) As our "friend, philosopher and guide," nature will help us to have lessons related to our real life which combining with our school teaching can prepare us for the future.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- (a) We are benefitted by education in many ways such as it gives us knowledge and through this knowledge, we may get the ability of functioning our lives in a proper way. Also, we may get self-confidence that refines and polishes our thoughts.
- (b) Whenever we achieve knowledge of reading, writing and doing the fundamental operating of mathematics, though the help of education, our self-confidence automatically increases to a greater extent.
- (c) The roles of education are to enlighten people and prepare children to make an active member of a community. Also, it enables us to work for the development of the community. Sometimes, education helps to find out the latent talent of the community.
- (d) Nature is our friend, philosopher and guide. It helps us by making our thinking luminous and building us as an industrious entity. It works like school by giving the knowledge of practical life.
- (e) The sky teaches us to be liberal because when we look at the infinite sky, we can feel the independence within ourselves. In addition, it helps us develop our own dignity. Thus, the sky teaches us to be liberal.

Seen Passage-06

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-02; Lesson-02]

Once upon a time there lived a bird. It was unlettered. It sang but couldn't recite a word of scripture. It hopped and it flew but lacked all sense of manners.

The King said, "Such a bird is of no use. Yet it devours fruit from the forest, bringing down the profits of fruiteries in the royal market."

He summoned the Minister and commanded, "Educate the bird!"

The task of educating the bird fell on the King's nephews, his sisters' sons.

The learned men of the court deliberated long. They pondered the reasons behind the ignorance of the creature in question. The conclusion: the bird's nest made of straw and twigs could not hold much knowledge. Therefore, the first thing needed was a proper cage.

The royal scholars received handsome fees and happily went home.

A goldsmith set to work on a gilded cage. It turned out to be of such exquisite workmanship that people from far and near crowded round for a look. Some said, "This is education par excellence." Others said, "Even if it learns nothing, it has got the cage. What a lucky bird."

The goldsmith was delighted to get a bagful of money as reward and went home at once.

A teacher came to give lessons to the bird. He took a pinch of snuff and declared, "This isn't a matter of just a few texts."

One of the royal nephews sent for scribes. They made multiple copies of various texts until there was a veritable mountain. "Bravo!" exclaimed those who saw it, "There is no room for any more knowledge."

The scribes loaded their wages onto bullocks and merrily headed home. They would never again want for anything.

The nephews were constantly busy looking after the expensive cage. Repairs were always under way. Anyone who saw the endless dusting, wiping and polishing had to agree that there was "marked improvement".

A large maintenance crew was needed, and more personnel to supervise them. They all got handsome monthly salaries, which they saved in their wooden chests. Even their cousins came to live with them in cushioned comfort.

The world is short of many things but not detractors. They said, "The cage looks better no doubt, but has anyone taken notice of the bird?"

This was reported to the King. He said to a nephew, "What's this I hear?"
 "Your Majesty," replied the nephew, "If you wish to hear the truth summon the goldsmiths, the scholars, the scribes, the maintenance crew and their supervisors. Those who haven't got a share of the royal bounty are resorting to slander."
 Everything became clear to the King and he rewarded his nephew a gold with chain.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'unlettered' used in line 1?
 (i) vulgar (ii) uninformed (iii) without a letter (iv) illiterate
- (b) The contextual meaning of the phrase 'a pinch of snuff' is ____.
 (i) the schooling of birds (ii) a cage
 (iii) a small amount of powdered tobacco (iv) a close look at the bird
- (c) The contextual meaning of the word 'summon' is ____.
 (i) to punish (ii) to gather many people
 (iii) to call someone (iv) to request someone
- (d) What kind of scholars were chosen for the consultation?
 (i) poorest (ii) richest (iii) submissive (iv) young
- (e) Which of the followings describes the King best?
 (i) greedy (ii) genius (iii) cruel (iv) unwise
- (f) The bird lacked ____.
 (i) sense of humour (ii) sense of spirituality
 (iii) sense of civility (iv) sense of humanity
- (g) Goldsmith's work turned out to be very ____.
 (i) spiritual (ii) conspicuous (iii) repulsive (iv) unprepossessing
- (h) The passage mainly deals with ____.
 (i) bad effects of grand reception of the King
 (ii) the bad effects of unnecessary arranged and expenditure
 (iii) the importance of education
 (iv) the luxuries of the King
- (i) What did the learned men do in finding the bird's ignorance?
 (i) They did nothing. (ii) They called more scholars.
 (iii) They deliberated for some days. (iv) They thought for a long time.
- (j) Some people commented that the bird was ____ to get a gold cage.
 (i) desperate (ii) proud (iii) tired (iv) fortunate
- (k) The word 'devour' in the passage means ____.
 (i) dire (ii) consume (iii) assume (iv) endeavor
- (l) The word 'monthly' is a/an ____.
 (i) Adjective (ii) Noun (iii) Verb (iv) Conjunction
- (m) The best synonym of 'exquisite' could be ____.
 (i) extension (ii) superb (iii) exclusion (iv) intricate
- (n) The word 'veritable' in the text is a/an ____.
 (i) noun (ii) adverb (iii) adjective (iv) verb
- (o) The word 'therefore' is a/an ____.
 (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) interjection



B. Answer the following questions:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- Why is the bird called unlettered in the passage?
- Why did the King show his concern about the schooling of the bird?
- What was the main reason of the bird's ignorance mentioned by the learned men?
- "There is no room for any more knowledge?" Why or why not? Justify your answer.
- "The cage looks better no doubt, but has anyone taken notice of the bird?" Elucidate.

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) (iv) illiterate | (b) (iii) a small amount of powdered tobacco |
| (c) (iii) to call someone | (d) (iv) young |
| (e) (iv) unwise | (f) (iii) sense of civility |
| (g) (ii) conspicuous | (h) (ii) the bad effects of unnecessary arranged and expenditure |
| (i) (iv) They thought for a long time. | (j) (iv) fortunate |
| (k) (ii) consume | (l) (i) Adjective |
| (m) (ii) superb | (n) (iii) adjective |
| | (o) (iii) adverb |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- The bird is called unlettered because of two reasons. Firstly, can not recite a word scripture. Secondly, it has no sense of manner.
- The king became concerned about the schooling of the bird because despite consuming fruits and bringing profit of fruit sellers, it could neither recite from scripture nor learn manner. Consequently, it became useless.
- The learned men opined that the bird was ignorant because of its straw and twig made nest. Straw and twigs were unable to hold much knowledge.
- There was no room for any more knowledge because the scribes made a lot of texts and all were wonderful. The number of texts were very large that included all types of knowledge. So, the person who saw the text said that there was no more knowledge that did not include in the texts.
- The mentioned line indicates the statement of detractor who complained against a nephew that the bird was not being looked after properly though the allegation was proved false.

Seen Passage-07

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-02; Lesson-03]

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates we use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge, skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works.

Learners' civic engagement is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people.

Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

In civic engagement, issues of public concern are crucial. Civic engagement includes individual or group activities to protect public interests and change the way the community values itself. For example, if you are protesting against any unjust decision of the local municipality such as raising taxes or an act that might work against people's interests, you are civically engaged and your action is considered a civic engagement. This protest can be done in different ways such as organizing rallies, collecting signatures, making human chains, writing petitions, etc. You can also help control traffic in front of a school, help children to cross the roads, work in a team to clean a park or a sea beach. You can also give some services to elderly people. These are all examples of civic engagement as what you do directly affects the community.

When civic engagement is a part of an academic programme, and the learners' engagement is assessed following a scale, then it is called service learning. It involves the application of knowledge and skills learned in the classroom and then making a complete plan of action i.e. preparing a budget, starting the process of implementation, involving people and activating operational strategies. When civic engagement is spontaneous but irregular and not a part of any academic programme, it is considered volunteerism.

[নটরডেম কলেজ, ঢাকা এবং আরো ৪টি কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) The objective of education is to ____.
- (i) hone our conduct (ii) mould our belief
(iii) yoke our courage (iv) make us prosperous and authoritative
- (b) Education that does not ____ our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all.
- (i) broaden (ii) enlighten (iii) enhance (iv) encourage
- (c) The term 'civic engagement' implies ____.
- (i) individual actions to issues of public concern
(ii) collective actions to issues of public concern
(iii) public view of life
(iv) individual and collective actions to issues of public concern
- (d) "Let's have a look at how education works." The word 'look' is ____.
- (i) Noun (ii) Verb (iii) Adjective (iv) Adverb
- (e) When civic engagement is ____ but irregular and not a part of any academic programme, it is considered volunteerism.
- (i) indistinct (ii) doomed (iii) spur-of-the-moment (iv) miserable
- (f) Which of the following is not an act of civic engagement?
- (i) To control the traffic in front of the school gate
(ii) To protest an unfair rise in the tax rate
(iii) To destruct school's study materials
(iv) To help the needy people
- (g) What is the synonym of the word 'crucial' in the passage?
- (i) evident (ii) cruel (iii) mandatory (iv) momentous
- (h) Which of the following best describes the term 'wellbeing'?
- (i) damage (ii) welfare (iii) catastrophe (iv) agony
- (i) Who consider themselves as responsible citizens?
- (i) Criminals (ii) Carpenters (iii) Farmers (iv) Civically engaged individuals
- (j) What is the meaning of volunteerism?
- (i) To work in exchange of money (ii) To work free to help the society
(iii) To work in your house (iv) To do class homework

**B. Answer the following questions:**❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- What is the role of education? Explain with reference to the passage
- What do you mean by civic engagement? What does civic engagement uphold?
- How can your actions be regarded a civic engagement? Give an example.
- Define 'service learning' in your own words?
- How do you assess the civically engaged persons? Write in a nutshell

Answer**A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) (i) hone our conduct | (b) (ii) enlighten |
| (c) (iv) individual and collective actions to issues of public concern | |
| (d) (i) Noun | (e) (iii) spur-of-the-moment |
| (f) (iii) To destruct school's study materials | (g) (iv) momentous |
| (h) (ii) welfare | (i) (iv) Civically engaged individuals |
| (j) (ii) To work free to help the society | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- The role of the education is to work as a driving force of changing our lives and society towards the better version of us. It also refines our behaviors.
- Civic engagement indicates the making of better civic life by using knowledge, skills, values and inspirations. It upholds the promotion of quality of life by contributing in improving health and wellbeing of the people.
- When I will work for the people's betterment, this type of work will be considered as civic engagement. Such as, if I work against an unjust rule of municipality, that will become a civic engagement.
- Service learning is an academically programmed learning that involves civic engagement where learners are evaluated based on engagement.
- The civically engaged persons are aware of the civic issues. So, they can be evaluated as the participants of a larger social community. They are thoughtful and productive to reduce social injustice, discrimination and other evil forms in society.

Seen Passage-08**01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

[Unit-02; Lesson-03]

Scenario-I

Famous Hollywood actress, Anjelina Jolie, came to Bangladesh as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)'s special envoy to express her solidarity with the Rohingya refugees in February 2019. She visited the refugees in their camps and talked to them, and spent time with some children in their school.

She came to know about the atrocities the Rohingya refugees had faced in their villages in the Arakan state of Myanmar. Visiting the world's largest refugee settlement, Ms. Jolie called for expanded access to education for Rohingya children. Afterwards she urged for an end to injustices that had driven nearly one million Rohingyas into exile in Bangladesh.

Addressing the refugees in the camp, the UNHCR special envoy said, "I want to say I am humbled and proud to stand with you today. You have every right to live in security, to be free to practice your religion and to coexist with people of other faiths and ethnicities. You have every right not to be stateless, and the way you have been treated shames us all."



Scenario-2

A group of college students were watching television news in their hostel. They were touched by the plight of the flood affected people in Sunamgonj. All the rivers and water bodies there had overflowed their banks because of the onrush of flood water from the hills beyond our border. Their homes, haats, bazars, shops, and crop lands were under several feet of water. The local administration had rescued the people and accommodated them in schools that were on higher grounds. Villagers in the nearby areas were helping these people in all possible ways. Yet, ensuring drinking water, cleanliness and hygiene was a big challenge. The schools had toilets but these were clearly not enough. Seeing this situation, Ahmed, Swapan, Rakib, and Niladri quickly decided to go to Sunamgonj and work for the flood victims. But to do that they needed money which they did not have. They began by pooling their own contributions and talked with their classmates, teachers and local law makers and civil society members for assistance. Everyone came forward to help them. Some guardians also contributed. Their collection was not bad - about Taka 3,00,000- with which they could provide some substantial help to the flood victims. They could buy dry food like high protein biscuits, gur (molasses), chira (beaten rice), drinking water, water purification tablets, toilet cleaners and liquid soaps. Their priority was senior citizens, who were over 70 years of age and children. They stayed there for more than a week and then came back after government agencies took over and some flood affected people started going back home. When the four friends were back in their town, they seemed to have lost some weight, but were happy and satisfied that their efforts had been immensely rewarded.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) The word 'solidarity' in the passage stands for _____.
 (i) agreement for humanitarian support (ii) agreement for solving problems
 (iii) agreement for mutual interest (iv) agreement to bring someone in
- (b) The word 'accommodate' means _____.
 (i) to support with basic necessities (ii) to offer education
 (iii) to provide with shelter (iv) to educate morality
- (c) Who was Anjelina Jolie?
 (i) Holyland actress (ii) a Hollywood celebrity
 (iii) a famous Hollywood film producer (iv) a famous Hollywood lover
- (d) The word 'Hollywood' is related to-
 (i) the U.S.A film industry (ii) the U.K. film industry
 (iii) the Indian film industry (iv) the BD film industry
- (e) Whom did Anjelina express solidarity with?
 (i) political leaders (ii) displaced people
 (iii) social reformers (iv) human rights workers
- (f) Anjelina visited _____.
 (i) a few refugee shelters
 (ii) a children's school
 (iii) a few refugee shelters and a children's school
 (iv) a few slums
- (g) Ms. Jolie called for expanded access to education for-
 (i) Rohingya male (ii) Rohingya female (iii) Rohingya children (iv) Rohingya people
- (h) Which one is the world's largest refugee settlement?
 (i) refugee settlement in Myanmar (ii) refugee settlement in Bangladesh
 (iii) refugee settlement in India (iv) refugee settlement in the Middle East
- (i) The word 'nearby' mentioned in the passage is a/an-
 (i) Noun (ii) Adjective (iii) Adverb (iv) Conjunction
- (j) The priority of the young boys was-
 (i) senior citizens (ii) children
 (iii) females (iv) senior citizens and children





❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

Answer the following questions.

- Why did Famous Hollywood actress, Anjelina Jolie, come to Bangladesh? Explain.
- Write the gist of the envoy's message to the Rohingya in your own words.
- Why was the funding needed in scenario-2? How did they manage?
- Describe the sufferings of the flood affected people in Sunamganj?
- 'They seemed to have lost some weight...' Who are they and why did their condition become such?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) (i) agreement for humanitarian support | (b) (iii) to provide with shelter |
| (c) (ii) a Hollywood celebrity | (d) (i) the U.S.A film industry |
| (e) (ii) displaced people | (f) (iii) a few refugee shelters and a children's school |
| (g) (iii) Rohingya children | (h) (ii) refugee settlement in Bangladesh |
| (i) (ii) Adjective | (j) (i) senior citizens |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- Famous Hollywood actress Anjelina Jolie came to Bangladesh to observe the conditions of Rohingya refugees as a messenger of UNHCR. She expressed her solidarity and gave opinions about their miserable conditions.
- The gist of Anjelina Jolie's message was to ensure human rights for the Rohingya refugees by enhancing access to education, ending of injustices and securing their human rights.
- Funding was needed to solve flood affected people's drinking water problem, cleanliness and hygiene. The funding was completed by collecting money from their own contributions, their classmates and from their guardians.
- The condition of flood affected people in Sunamganj was miserable and heart touching. They had lost almost everything including homes, shops and crops. They did not have adequate water for drinking and food for eating.
- In the mentioned line, 'they' implies the college students who went to the flood affected area to help the miserable people. They lost weight as they stayed there in a miserable condition more than one week.

Seen Passage-09

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-02; Lesson-03]

Alex, an eleven year old boy from California was watching TV at home with parents when he came across the news of severe winter weather conditions in a remote town in Romania. The news that many people in the town had no proper heating in their homes and were facing serious health hazards made the boy upset. He compared the comfort he was enjoying in his nicely heated house and the distressing condition the Romanian people were in, and felt ashamed. He thought their eyes looked so vacant and lifeless.

Alex was not an outgoing boy in his school and mostly kept to himself. Teachers were worried about how the introvert boy would do in the exams. The students were supposed to do something for the community in whatever ways possible and their involvement was to be continually monitored and assessed. So far, Alex hadn't been able to set any example of doing something for his community. So when he came to his teacher with a video clip of the news report and expressed his interest to do something for the winter affected people in the Romanian town, the teacher was surprised. How come! she thought. But she became increasingly attentive as Alex presented his case. The boy was very emotional when he said – "We must do something for these people. The kids are like us. We cannot live here in comfort leaving them in such distress."

Alex's plea touched the teacher. She wanted to know what he had planned. He told her that he had talked to others in the class and they all would like to donate a month of their pocket money for these poor fellows to save their lives. The teacher then guided the class to take up a project. The boys, with the help of the teacher, worked it out. They contacted the local municipality in the Romanian town and expressed an interest to work for them. They also contacted their own lawmakers who also contributed to their fund. Then a small team led by the teacher went to Romania. They spent a couple of weeks with the people, helped them put heating in their houses, supply them with sufficient blankets and food. The school authority monitored the whole process from the first to last. They warmly welcomed them back. Everyone was proud of the students who had made and carried out their own plan, helped the people in their need, stood beside them to give mental and emotional support and came back home as young heroes.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) Alex was upset by ____.
- (i) watching TV news on winter-affected people in Romania
 - (ii) the news of extreme winter in India
 - (iii) the news of the sufferings of road-side people
 - (iv) comparing his personal comfort
- (b) The Romanian people were ____ in the cold.
- (i) distressed
 - (ii) Jovial
 - (iii) doomed
 - (iv) fading
- (c) Whose eyes were lifeless and vacant?
- (i) solvent people
 - (ii) annoying people
 - (iii) Alex
 - (iv) underprivileged winter-affected people
- (d) Upon returning, the students were hailed as ____.
- (i) paladins
 - (ii) saviors
 - (iii) powerful
 - (iv) accomplishers
- (e) The word 'parent' stands for ____.
- (i) a male parent
 - (ii) a female parent
 - (iii) either father or mother
 - (iv) adopted parents
- (f) The word 'remote' is closest in meaning with ____.
- (i) remorse
 - (ii) close
 - (iii) distant
 - (iv) control
- (g) Alex was not a/an ____ boy in the school.
- (i) extrovert
 - (ii) introvert
 - (iii) timid
 - (iv) static
- (h) The teachers were worried about ____.
- (i) Alex's timid nature
 - (ii) Alex's introvert nature
 - (iii) Alex's performance in the exam
 - (iv) Alex's intention to help the poor
- (i) The students were meant to ____.
- (i) deal in community crises
 - (ii) do community work
 - (iii) serve the wounded soldiers
 - (iv) spread around the world for upholding humanity
- (j) Learners' involvement in ____ would be continually monitored and assessed.
- (i) political activities
 - (ii) administrative activities
 - (iii) social activities
 - (iv) none of these
- (k) The word 'severe' indicates ____.
- (i) extremely sour
 - (ii) extremely adversary
 - (iii) very hard
 - (iv) very good
- (l) The word 'continually' is associated with ____.
- (i) repeated in the same way
 - (ii) followed irregularly
 - (iii) contrasted systematically
 - (iv) directed individually



- (m) The word 'plea' refers _____.
 (i) sorrow (ii) invocation (iii) argument (iv) pleasure
 (n) The word 'distressing' implies _____.
 (i) uplifting (ii) sorrowful (iii) upsetting (iv) comforting
 (o) The word 'vacant' stands for _____.
 (i) free (ii) available (iii) unused (iv) voice
 (p) The word 'interest' can be replaced by _____.
 (i) indication (ii) inclination (iii) invention (iv) inventive

B. Answer the following questions:

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) Who was Alex? How did the teachers assess him?
 (b) Why did the school authority monitor the whole process? Explain in your own words.
 (c) How were the young learners welcomed at school?
 (d) What made Alex sorrowful?
 (e) "The kids are like us." – Explain the statement in your own words.

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (i) watching TV news on winter-affected people in Romania
 (b) (i) distressed (c) (iv) underprivileged winter-affected people
 (d) (i) paladins (e) (iii) either father or mother
 (f) (iii) distant (g) (i) extrovert
 (h) (iii) Alex's performance in the exam (i) (ii) do community work
 (j) (iii) social activities (k) (ii) extremely adversary
 (l) (i) repeated in the same way (m) (iii) argument
 (n) (ii) sorrowful (o) (ii) available (p) (ii) inclination

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) Alex was an eleven-year-old boy from California, USA. Alex as well as his classmates was given some community tasks. They all were monitored and assessed. When he came to his teachers with a video clip, they were surprised.
 (b) The school was monitoring for the wellbeing of the students and to serve the suffering people. The authority was always in guidance of the boys if there was a need.
 (c) The young learners were welcomed warmly as young heroes. Everyone was proud of their work for the community. They rose as an idol for others.
 (d) The severe weather condition of a remote town in Romania made Alex sorrowful. The people of this town had no heated house and their condition was distressing. That condition made Alex sorrowful.
 (e) Through this statement, Alex tried to uphold the present condition of Romanian child. He said, "the children are similar to us though they are suffering from cold and we are in comfort."

Seen Passage-10

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-03; Lesson-01]

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.



HSC Question Bank 2025

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories. Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899), Freud wrote that dreams are... "disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes." Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation. Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

* Board Questions:

- The word 'fascinated' mentioned in the passage means –
 - unattractive
 - ugly
 - repulsive
 - captivated
- The word 'puzzling' mentioned in the passage means –
 - witty
 - genuine
 - confusing
 - enlightening
- The word 'vivid' means –
 - dull
 - weak
 - vague
 - clear
- The word 'unravel' mentioned in the passage means –
 - knot
 - disclose
 - hide
 - challenge
- The word 'repressed' mentioned in the passage means –
 - suppressed
 - inspired
 - encouraged
 - assist
- The *Interpretation of Dreams* is a –
 - biological book
 - theoretical book
 - detective book
 - gothic book
- What does the word 'disguised' mean in the passage?
 - hidden
 - real
 - genuine
 - fake
- 'Puzzling over the content of a dream' – What does it imply?
 - thinking deeply about the subject of dream
 - thinking deeply about the condition of dream
 - thinking deeply about the satisfaction of dream
 - thinking lightly about the subject of dream
- What does the word 'consensus' mean?
 - refusal
 - discord
 - agreement
 - dismissal
- In which issue researchers differ a lot?
 - dimension of dream
 - purpose and function of dream
 - hazards of dream
 - essentials of dream
- When are the images, thoughts and emotions of a dream experienced?
 - after sleep
 - before sleep
 - during waking hours
 - during sleep
- Sigmund Freud was a –
 - physicist
 - neurotic
 - psychologist
 - palmist
- We may often find ourselves _____ during dream.
 - perplexed
 - sorry
 - sad
 - sadness





[JB'23]

Question
No: 01

- (n) Which of the following is true?
 (i) There is a definite reason of dreaming.
 (ii) Dreams are a representation of conscious desires.
 (iii) Scientists have been researching dreams for thousands of years.
 (iv) We are very often puzzled by the content of dream.
- (o) The word 'cognitive' means —
 (i) mental process of understanding
 (ii) process of music
 (iii) process of keeping good health
 (iv) process of developing thoughts

[JB'23]

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) What is the main idea of the passage?
 (i) To highlight the purpose of dreams
 (ii) To define dream and its purpose
 (iii) To teach us about dream
 (iv) To differ dreams from nightmare
- (b) 'Perspective' could be best replaced by ____
 (i) Concept (ii) perception (iii) View (iv) Percept
- (c) Freud says that dreams are the representation of ____
 (i) conscious desires (ii) happy memories
 (iii) sad memories (iv) unconscious desires
- (d) According to Freud, people are driven by ____
 (i) compromising instincts (ii) antagonistic instincts
 (iii) fearful instincts (iv) defensive instincts
- (e) Science is still trying to find out the exact reason of ____.
 (i) sleep itself (ii) dream (iii) purpose of dream (iv) content of dream
- (f) The antonym of the word 'vague' is ____.
 (i) ambiguous (ii) confused (iii) hidden (iv) definite
- (g) Empirical research on dream is ____.
 (i) recent (ii) old (iii) past (iv) current
- (h) "Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague." — What does it imply?
 (i) Dreams are always obscure and unclear
 (ii) Dreams are neither clearly stated nor expressed intensely.
 (iii) Dreams are never explained.
 (iv) Dreams are easily perceived.
- (i) "Dream serves to clean up the clutter from the mind." ____ What does it imply?
 (i) Dream refreshes the mind. (ii) Dream removes mental agony.
 (ii) Dream deals with mental problems. (iv) Dream remains in the mind.
- (j) For which one, as mentioned in the passage, dreaming is not essential?
 (i) mental well-being (ii) physical upliftment
 (iii) sentimental development (iv) anger management

B. Answer the following questions:

* Board Questions:

- (a) What purpose do dreams serve according to the researchers? Explain. [Ctg.B'23]
- (b) Define dream in your own words? [Ctg.B, JB'23]
- (c) What is the difference between dream and nightmare? [Ctg.B'23]
- (d) What are the characteristics of dream according to the passage? [Ctg.B'23]
- (e) What is Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams consistent with? What does it suggest? [Ctg.B, JB'23]
- (f) How much has science been successful in explaining dreams? [JB'23]
- (g) What are the benefits of dream? [JB'23]
- (h) What does the expression 'disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes' mean? [JB'23]



HSC Question Bank 2025

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) What do you think how much science has been successful in interpreting dreams?
- (b) What do you know about prominent dream theory of Sigmund Freud?
- (c) Why do we often find ourselves puzzling over the contents of a dream?
- (d) Why do you think dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousand years?
- (e) What is the current situation of research on dreams?

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) (iv) captivated | (b) (iii) confusing | (c) (iv) clear | (d) (ii) disclose |
| (e) (i) suppressed | (f) (ii) theoretical book | | (g) (i) hidden |
| (h) (i) thinking deeply about the subject of dream | (i) (iii) agreement | | |
| (j) (ii) purpose and function of dream | (k) (iv) during sleep | | |
| (l) (iii) psychologist | (m) (i) perplexed | | |
| (n) (iv) We are very often puzzled by the content of dream. | | | |
| (o) (i) mental process of understanding | | | |

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (a) (ii) To define dream and its purpose | (b) (iii) View |
| (c) (iv) unconscious desires | (d) (ii) antagonistic instincts |
| (e) (i) sleep itself | (f) (iv) definite |
| | (g) (i) recent |
| (h) (ii) Dreams are neither clearly stated nor expressed intensely | |
| (i) (i) Dream refreshes the mind. | (j) (iv) anger management |

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) There are controversies among researchers regarding the purpose of dreams. Though some researchers suggest that dreams have no real purpose, many researchers give their consent in the fact that dreams are necessary for mental, emotional and physical well-being.
- (b) A dream is any of the images, thoughts and emotions experienced at the time of sleep. Moreover, it can be very clear or vague, full of joyful emotions or gruesome pictures which sometimes can be focused and understandable or unclear and perplexing.
- (c) A dream is any of the images, thoughts and emotions experienced at the time of sleep. It can be either positive or negative. On the other hand, nightmares are very frightening and unpleasant. In a word, it can only be a negative experience during our sleep.
- (d) As per the passage, the characteristics of dreams are many. For example, it can be the mixture of both positive and negative images, thoughts and emotions experienced during our sleep. Moreover, it can be very clear or vague, full of joyful emotions or gruesome pictures which sometimes can be focused and understandable or unclear and perplexing.
- (e) Sigmund Freud's theory of dream is consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective which suggests that dreams are the representative of subconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. It also connotes that human beings' disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes find their way into our awareness through dreams.
- (f) Dream has been an empirical research topic lately though discoveries have collaborated many notions like the duration, reason and content. However, science is still unraveling new notions.
- (g) Dreams may release hidden feelings and emotions which are suppressed intentionally. Therefore, it is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.
- (h) In the world, there are numerous exotic desires that people want to fulfill, but it is not possible for everyone to do everything. Individuals have many ideas which are not accomplished. Dreams are the way to fulfil those desires in an imaginative way.

Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) I think science has been successful to a great extent in interpreting dreams. According to science, our repressed desires, thoughts and instincts get their ways into our awareness through dreams. We cannot but be impressed by this definition of science.
- (b) Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams is a prominent theory which suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams.
- (c) We often find ourselves puzzling over the contents of a dream, because a dream can be either amazingly vivid or very obscure. Besides, sometimes they are filled with delightful emotions or terrifying images. Nevertheless, they are found to be focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.
- (d) Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years because they were in a fix about the reasons and contents of dream. Moreover, they are still trying to disclose the purpose and function of sleep itself.
- (e) At present, dreams are the subjects of empirical research and scientific study. Though dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years researchers are now revealing the exact and real purpose of dreams.

Seen Passage-11

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit 03, Lesson-01]

Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of subconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899), Freud wrote that dreams are "...disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes." Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation. Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams. The following are just a few of them:

- ☐ Some researchers suggest that dreams are a subjective interpretation of signals generated by the brain during sleep. Dreams are not meaningless. Instead, during dreams the cognitive elements in our brain produce new ideas.
- ☐ One theory suggests that dreams are the result of our brains trying to interpret external stimuli during sleep. For example, the sound of the radio may be incorporated into the content of a dream.
- ☐ Another theory uses a computer metaphor to account for dreams. According to this theory, dreams serve to 'clean up' clutter from the mind, much like clean-up operations in a computer, refreshing the mind to prepare for the next day.
- ☐ Yet another model proposes that dreams function as a form of psychotherapy. In this theory, the dreamer is able to make connections between different thoughts and emotions in a safe environment.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) How many theories of dreams have been mentioned in the passage?
(i) 3 (ii) 4 (iii) 5 (iv) 6
- (b) What does the word 'repressed' in the passage refer to?
(i) stirred (ii) pessimistic (iii) suppressed (iv) none
- (c) Which of the following statements is true?
(i) Dreams are a reflection of unconscious desires, thoughts and emotions.
(ii) Dreams are a representation of conscious desires, thoughts and emotions.
(iii) Dreams are real fulfillments of repressed wishes.
(iv) Dreams are our conscious actions.



- (d) A dream is—
 (i) sleep (ii) what we experience during sleep
 (iii) our intention of future activities (iv) what we want to be
- (e) Philosophers are not ____ about the purpose of the dream.
 (i) sure (ii) certain (iii) definite (iv) of the same opinion
- (f) It is suggested that the dreams are the result of our brain which interpret external stimuli during sleep. Here by 'external stimuli' we mean ____
 (i) internal incentives (ii) exotic incentives
 (iii) terminal incentives (iv) exceptional incentives
- (g) Identify the correct form (Parts of Speech) of the word 'consistent'.
 (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun
- (h) The popularity of dream interpretation owes much to —
 (i) Nelson Mandela (ii) Sigmund Freud (iii) D.H. Lawrence (iv) Donald Trump
- (i) Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams. What does his path signify?
 (i) the roads he passed (ii) the works he did
 (iii) the things he like (iv) the examples that he wanted to set
- (j) The word **meaningless** mentioned in the passage means
 (i) mentionable (ii) significant (iii) worthy (iv) worthless

B. Answer the following questions.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- (a) How does the expression "disguised fulfilments of repressed wishes" sum up Freud's theory of dreams? Explain
- (b) Why aren't dreams meaningless?
- (c) What do brains try to explain during sleep? Give an example.
- (d) Explain the theory that uses a computer metaphor to account for dreams.
- (e) How do dreams functions as a form of psychotherapy?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iii) 5 (b) (iii) suppressed
 (c) (i) Dreams are a reflection of unconscious desires, thoughts and emotions
 (d) (ii) what we experience during sleep (e) (iv) of the same opinion
 (f) (ii) exotic incentives (g) (ii) adjective.
 (h) (ii) Sigmund Freud (i) (ii) the works he did
 (j) (iii) worthy

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) According to Sigmund Freud, dreams are disguised fulfilment of repressed wishes. It means that an individual's repressed wishes in real life get fulfilled in dream. Freud shows that dreams have a great psychological importance. In this way, the expression "...disguised fulfilments of repressed wishes sums up Freud's theory of dreams.
- (b) When we dream during sleeping, new ideas are produced in our brain by the cognitive elements or mental processes. So, we can say that dreams are not meaningless.
- (c) According to a theory, dreams are the result of an individual's brain and they try to explain external stimuli during sleep. For example, the sound of the radio may be combined into the content of a dream.
- (d) A theory uses a computer metaphor to account for dreams. It suggests that like clean-up operations in a computer, dreams serve to clean up clutter from the mind refreshing the mind to prepare for the next day. This theory seems to be a realistic approach to explain the functions of a dream.
- (e) According to a theory, a person who dreams during sleep is able to make connections between different thoughts and emotions in a safe environment. In this way, dreams function as a form of psychotherapy.



Seen Passage-12

Question No. 01

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit 03, Lesson-03]

... (T)he Negro is still not free... the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. ... (T)he Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity.... (T)he Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification', that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight "and the glory of the lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together".

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with.

With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.....

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania...

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!" (abridged)

[ডা. মাহবুবুর রহমান মোল্লা কলেজ, ঢাকা]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

* Board Questions:

- (a) What does the phrase 'all of God's children' mean? [MB'23]
 (i) All the Christians (ii) All the Americans
 (iii) All human beings (iv) All the black people
- (b) What is the synonym of 'sweltering'? [MB'23]
 (i) Soothing (ii) Tranquil (iii) Scorching (iv) Pleasing
- (c) What does the phrase 'All flesh' mean in the passage? [MB'23]
 (i) White people (ii) Americans (iii) Black people (iv) Protestants

- (d) The word 'despair' refers to ____
 (i) rejection (ii) attraction (iii) frustration (iv) inspiration
- (e) What does the word 'Oasis' mean?
 (i) A hottest place in desert (ii) A watering place in desert
 (iii) A cool place on the hilltop (iv) A hot place in the polar region
- (f) The word 'vicious' mentioned in the passage means —
 (i) hateful (ii) generous (iii) ruthless (iv) auspicious
- (g) "And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." — What does it imply?
 (i) equality of human being (ii) glory of nature
 (iii) difference between the black and the white (iv) all the above
- (h) The word 'prodigious' in the passage implies _____.
 (i) talented (ii) gigantic (iii) impotent (iv) unproductive
- (i) What does the phrase 'Let freedom ring' mean?
 (i) freedom should make sounds (ii) freedom should make people alert
 (iii) freedom should appear (iv) people may achieve freedom
- (j) 'Jangling discords of our nation will turn into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood' -What does it imply?
 (i) the existing harmony will turn into jangling.
 (ii) the existing discord will turn into concord.
 (iii) the existing agreement will turn into disagreement.
 (iv) the existing concord will turn into discord.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) In the passage, the phrase 'material prosperity' is closely related to _____.
 (i) the social aspect of America (ii) the economic well-being of America
 (iii) the great power of America (iv) the victory of America
- (b) 'I have a dream' is a famous speech made by _____.
 (i) Nelson Mandela (ii) Richard the Lion Heart
 (iii) Robert Bruce (iv) Martin Luther King Jr.
- (c) The word 'segregation' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) isolation (ii) unification (iii) unity (iv) assemble
- (d) While delivering the speech, the speaker was goaded on by heavy _____.
 (i) optimism (ii) pessimism (iii) frustration (iv) difficulties
- (e) Which one of the following is connected with the expression 'sit down together at the table of brotherhood'?
 (i) fraternity (ii) enmity (iii) colony (iv) egoism
- (f) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'crippled' in the first sentence?
 (i) sociable (ii) hampered (iii) stable (iv) pinnacle
- (g) What is the best synonym of 'manacle'?
 (i) purification (ii) treacle (iii) shackle (iv) debacle
- (h) The Negro is still not free from _____.
 (i) the chains of discrimination (ii) corruption and political harassment
 (iii) terrorism and oppression (iv) interposition and nullification
- (i) The speaker is hopeful of a _____ free America.
 (i) justice (ii) discrimination (iii) poverty (iv) Negro
- (j) What optimism does the speaker express?
 (i) They will be powerful. (ii) They will be free one day.
 (iii) They will lead the world. (iv) They will dominate the world.

- (k) The word 'languishing' means-
- (i) being weak and powerless (ii) getting disappointed
(iii) being speechless (iv) getting shocked
- (l) In the context, the word 'exile' refers to a person who is ____.
- (i) instructed to live in a foreign land (ii) discouraged to quit America
(iii) punished for being unfaithful (iv) compelled to leave his land
- (m) The phrase 'live out' means
- (i) to get something done (ii) to make someone subordinate
(iii) to bring someone under control (iv) to force someone to stay
- (n) The speaker of the passage is ____.
- (i) pessimistic (ii) optimistic (iii) critical (iv) cynical
- (o) The term 'content' is a/an -
- (i) adjective (ii) adverb (iii) noun (iv) verb
- (p) The condition of the ____ was appalling.
- (i) Americans (ii) Africans (iii) Negroes (iv) Asians
- (q) ____ is sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression.
- (i) Mississippi (ii) Alabama (iii) New York (iv) Pennsylvania
- (r) In spite of all the hardship and sufferings, the speaker is not devoid of ____.
- (i) religion (ii) belief (iii) a dream (iv) discrimination
- (s) The negroes pined for their ____ rights.
- (i) democratic (ii) citizenship (iii) freedom (iv) education
- (t) The Negroes were ____ in their own land.
- (i) marooned (ii) alone (iii) guest (iv) deprived
- (u) To Martin Luther King Jr. the true meaning of the creed of American dream is ____.
- (i) quality of people (ii) equality of rights
(iii) equanimity of children (iv) equity of justice
- (v) An antonym to the word 'exalted' is ____.
- (i) delighted (ii) happy (iii) depressed (iv) lively
- (w) The speaker is talking about the ____ of America.
- (i) future (ii) past (iii) present (iv) none
- (x) What does the word 'crooked' mean?
- (i) clever (ii) simple (iii) uneven (iv) straight
- (y) "A beautiful symphony of brotherhood"- Here the underlined word refers to ____.
- (i) feeling (ii) unity (iii) communication (iv) sympathy
- (z) The meaning of the word 'glory' is ____.
- (i) fragile (ii) magnificence (iii) notorious (iv) brittle

B. Answer the following questions:

❖ Board Questions:

- (a) Why did the speaker have these dreams?
- (b) How were the Black treated before achieving their freedom?
- (c) What does the speaker dream for his four children?
- (d) What transformation will happen in the state of Mississippi?
- (e) When will all of God's children sing in the words of the old Negro Spiritual?
- (f) What is the dream of Martin Luther King Jr. expressed in the first four lines of the text?
- (g) "One day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low". Explain in your own words.
- (h) "This is the faith that I will go back to the South with." What is the faith of Martin Luther King Jr.?
- (i) What, according to Martin Luther King Jr., will be the use of this faith?

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) Why did the speaker state the Negro lives in the lonely island of poverty?
- (b) How the speaker's dream is deeply rooted in the American dream?
- (c) Why did the speaker mention Georgia and Mississippi in his speech?
- (d) What does the phrase 'Not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character' imply?
- (e) Does the speaker sound cynical or optimistic to you? Give reasons for your answer.
- (f) What is 'the shameful condition' according to the passage?
- (g) What does it mean when the speaker says "all men are created equal"?
- (h) What type of a man was the governor of Alabama?
- (i) What will happen if King's dream comes true?
- (j) What is the speaker's expectation about the state of Mississippi?
- (k) Explain the expression "the places will be made plain" in 2/3 sentences.
- (l) How can the state of Mississippi be an oasis of freedom and justice?
- (m) What do you think about the passage deals with?

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) (iii) All human beings (c) (ii) Americans (e) (ii) A watering place in desert (g) (i) equality of human being (i) (iv) people may achieve freedom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) (iii) Scorching (d) (iii) frustration (f) (i) hateful (h) (ii) gigantic (j) (ii) the existing discord will turn into concord |
|---|--|

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) (ii) the economic well-being of America (c) (i) isolation (e) (i) fraternity (g) (iii) shackle (i) (ii) discrimination (k) (i) being weak and powerless (m) (i) to get something done (o) (iii) Noun (q) (i) Mississippi (s) (i) democratic (u) (iv) equity of justice (w) (i) future (y) (ii) unity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) (iv) Martin Luther King Jr. (d) (i) optimism (f) (ii) hampered (h) (i) the chains of discrimination (j) (ii) They will be free one day. (l) (iv) compelled to leave his land (n) (ii) optimistic (p) (iii) Negroes (r) (iii) a dream (t) (i) marooned (v) (iii) depressed (x) (iii) uneven (z) (ii) magnificence |
|--|--|



B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) The speaker had these dreams because he did not want a world of racial separation and apartheid. Moreover, he wanted to see a world where everyone would consider other fellow human beings as their brothers and sisters and live in harmony together.
- (b) Before achieving their freedom, the Black people were treated with extreme racism, segregation and oppressions without any hope for freedom and justice.
- (c) The speaker dreams for his four children that one day they will be judged by the content of their character and not by the colour of their skin which connotes the extinction of racial discrimination.
- (d) According to the speaker, the state of Mississippi which is plagued with segregation and injustice will transform into a piece of heaven with the extinction of racial discrimination.
- (e) When we will let freedom ring from every city and village, hill and molehill and every corner of the country and all people join their hands together, only then all of God's children will sing in the words of old Negro spiritual.
- (f) According to the first four lines of the text, Martin Luther King Jr. dreams of making an ideal society where every man and woman will be treated equally. He says, 'one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight.' All these statements by him prove his dream of equal rights for every person irrespective of their castes and colors.
- (g) This statement by Martin Luther King Jr. proves his dream of equal rights for men and women. He was a very much hater of racism which was existing seriously during his time. For this reason, he gave this speech called 'I have a dream' before many people to show his stand against the existing belief at that time.
- (h) The faith of Martin Luther King Jr. is that one day there will be discrimination or racial segregation in the American society. Justice will prevail all over the country. And thus, the country will become an oasis of equality and freedom.
- (i) According to Martin Luther King Jr., the use of this faith will be miraculous. If America is shaped after this faith, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands in hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual. "Free at last! Free at last!"

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) In his "I have a dream" speech, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. used the metaphor of 'lonely island' to emphasize how the Negro people were set apart from the rest of the society. The Negro people were deprived of all basic human rights and lived in poverty though America was an affluent country.
- (b) When Martin Luther King Jr. said that he had 'a dream deeply rooted in the American dream', he means that his dream is that all people will be treated equally, and that dream is directly related to the American dream. Because only by equality can America be great again.
- (c) The speaker mentioned Georgia and Mississippi saying that he dreamt that the successors of slave owners and the descendants of slaves in Georgia would be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood and that even Mississippi could be changed into an oasis of freedom and justice.
- (d) Luther King's quote has become a staple of conservative belief that includes the thing that people will not be the victim of discrimination for their skin colour. Rather, they should be judged by their core ethical values of honesty and integrity.
- (e) Yes, the speaker sounds optimistic to me. While dedicating his life for racial equality and justice for all, the speaker was also an optimist who, even in the darkest of time, saw a bright future for America and all its people.



- (f) The shameful condition, according to the passage, is that after about two hundred years of independence, the speaker had to talk about his country where basic rights, including life and liberty, were denied because of their skin colour.
- (g) "All men are created equal" signifies that the Creator has created all human beings with equal rights, equal sense of feelings justice and self-respect. This line also signifies that people on earth will enjoy equal rights in respect of honour, material things and religious freedom etc.
- (h) The governor of Alabama was a vicious racist whose lips dripped with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification'. He used to treat the Negro cruelly.
- (i) If King's dream comes true, Americans will get rid of racial discrimination and all kinds of injustices and oppressions. Then, people will be able to live in an oasis of freedom and justice. In that society, people will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character.
- (j) The speaker's expectation is that one day the state of Mississippi will turn into a place of freedom and justice. It will transform into an oasis which indicates the overall prosperity.
- (k) Here the speaker hopes that one day the barriers to the way of justice and freedom will be uprooted and everyone will be judged equally. There will be no segregation due to caste, creed and colour differences.
- (l) Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, can be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice through ensuring the equal rights of all men and women and establishing justice in the society.
- (m) I think that the passage deals with the racial discrimination prevailing in the American society against the Negro. Also, it deals the dream of Martin Luther King Jr. regarding America to establish an equal society.

Seen Passage-13

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-04; Lesson-03]

I could hear very faint voices as if coming from the other side of the world. The time was about 4:00 in the morning and the date September 22, 1961. I was feeling tired and exhausted and was encountering stiff opposition from the strong tide. I looked towards my accompanying motorboat carrying my manager Quazi Mohammad Ali, skipper Len Hutchinson and the official observer, Mr. J. U. Wood. They were all pointing towards the Kent shore. As I looked up, I could see flashes. I realized I was very close to the shore.

I asked what the time was and how far I had still to go. They told me that if I put the last ounce of energy into my swimming, I would set a new world record for France to England swim. This electrified me. The goal for which I had been striving for the past four years could be mine. The aim, which goaded me to swim the Channel six times, each time risking my life and reputation, was so close. Yet it could be far...

Treachery of Weather

The Channel, with its cold biting water, the winds, the waves and the tides does not make things easier. The unpredictable weather changes for the worse after a swimmer jumps in. It has never, to my knowledge, changed for the better for anyone yet... Apart from stamina and practice of long distance swimming, one must have the grit, determination and courage to subdue the Channel. Weather and ill luck have conspired and joined hands many a time to defeat Channel swimmers. They had defeated me no less than five times....

The final shot

On the morning of 9 September 1961, after finishing my swim, I had gone to bed. The BBC-TV cameramen filmed me in my bed. Although very tired after swimming for 11 hours and 48 minutes, I could not fall asleep. The thought that I had once again failed my country, friends and fans was disturbing me. After only four hours sleep the following night, I decided to try again for the sixth time. I had fixed the tentative date for September 20. On that day I took the ferry to Calais.



A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) What was the Media that covered the Mission?
 (i) APA (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation TV
 (iii) ESPN (iv) Cable News Network
- (b) What does the word 'Faint' indicates in this passage?
 (i) Melancholy (ii) Feeble (iii) Sad (iv) Solemn
- (c) Which sentence is compatible with the passage?
 (i) The tide was enormous. (ii) The Forceful tide was his foe.
 (iii) vast wave was common in the channel. (iv) The Kent shore was far away from them.
- (d) What is the antonym of the word "Opposition"?
 (i) Hindrance (ii) Adversary (iii) Ally (iv) Foe
- (e) Who was the manager of Brojen Das?
 (i) Len Hutchinson (ii) Mr. J.U. Wood (iii) Quazi Mohammad Ali (iv) He had no manager
- (f) Who was not accompanying with Das?
 (i) Len Hutchinson (ii) Mr. J.U. Wood (iii) Samiul Haque (iv) Quazi Mohammad ali
- (g) How was the author's condition at the very beginning of the passage?
 (i) weary (ii) tired (iii) exhausted (iv) all of them
- (h) Which word can be replaced by word "Tentative"?
 (i) possibly (ii) surely (iii) precisely (iv) suddenly
- (i) Which of the following statements is true?
 (i) The swimmers are unlucky.
 (ii) The weather is getting worse.
 (iii) The weather is so uncertain that swimmers find it unfavorable.
 (iv) The weather becomes good when the swimmers start to swim
- (j) What was author's ambition?
 (i) He wanted to be a famous swimmer.
 (ii) He wanted to defeat the English Channel near Kent shore.
 (iii) He had lofty ambitions.
 (iv) He wanted to set a new world record in swimming.
- (k) The antonym of 'Unpredictable' is-
 (i) Unclear (ii) Reliable (iii) Unexpected (iv) Unassumed
- (l) "Cold biting water" in line 11 indicates _____.
 (i) The water of the sea was terribly cold. (ii) The water was freezed.
 (iii) The water were very sharpened. (iv) The water was salty.
- (m) Swimmers often got defeated for _____.
 (i) the lack of willingness. (ii) they faced unexpected weather and luck did not help them.
 (iii) they accepted defeats easily. (iv) they are not skilled.

B. Answer the following questions:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) What is the setting of the passage?
 (b) Who were accompanying the speaker?
 (c) What made his challenge more difficult?
 (d) Which elements are needed to subdue the Channel?
 (e) What was his determination for the 6th time mission?



Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation TV | (b) (ii) Feeble |
| (c) (i) The tide was enormous. | (d) (iii) Ally |
| (e) (iii) Quazi Mohammad Ali | (f) (iii) Samiul Haque |
| (g) (iv) all of them | (h) (i) possibly |
| (i) (iii) The weather is so uncertain that swimmers find it unfavorable. | |
| (j) (iv) He wanted to set a new world record in swimming. | |
| (k) (ii) Reliable | (l) (i) The water of the sea was terribly cold |
| (m) (ii) they faced unexpected weather and luck did not help them. | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- The setting of the passage is September 22 on the year 1961 at about 4.00 am near the Kent shore. It was the day when Brojen Das set a new world record in swimming from France to England.
- Accompanying members of Brojen Das were Quazi Mohammad Ali as a manager, skipper Len Hutchinson and Mr. J.U Wood as an Official observer.
- Cold biting water, the winds, the waves and tides made the speaker's challenge more difficult. The unpredictable weather changed for the worse after he had jumped in.
- Person's stamina and practice of long-distance swimming as well as grit, determination and courage are needed to subdue the channel. Brojen Das had all these qualities.
- After failing five times, The speaker determined to defeat the channel and make a new world record for his country as well as for his near and dear ones. He was determined to make his country and nation feel proud.

Seen Passage-14

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-04; Lesson-03]

Sea Sick

I get sea-sick in the ferry and also during swimming if there are breakers or waves. This sea-sickness was the main cause of my failure to set a world record on September 8/9 or even in 1960. The night rest at the Cap Gris Nez hotel did me immense good. I felt on top of the world. The weather on September 21 was near perfect. I jumped into the water within 12 days of my 5th swim, a record in itself, after saying a little prayer, asking God to give me good weather all through and to crown me with success. Nearly the whole of Cap Gris Nez village had turned out to wish me luck and see me enter the water for the sixth time.

Plunge And After

Once in water, you get oblivious of time, distance or direction. The only thought which kept me worried, was that I must make it and that I must get good weather all the way. The second half of the swim is always very difficult. And if even little waves develop, it saps the ebbing energy of the swimmer all the more. Taking a lesson from my previous swims I kept my speed at a steady pace for I knew I would need every ounce of my energy towards the close...

I felt hungry and famished and shouted for my manager. In reply, I was told that I could not afford to waste 10 minutes in having the feed! If I have to break the record, I must swim on with all my might. But I refused...

I am sorry now for it. For if I had gone on, I might have finished the whole swim in less than 10 hours and 15 minutes creating a new world record from both sides.

Last Efforts

After the feed I really got my teeth into the strokes... I was squeezing my body for the last drop of energy I could get out of it and edged on inch by inch. The people in the motorboat were cheering me. I saw the flash on the Kent shore very clearly. I realized I was very close. I could see the record, like the proverbial carrot, dangling before my swollen eyes...

I kept pulling myself on ... a little more, just a little more ... the momentum was building up- then I felt rocks, sharp and craggy... Then a big rock appeared before me. And that was it the ... shore it was ... the time: 4.35 a.m. GMT. I had broken the world record by 15 minutes. I thanked God for fulfilling my life's ambition. Then I remembered my parents. I had not failed my country.





A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) The last half of the Channel swimming is _____.
 (i) less challenging than the first half
 (ii) more challenging than the first half
 (iii) as difficult as the first one
 (iv) all of the above
- (b) Brojen Das went to swim in the English Channel on 21 September 1961 _____.
 (i) within 12 days of his 5th swimming
 (ii) within a week of his previous Channel swimming
 (iii) immediately after his 5th swimming
 (iv) after 11 hours and 48 minutes of his 5th swimming
- (c) He finished the 6th swim _____.
 (i) a little bit late than expected
 (ii) just on time
 (iii) 15 minutes after the time set by the Channel authority
 (iv) 15 minutes before the time taken by the previous record holder
- (d) In water, one can forget about _____.
 (i) time
 (ii) distance
 (iii) direction
 (iv) all of them
- (e) What does the word "Parent" indicate?
 (i) father
 (ii) mother
 (iii) father and mother
 (iv) either father or mother
- (f) The record is compared to _____.
 (i) Idiomatic carrot
 (ii) Proverbial carrot
 (iii) getting Nobel prize
 (iv) None of the above
- (g) What is the antonym of 'Hungry'?
 (i) Famished
 (ii) Rapacious
 (iii) Well fed
 (iv) Esurient
- (h) What was the time of Brojen's achieving world record?
 (i) 4:35 p.m GMT
 (ii) 10:35 a.m BST
 (iii) 10:35 a.m GMT
 (iv) None of them
- (i) What does BBC stand for?
 (i) British Broadcasting Channel
 (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation
 (iii) Britain Broadcasting Corporation
 (iv) British Business channel
- (j) 'Squeezing' in the last of the paragraph doesn't indicate _____.
 (i) pressing
 (ii) kneading
 (iii) yielding
 (iv) suppressing
- (k) Brojen Das used to suffer from seasickness _____.
 (i) when he was in the ferry
 (ii) when he was in cold water
 (iii) when there were rocks in front of him
 (iv) when he felt hungry
- (l) The people of the Cap Gris Nez came to the shore to -
 (i) wish Brojen Das good luck
 (ii) see off Brojen Das
 (iii) welcome Brojen Das
 (iv) take photos with him
- (m) Once a swimmer gets into the Channel water, _____.
 (i) he/she cannot keep a track of the time
 (ii) he/she cannot keep a track of the directions
 (iii) he/she cannot keep track of the distance
 (iv) all of the above
- (n) GMT stands for _____.
 (i) Global Marine Time
 (ii) Greenwich Mean Time
 (iii) Green mean time
 (iv) Global marginal time
- (o) Brojen started swimming for the 6th times from _____.
 (i) London
 (ii) Hampton
 (iii) Kent shore
 (iv) Cap Gris Nez village
- (p) Brojen Das' fellow men didn't want to allow him to have the feed for they were afraid of _____.
 (i) losing perseverance
 (ii) losing stamina
 (iii) consuming time
 (iv) getting sick



B. Answer the following questions:❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- How was his record breaking moment?
- What did Brojen Das consider as the biggest challenge when swimming the Channel?
- What decision did Brojen Das make during the swim that he later regretted?
- Which did lesson he get from his previous swims?
- "I could see the record, like the proverbial carrot" Explain this statement in your own words.
- What was Brojen's record mentioned in this passage?
- Why did he thank God?
- What were the starting and ending points of Brojen's Swimming?
- What does the phrase "I had not failed my country" means?

Answer**A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) (ii) more challenging than the first half | (b) (i) within 12 days of his 5th swimming |
| (c) (iv) 15 minutes before the time taken by the previous record holder | |
| (d) (iv) all of them | (e) (iv) either father or mother |
| (f) (ii) Proverbial carrot | (g) (iii) Well fed |
| (h) (i) 4:35 p.m GMT | (i) (ii) British Broadcasting Corporation |
| (j) (iii) yielding | (k) (i) when he was in the ferry |
| (l) (i) wish Brojen Das good luck | (m) (iv) all of the above |
| (n) (ii) Greenwich Mean Time. | (o) (iv) Cap Gris Nez village |
| (p) (iii) consuming time | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- At about 4:35 GMT, he broke the world record. It was an assiduous task and consequently he was very happy. Brojen expressed his gratefulness to God with a happy heart. Also, he was proud that he had not let his country to fail.
- Brojen Das regarded the unpredictable weather changes as the biggest challenge during his swim. He knew that even a little change in weather would affect his energy to decrease.
- Brojen Das decided to take a feed during his swim which he later regretted because if he had not taken it, he could have made a world record in both sides by finishing the whole swim in less than ten hours and fifteen minutes.
- From the previous swims, the narrator learned that he must keep his pace steady and he needed every ounce of his energy toward the end of the swimming.
- Brojen Das could see the flash on the Kent shore that made him allure like a proverbial carrot. Like the carrot of proverb, he found his record attractive.
- Crossing English channel was Brojen's record that is mentioned in this passage. He broke the record by 15 minutes.
- He thanked god for fulfilling his life's ambition of conquering English channel. He had the belief that God would be always with him. Therefore, he did not forget to thank God after becoming successful.
- He started swimming from Cap Gris Nez village on September 21, 1960 and ended swimming at Kent shore breaking the world record by 15 minutes.
- This phrase indicates that he did love his country and by defeating the channel, he did not fail his country rather he made his country winner.



Seen Passage-15

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-04; Lesson-04]

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know.

Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA, as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. For us, Nishat's life comes across as especially significant because it tells us how the influence of one person can motivate someone to dream big. As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life, but her mother, her role model, gave her courage and determination to overcome them and pursue her dreams. Ashura Mazumder, Nishat's mother, is a hardworking and understanding woman, who has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst of situations. Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in calamitous moments of life. Learning from her, Nishat began her dream of conquering mountains. [ঢাকা কর্মসংকলন, ঢাকা]

Question No. 01

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- The word 'modest' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) austere (ii) banalistic (iii) docile (iv) fairish
- The word 'icon' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) antithesis (ii) effigy (iii) obverse (iv) converse
- Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in _____ moments of life.
 (i) elated (ii) thrilled (iii) blighting (iv) gratified
- "As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life." The word 'As' is a/an _____.
 (i) adverb (ii) adjective (iii) preposition (iv) conjunction
- "Nishat's mother is a hardworking and understanding woman." 'Understanding' means _____.
 (i) bigoted (ii) perceptive (iii) downfield (iv) motley
- Which part of speech is the word 'early' in the passage?
 (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) adverb (iv) none of the above
- An accountant works in the field of _____.
 (i) finance (ii) recreation (iii) vat (iv) tax
- The word 'enroll' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) entry (ii) admit (iii) docile (iv) fairish
- The word 'pursue' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) see (ii) dream (iii) obverse (iv) chase
- The word 'direst' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) easy (ii) good (iii) grim (iv) converse



B. Answer the following questions:**❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- What are the things for which Nishat Mazumder can have a pleasing feeling?
- What does the life of Nishat Mazumder unveil mentioned in the passage? Explain it with the reference to the passage.
- Prove that Nishat is a linguaphile and show the field of her work and the rationality of taking her as an accountant at Dhaka WASA.
- What was the reason of experiencing stumbling blocks in Nishat's life? What did her mother do in the life of Nishat?
- Who can be termed as the "Achilles's Shield" according to the passage and why?

Answer**A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| (a) (iv) fairish | (b) (ii) effigy | (c) (iii) blighting | (d) (iv) conjunction |
| (e) (ii) perceptive | (f) (iv) none of the above | (g) (i) finance | |
| (h) (ii) admit | (i) (iv) chase | (j) (iii) grim | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- The things for which the central character can have a pleasing feeling are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012.
- Nishat's life unveils an inspirational story that the youths in Bangladesh need to know. The life of Nishat is an inspirational story in the sense that it can motivate someone to dream big.
- Nishat is a linguaphile in the sense that she is interested in different languages and accordingly she has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. The field of her work is that she works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant and the rationality of taking her as an accountant at Dhaka WASA is that she earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting that suits the position.
- The reason of experiencing stumbling blocks in Nishat's life was that she was the daughter of a freedom fighter. Her mother gave her courage and determination to overcome the adversities of life and pursue her dreams.
- Nishat's mother, Ashura Mazumder, can be termed as the 'Achilles's Shield' according to the passage as she has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst situations.

Seen Passage-16**01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

[Unit-04; Lesson-04]

Have you heard of Superman, and the Hollywood film showing his adventures? Christopher Reeve, the actor who played the role of Superman in the film said in a speech he gave at the Democratic National Convention in 1996 "So many of our dreams at first seem impossible, then they seem improbable, and then, when we summon the will, they soon become inevitable." This has happened in Nishat's life too. Though she had a long cherished dream to be a mountaineer, it was not until 2003 that she could climb the 967 feet high Keokradong. The climbing event was organized on 29 May, 2003 to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay's conquest of Mount Everest. Nishat had walked the streets of Dhaka with a 15 kg backpack for three consecutive days to make her body ready for the climb before the real expedition. Factors like chance, dedication and creating opportunities are important for anyone's success, but a sportsperson should also have discipline and perseverance to succeed. Institutional and professional trainings are also necessary. Nishat joined Bangladesh Mountaineering and Trekking Club (BMTTC) in 2006, and completed a basic training course at Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, India in 2007. After that she scaled peaks in the Himalayan range one after another, joining several teams from Bangladesh. Today we have a mountain peak in the Himalayas, the Nepal-Bangladesh Friendship Peak, so named because mountaineers from the two friendly countries jointly climbed it for the first time. Nishat's team was led by M.A. Mohit, who has been on top of Everest and quite a few other peaks higher than 8000 meters.





In Bangladesh, mountaineering is a new sport activity, and we are yet to develop a culture that will encourage a woman's mountaineering activities. Nishat took the challenge, and she was supported by her parents. This is an expensive sport, and Nishat and other mountaineers could not have succeeded if several organizations did not help them. Nishat was an ambassador of "Because I am a Girl" campaign of Plan International's Bangladesh chapter in her expedition to Mount Everest in 2012. She wanted to leave a message for all people of Bangladesh that a girl can do anything a boy can do, and hence every girl should have support from her parents and society in every challenging activity.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) Which one in the followings has the similar meaning of the word 'perseverance'?
 - (i) consistency
 - (ii) will power
 - (iii) industriousness
 - (iv) dedication
- (b) After that she scaled peaks ... What does the word 'scale' mean here?
 - (i) jump
 - (ii) climb
 - (iii) conquer
 - (iv) reach
- (c) The word 'backpack' can be best replaced by —.
 - (i) a large bag
 - (ii) a small box
 - (iii) a heavy pack
 - (iv) a heavy box
- (d) Factors like chance. Here the word 'factors' could be best replaced with _____.
 - (i) Circumstances
 - (ii) Reasons
 - (iii) Causes
 - (iv) Chance
- (e) When we summon the will... Here the word will is a/an _____.
 - (i) a verb
 - (ii) an adjective
 - (iii) a noun
 - (iv) none of the above
- (f) Who served as Nishat's role model and gave her courage to pursue her dreams?
 - (i) Her father
 - (ii) Her mother
 - (iii) Her teacher
 - (iv) Her sister
- (g) What was the event Nishat participated in to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay's conquest of Mount Everest?
 - (i) Nepal-Bangladesh Friendship Peak Expedition
 - (ii) Keokradong Climbing Event
 - (iii) Because I am a Girl Campaign
 - (iv) Mount Everest Expedition
- (h) From which mountaineering institute did Nishat complete a basic training course at in 2007?
 - (i) Dhaka University
 - (ii) Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, India
 - (iii) Bangladesh Mountaineering and Trekking Club (BMTTC)
 - (iv) Plan International's Bangladesh chapter
- (i) In what campaign was Nishat an ambassador for during her expedition to Mount Everest in 2012?
 - (i) Because I am a Girl Campaign
 - (ii) Mount Everest Expedition
 - (iii) Nepal-Bangladesh Friendship Peak Expedition
 - (iv) Keokradong Climbing Event
- (j) What message did Nishat want to convey to the people of Bangladesh through her mountaineering activities?
 - (i) Every girl can achieve anything a boy can do.
 - (ii) Only boys should participate in challenging activities.
 - (iii) Girls are not capable of mountaineering.
 - (iv) Mountaineering is not a suitable sport for women.

- (k) What does 'mountaineering' refer?
 (i) Jumping from mountains (ii) Climbing mountains
 (iii) Diving in mountains (iv) Walking in mountains
- (l) Our dreams at first seem impossible. The word 'seem' could be best replaced by _____.
 (i) look (ii) seen (iii) show (iv) find
- (m) Which of the following has the closest meaning of 'cherish'?
 (i) dream (ii) charity (iii) hope (iv) flourish
- (n) Which of the following words bears the closest meaning of 'summon'?
 (i) Sing (ii) bring (iii) demand (iv) invoke
- (o) For three consecutive days to make her... The word 'consecutive' could be best replaced by _____.
 (i) successive (ii) regular (iii) long (iv) easy
- (p) The word 'expedition' means -
 (i) an organized journey (ii) an adventure (iii) a party (iv) a meeting
- (q) When we summon the will. Here the word 'summon' is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) pronoun (iii) verb (iv) none
- (r) Which of the following is synonymous with the word 'peak'?
 (i) Scale (ii) Mountain (iii) Top (iv) Valley

B. Answer the following questions:

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) "So many of our dreams at first seem impossible, then they seem improbable, and then, when we summon the will, they soon become inevitable." Explain in your own words.
- (b) How Christopher Reeve's speech is related to Nishat's life?
- (c) How did Nishat take training before real expedition?
- (d) Discuss the factors behind a success in your own words.
- (e) Describe Nishat's working activities as a Bangladeshi girl.

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iii) industriousness (b) (ii) climb
 (c) (i) a large bag (d) (i) Circumstances
 (e) (iii) a noun (f) (ii) Her mother
 (g) (ii) Keokradong Climbing Event
 (h) (ii) Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, India
 (i) (i) Because I am a Girl Campaign
 (j) (i) Every girl can achieve anything a boy can do.
 (k) (ii) Climbing mountains (l) (i) look
 (m) (iii) hope (n) (iv) invoke
 (o) (i) successive (p) (i) an organized journey
 (q) (iii) verb (r) (iii) Top



B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- This speech is delivered by Christopher Reeve at the Democratic National Convention in 1996. He says when people dream, it seems impossible to implement. But, despite the impossibility, when people chase the dream through our will power, it becomes very much achievable to them.
- Christopher Reeve says that primarily impossible looking dream can be achieved by hard work and chasing the dream. This statement is related to Nishat's life because as a girl from Bangladesh, it was almost impossible to become a mountaineer. But, when Nishat chased the dream, the dream became true.
- Nishat took training from Bangladesh Mountaineering and Trekking Club (BMTC) and later completed basic course from Himalayan Mountaineering Institution before real expedition.
- The factors like chance, devotion, and creating opportunity are important behind a success. Moreover, discipline and perseverance are also needed to be successful in life.
- Nishat Majumder was the first Bangladeshi girl who conquered Everest. Actually, she was a mountaineer. It was her dream to be a mountaineer for which she worked hard.

Seen Passage-17

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-04; Lesson-05]

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

Sabina Akhter, Sanjida Akhter (7th under 16 promising female player of Asia in 2014), Shiuli Azim, Mariya Manda (Captain, Under 15 Female Football Team 2017), Shamsunnahar senior (who scored the solitary goal against India which ensured SAFF Under 15 Women Championship in 2017), Shamsunnahar junior (Captain of Under 15 National Football Team 2019), Tahura Khatun (who scored 40 goals in international matches till 2021), Marzia Khatun, Mahmuda Khatun, Nazma Akhter, Sajeda Akhter, Rozina Khatun, Taniya Akhter, Rupa Akhter, Kalpana Akhter, Purnima Vaskar are names of some bright stars in Bangladesh Women's National Football Team. They all are from Kalsindur village. Their talent and determination have brought them to where they are now.

[ময়মনসিংহ গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- The word 'include' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) reign (ii) eliminate (iii) incorporate (iv) demur
- "In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys." The word 'ours' indicates _____.
 (i) elite society (ii) country (iii) class (iv) conventional society
- "They all are from Kalsindur village." The word 'all' is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) pronoun (iv) none of these
- But some girls have _____ the village.
 (i) disparaged (ii) understated (iii) irradiated (iv) played down



- (e) The word 'miniature' could be best replaced by ____
 (i) mammoth (ii) attractive (iii) minute (iv) mature
- (f) The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour. Here 'vigour' refers to ____
 (i) robustness (ii) power (iii) charm (iv) mature
- (g) But girls are naive and lack the **intelligence** or energy to match their male counterparts. The bold word means ____
 (i) strength (ii) ineptitude (iii) talent (iv) integrity
- (h) Even **a few years ago**, there was no electricity in the village. The bold phrase refers to ____
 (i) many years before (ii) some years back (iii) not many years ago (iv) none of the above
- (i) "But some girls have illuminated the village – both literally and metaphorically"... What is the metaphorical explanation of this sentence?
 (i) bring electricity (ii) bring fame (iii) bring money (iv) i & ii
- (j) "This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades..." Here what is the false assumption?
 (i) girls lack robustness and talent (ii) girls lack maturity and strength
 (iii) girls are intelligent but weak (iv) girls are equal to boys

B. Answer the following questions :

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) What is the rudimentary postulate according to the text?
 (b) "The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and symbol of girl power." Explain.
 (c) How can we say that the conjecture has been impaired?
 (d) What is the apprehension of achievement given to the football players according to the passage and how many players of Under 15 have been mentioned clearly in the passage?
 (e) What have brought the girls of Kalsindur village to their present status?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iii) incorporate (b) (iv) conventional society (c) (iii) Pronoun
 (d) (iii) irradiated (e) (iii) minute (f) (i) robustness (g) (iii) talent
 (h) (ii) some years back (i) (ii) bring fame (j) (i) girls lack robustness and talent

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) The rudimentary postulate is that boys are active and full of vigor, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.
- (b) The village is continuously producing female footballers for the national level who are bringing success for the country.
 Or, The village has emerged now as a footballer factory in the sense that this village has gifted us many female football players like Sabina Akhter, Sanjida Akhter, Shiuli Azim, Mariya Manda, Shamsunnahar senior, Shamsunnahar junior, Tahura Khatun, Marzia Khatun, Mahmuda Khatun, Nazma Akhter, Sajed Akhter, Rozina Khatun, Taniya Akhter, Rupa Akhter, Kalpana Akhter, Purnima Vaskar who are in the Bangladesh Women's National Football Team and it is a symbol of power in that sense that they (mentioned players) have also brought success for Bangladesh in spite of being girls or women.
- (c) The conjecture has been impaired in the sense that in recent decades, girls began to show their strength and women started competing with men in almost all areas of life.
- (d) The apprehension of achievement given to the football players is that the village was provided electricity by the government and four players of Under 15 Female Football Team have been clearly mentioned.
- (e) The talent and determination have brought the girls of Kalsindur village to their present status. By dint of their determination, they have brought light to the village both literally and metaphorically.



Seen Passage-18

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-04; Lesson-05]

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing salwar and kamij. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

When the girls moved to the nearby secondary school and college, they did not have their Minati Maam and Mafiz Uddin Sir with them, but soon another motherly person offered her helping hand - Mala Rani Sarkar, an Assistant Professor of History who was joined by one of her colleagues, Juel Mia. They agreed to coach the girls. Mr Jalaluddin, who was then the head teacher of the school, also supported them. Gradually the local community, public representatives and the local administration came forward. Bangladesh Football Federation also gave special attention to them and finally another football magician, Golam Robbani Choton, the coach of the Bangladesh Women's National Football Team, mentored these girls and helped them become complete professional footballers.

Now people realise what their golden girls could bring for them. "When these girls go from one place to another, even the auto-rickshaw pullers don't take any fare from them as they are the pride of the village. It's a small token of recognition but it's great!," says Mala Rani Sarkar, the Team Manager of Kalsindur Women's Football Team. She also adds that Kalsindur would present more female footballers in future, as of 2021 they are grooming another 65 girls to play for the nation.

[কিনাইদহ ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Questions:

- (a) Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was a _____. [DB'24]
 (i) organizer (ii) mentor (iii) promoter (iv) moderator
- (b) What does the word 'Malnutrition' mean? [DB'24]
 (i) Lack of deliciousness (ii) Lack of taste
 (iii) Lack of balanced health (iv) Lack of food
- (c) "Girls playing football is not a common picture." -What does it mean? [DB'24]
 (i) Football is not a game for girls (ii) Football is not a good game
 (iii) Football is restricted for girls (iv) Girls are not regular in playing football
- (d) What is the meaning of the word 'chores'? [DB'24]
 (i) House works (ii) Jobs (iii) Forces (iv) Responsibilities
- (e) What does the phrase 'Shake off' mean here? [DB'24]
 (i) Throw (ii) To get rid of (iii) Avoid (iv) Move
- (f) Secondary level of school means- [DB'24]
 (i) six to eight (ii) six to ten (iii) six to twelve (iv) five to eight
- (g) Public representatives are _____. [DB'24]
 (i) non-government workers (ii) paid workers
 (iii) government workers (iv) elected persons

- (h) The very word 'attention' is related to-
 (i) physic (ii) mentality (iii) emotion (iv) consciousness
- (i) Kalsindur is a _____.
 (i) district (ii) thana (iii) sub-district (iv) village
- (j) What is the opposite word of 'inhibition'?
 (i) Capacity (ii) Advantage (iii) Promotion (iv) Possibility

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) The success of Kalsindur girls is compared to _____.
 (i) miracle (ii) allusion (iii) epic (iv) fiction
- (b) What is an epic?
 (i) a kind of long poem (ii) a kind of long drama
 (iii) a kind of long play (iv) a kind of long dialogue
- (c) Who was the assistant teacher of Kalsindur Government Free Primary School?
 (i) Md. Mafiz Uddin (ii) Minati Rani Sheel (iii) Mr. Jalaluddin (iv) all of them
- (d) What was not the common picture in Bangladesh according to the text?
 (i) girls are going to school (ii) the poor are not well fed
 (iii) girls are playing football (iv) Kalsindur is developed rapidly
- (e) Who helped girls to play football?
 (i) Md. Mafiz Uddin (ii) Minati Rani Sheel
 (iii) Mala Rani Sarkar (iv) All of them
- (f) What is not true about Golam Rabbani Choton?
 (i) coach of the national Women's football team.
 (ii) President of Bangladesh Football Federation
 (iii) metaphorical football magician
 (iv) helped the girls who wanted to play football
- (g) The phrase 'not a common picture' implies-
 (i) uncommon (ii) plenty (iii) rarity (iv) both (i) and (iii)
- (h) The word 'initially' mentioned in the passage means -
 (i) daily (ii) frequently (iii) in the end (iv) at the beginning
- (i) The word 'adversities' mentioned in the passage means -
 (i) difficulties (ii) privileges (iii) preventions (iv) helps
- (j) The word 'motivators' mentioned in the passage means -
 (i) a person who writes story (ii) a person who promotes interest
 (iii) a person who helps (iv) a person who thinks unconventionally
- (k) Who is Mr. Jalaluddin?
 (i) head teacher of the College (ii) coach of the girls
 (iii) assistant teacher of primary school (iv) None of the above
- (l) Kalsindur girls started their journey with minimum _____.
 (i) education (ii) facilities (iii) difficulty (iv) hardship
- (m) The word 'ambitious' mentioned in the passage means -
 (i) interesting (ii) having strong desire
 (iii) motivated (iv) traditional
- (n) The word 'gradually' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) suddenly (ii) promptly (iii) slowly (iv) rapidly

B. Answer the following questions :

❖ Board Questions':

[DB'24]

[DB'24]

[DB'24]

[DB'24]

[DB'24]

[DB'24]

- (a) "The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic"-What does the line indicate?
 (b) Who were the persons behind the magic of the success of the girls?
 (c) Why were the guardians not interested in allowing the girls playing football?
 (d) Who is Golam Rabbani Choton? What was his contribution for the girls?
 (e) What inspiration do you get from the success of Kalsindur girls? Discuss.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) How was the condition when girls started their journey?
 (b) What is not common in Bangladesh according to passage? How has the situation changed?
 (c) What happened when the girls left primary school for secondary school?
 (d) "It is small token of recognition but it's great" Explain this statement on your own words.
 (e) Who is Mala Rani Sarkar? What was her expectation?

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) (ii) mentor (b) (iii) Lack of balanced health
 (c) (iv) Girls are not regular in playing football (d) (i) House works
 (e) (ii) To get rid of (f) (ii) six to ten
 (g) (iv) elected persons (h) (iv) consciousness
 (i) (iv) village (j) (iii) Promotion

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iii) epic (b) (i) a kind of long poem
 (c) (i) Md. Mafiz Uddin (d) (iii) girls are playing football
 (e) (iv) All of them (f) (ii) President of Bangladesh football Federation
 (g) (iv) both (i) and (iii) (h) (iv) at the beginning
 (i) (i) difficulties (j) (ii) a person who promotes interest
 (k) (iv) None of the above (l) (ii) facilities
 (m) (ii) having strong desire (n) (iii) slowly

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) When girls started their journey, they had nothing. Even they had no boots or jersey rather they had to wear salwar and kamij.
 (b) It is not common for the girls of Bangladesh to play football as a profession. But, the situation has changed when they got success. After their success, people started supporting them.
 (c) When girls left primary school, they became detached from their mentor Mufiz Uddin and Minati Rani. But they got Mala Rani Sarkar, Juel Mia as well as Jalaluddin as their motivators.
 (d) This statement indicates how much the football playing girls have been evaluated by the common folks. Even auto rickshaw pullers refuse to take fare from them.
 (e) Mala Rani Sarkar is an assistant professor as well as team manager of Kalsindur Women's Football Team. She expected the flourishing of women football and hoped that about 65 women would play for the nation by 2021.

Seen Passage-19

[Unit-05; Lesson-01]

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The famous Greek philosopher Aristotle said, 'Man is by nature a social animal'. What he meant was that man by instinct, seeks company of others and establishes relationships, much like most animals of the wild, for companionship and for physical and emotional support. Unlike the animals however, man's relationships give meaning to his existence and inspires him to do well in education, in workplace or in a profession that he pursues. Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with.

All these relationships keep us close to each other and provide us all kinds of support, love and affection. A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her. When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles, and when we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it lessens. Relationships are thus needed for our emotional health.

[জালালাবাদ ক্যান্টনমেন্ট পাবলিক স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

* Board Questions:

- (a) The word 'intimate' could be replaced by _____. [RB'23]
 (i) differentiate (ii) close (iii) knowledge (iv) intrigue
- (b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'Possessive'? [RB'23]
 (i) Dominating (ii) Supportive (iii) Productive (iv) Overprotective
- (c) A Philosopher is a person who — [RB'23]
 (i) thinks deeply and seriously about life and other basic matters.
 (ii) studies the origin of the universe.
 (iii) systematically gathers and uses research and evidence.
 (iv) tells other about their character and predicts future.
- (d) The word 'instinct' could be replaced by _____. [RB, BB'23]
 (i) impulse (ii) unconcern (iii) mishap (iv) detachment
- (e) Man seeks company of others. The word 'company' can be replaced by _____. [RB'23]
 (i) farm (ii) association (iii) affection (iv) support
- (f) Man's relationships give meaning to his existence. The word 'existence' can be replaced by _____. [RB'23]
 (i) attachment (ii) entity (iii) motivation (iv) inspiration
- (g) The synonym of 'foster' is _____. [RB, BB, CB'23]
 (i) agony (ii) near (iii) chase (iv) nurture/nourish
- (h) The synonym of 'isolation' is _____. [RB, BB, CB'23]
 (i) detachment/separation (ii) entertainment
 (iii) fierce (iv) acquaintance
- (i) Man establishes relationships for physical and emotional _____. [RB, CB'23]
 (i) health (ii) help (iii) treatment (iv) pleasure
- (j) The wild animals also need _____. [RB, BB, CB'23]
 (i) food (ii) house (iii) company (iv) occupation
- (k) What does a man pursue? [BB, CB'23]
 (i) Wealth (ii) Knowledge (iii) Health (iv) Relationship



- (l) Intimate bonds are formed through _____. [BB'23]
 (i) nuptial arrangements (ii) community support
 (iii) familial relationships (iv) professional relationships
- (m) We develop _____ relationship in school [BB'23]
 (i) social (ii) familial (iii) professional (iv) educational
- (n) What keeps close to each other? [BB, CB'23]
 (i) Society (ii) Family (iii) Livelihood (iv) Relationship
- (o) The word 'misery' mentioned in the passage means— [BB'23]
 (i) pleasure (ii) impulse (iii) suffering (iv) turbulence
- (p) Which one is an effect of social segregation? [BB'23]
 (i) Mental comfort (ii) Marital gains
 (iii) Physical pleasure (iv) Emotional estrangement
- (q) Who form relationship with toys? [CB'23]
 (i) Boys (ii) Girls (iii) Children (iv) Men
- (r) Emotional health is needed in _____. [CB'23]
 (i) abstraction (i) triviality (iii) human life (iv) animality
- (s) Without proper relationships, there is, indeed, _____. [CB'23]
 (i) a crisis of existence (ii) a risk of ruin
 (iii) a problem of helplessness (iv) all of the above
- (t) Man's relationship is related to his _____. [CB'23]
 (i) enmity (ii) antipathy (iii) entity (iv) humanity

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) "What he meant was that man, by instinct, seeks company of others." The underlined part is _____.
 (i) Adjective clause (ii) Adverb clause (iii) Noun phrase (iv) None of these
- (b) "A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation." The underlined part is _____.
 (i) Noun Clause (ii) Adverb Clause (iii) Adjective Clause (iv) None of these
- (c) When we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it _____.
 (i) exalts (ii) eulogizes (iii) extols (iv) shrinks
- (d) The word 'inspire' in the text most closely means _____.
 (i) discourage (ii) motivate (iii) restrain (iv) weaken
- (e) The word **instinct** mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) demur (ii) disinclination (iii) inclination (iv) indisposition
- (f) There is no **one** to laugh or cry with him/her. The bold word is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) verb (iii) pronoun (iv) adverb
- (g) Relationships can also be _____ in workplace.
 (i) got (ii) known (iii) raised (iv) found
- (h) To form a relationship, we should avoid _____.
 (i) loneliness (ii) avariciousness (iii) quarrel (iv) religiousness
- (i) People quarrelling and fighting with each other only bring misery and loss to all. This is a/an -
 (i) simple sentence (ii) compound sentence (iii) complex sentence (iv) imperative sentence
- (j) According to the passage, which one in the followings is not a means of forming a relationship?
 (i) blood (ii) social (iii) religion (iv) marriage

B. Answer the following questions:* **Board Questions':**

- (a) How do relationships help us with mental health? [RB'23]
- (b) How do we increase our joy and decrease our misery? [RB'23]
- (c) "A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation." — Explain. [RB'23]
- (d) "Man is by nature a social animal." — Explain. [RB'23]
- (e) Why is relationship so important/significant? [RB, BB'23]
- (f) What different types of relationships are there? [BB, CB'23]
- (g) What happens to a person who has no family? [BB, CB'23]
- (h) What are some of the preconditions of good relationship? [BB'23]
- (i) How is man's relationship different from those of other animals? [BB, CB'23]
- (j) How does relationship help a man? [CB'23]
- (k) What is the role of school in man's relationship? [CB'23]

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- (a) What types of relations have you found in the passage? Explain.
- (b) Differentiate between the relationships of men and those of the animals.
- (c) How are the days of a person passed who is alienated from his or her family?
- (d) How can we set up relationships? Explain the ways of setting up impressive relationships.
- (e) Give a suitable title of the text and show the logic behind this.

Answer**A. Board Questions' Answer:**

- (a) (ii) close (b) (i) Dominating
- (c) (i) thinks deeply and seriously about life and other basic matters.
- (d) (i) impulse (e) (ii) association (f) (ii) entity (g) (iv) nurture/nourish
- (h) (i) detachment/separation (i) (i) health (j) (iii) company
- (k) (iv) Relationship (l) (iii) familial relationships (m) (i) social
- (n) (iv) Relationship (o) (iii) suffering (p) (iv) Emotional estrangement
- (q) (iii) Children (r) (iii) human life (s) (iv) all of the above (t) (iii) entity

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- (a) (iii) Noun phrase (b) (iii) Adjective Clause
- (c) (iv) shrinks (d) (ii) motivate
- (e) (iii) inclination (f) (iii) pronoun
- (g) (iii) raised (h) (iii) quarrel
- (i) (i) simple sentence (j) (iii) religion

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) Relationships come with sharing and caring. When we share our joy, it becomes double. Likewise, sharing sorrow with someone reduces the extent of sorrow. All these help us become mentally strong which is undoubtedly beneficial for our mental health.
- (b) We can increase our joy by sharing it with someone of our close connection. Similarly, sharing misery with others closer to us decreases our degree of misery to a great extent.
- (c) This statement emphasizes the importance of relationships in one's life. A person having no family suffers from the pain of loneliness and isolation, because this kind of person does not get anyone on his or her side to laugh and cry with him/her at the time of joy and sorrow.





- (d) This is a famous saying by the famous Greek philosopher, Aristotle which emphasizes the importance of relationships in human kind's life. Through this statement, he conveys the message that inherently man searches for association of others for physical and emotional aid. In a word, man cannot live alone.
- (e) Relationship is important, because it brings us close to each other giving us all sorts of aid, love and attachments. Also, it keeps us emotionally sound by sharing our joy and sorrow with the people close to us.
- (f) Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social and some are made in school with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be professional. There are relationships also between human beings and animals.
- (g) A person having no family suffers from the pain of loneliness and isolation because this kind of person does not get anyone on his or her side to laugh and cry with him/her at the time of joy and sorrow.
- (h) To build a good relationship, we need to have mutual trust and respect for each other and love where it is needed. We cannot be selfish and possessive if we want to establish an effective relationship.
- (i) Though both man and animal build relationships for companionship and for physical and emotional support, man's relationships, unlike the animal's, give meaning to his existence and inspire him to do well in education in workplace or in a profession that he pursues.
- (j) Relationship helps a man by giving companionship and providing physical and emotional support. Moreover, relationship gives meaning to his existence and inspire him to do well in education, in work place or in a profession that he pursues.
- (k) School plays a vital role in creating man's relationships. A good school produces young people who possess sense of self-concept and mental well being. Also, man forms close bonds with his classmates and teachers.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) I have found six types of relationships in the passage. Some are familial and intimate formed by blood and by marriage; Some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with.
- (b) Human relationships provide meaning to his existence and inspire personal growth, while animal relationship primarily serve companionship and physical or emotional support lacking the profound impact on life purpose seen in human connection.
- (c) A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her.
- (d) To set up relationships, we need to have trust and respect for each other, and love where it is needed. If we want to establish impressive relationships, we cannot be selfish and possessive.
- (e) "Man cannot live alone" is the suitable title of this passage, because throughout the passage, we have observed the importance of relationships.

Seen Passage-20

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-05; Lesson-03]

The orphanage is high in the Carolina mountains. I was there in the autumn. I wanted quiet, isolation, to do some troublesome writing. I wanted mountain air to blow out the malaria from too long a time in the subtropics. I was homesick too, for the flaming of maples in October, and for corn shocks and pumpkins and black-walnut trees... I found them all living in a cabin that belonged to the orphanage, half a mile beyond the orphanage farm. When I took the cabin, I asked for a boy or man to come and chop wood for the fireplace... I looked up from my typewriter one late afternoon, a little startled. A boy stood at the door and my pointer dog, my companion, was at his side and had not barked to warn me. The boy was probably twelve years old, but undersized. He wore overalls and a torn shirt, and was barefooted.



He said, "I can chop some wood today." "You? But you're small."

"Size don't matter, chopping wood," he said. "Some of the big boys don't chop good. I've been chopping wood at the orphanage a long time."

"Very well. There's the ax. Go ahead and see what you can do." I went back to work, closing the door...

He began to chop. The blows were rhythmic and steady, and shortly I had forgotten him, the sound no more of an interruption than a consistent rain. I suppose an hour and a half passed and I heard the boy's steps on the cabin stoop... The boy said, "I have to go to supper now," he said. "I can come again tomorrow."

I said, "I'll pay you now for what you've done," thinking I should probably have to insist on an older boy...

We went together back of the cabin. An astonishing amount of solid wood had been cut... "But you've done as much as a man," I said. "This is a splendid pile."

I looked at him, actually, for the first time. His hair was the color of the corn shocks and his eyes, very direct, were like the mountain sky when rain is pending - gray, with a shadowing of that miraculous blue. I gave him a quarter.

"You may come tomorrow afternoon," I said, "and thank you very much."

He looked at me, and at the coin, and seemed to want to speak, but could not, and turned away...

[খুলনা সরকারি মহিলা কলেজ এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) I wanted quiet, isolation, to do some ____ writing.
 (i) critical (ii) tiresome (iii) tired (iv) interesting
- (b) 'Beyond' in the text is used as a/an -
 (i) pronoun (ii) preposition (iii) adjective (iv) verb
- (c) The word 'isolation' mentioned in the passage means ____.
 (i) annexation (ii) mutuality (iii) salutation (iv) parting
- (d) The word 'splendid' mentioned in the passage means ____.
 (i) striking (ii) camouflaged (iii) tenuous (iv) inconspicuous
- (e) "I gave him a quarter." The underlined part means ____.
 (i) 25 cents (ii) 50 cents (iii) 75 cents (iv) 100 cents
- (f) An ____ amount of solid wood had been cut.
 (i) unexceptional (ii) unanticipated (iii) impressive (iv) both (ii) and (iii)
- (g) The sound was no more of an ____ than a consistent rain.
 (i) abeyance (ii) intermission (iii) interim (iv) all of these
- (h) What impressed the writer about the boy's work chopping wood?
 (i) The boy's speed and efficiency (ii) The boy's size and strength
 (iii) The boy's accuracy and precision (iv) The boy's willingness to work for free
- (i) Where did the writer want to spend time in order to find peace and isolation?
 (i) A bustling city (ii) A tropical island
 (iii) The Carolina Mountains (iv) A crowded marketplace
- (j) How did the writer feel about the sound of the boy chopping wood?
 (i) It was a pleasant interruption (ii) It was an annoying interruption
 (iii) It was rhythmic and steady (iv) It was like the sound of rain

B. Answer the following questions :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- Where did the writer take a cabin? Why did the boy mentioned in the text come to the writer's cabin?
- Why did the writer go to the cabin in the Carolina Mountains ? What was the writer's first impression about the boy?
- How did the writer's attitude towards the boy change throughout the story?
- Explain the outward appearance of the boy mentioned in the passage.
- Show the characteristics of the mentioned boy.

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) (ii) tiresome | (b) (ii) preposition | (c) (iv) parting | (d) (i) striking |
| (e) (i) 25 cents | (f) (iv) both (ii) and (iii) | (g) (iv) all of these | |
| (h) (i) The boy's speed and efficiency | (i) (iii) The Carolina Mountains | | |
| (j) (iii) It was rhythmic and steady | | | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- The writer took a cabin belonging to an orphanage high in the Carolina mountains. The boy mentioned in the passage came to the writer's cabin to chop wood for fireplace.
- The writer went to the Carolina mountains to do some troublesome writings. The narrator's first impression about the boy was that he was very small or undersized.
- At the beginning of the passage, The narrator's first impression about the boy was that he was very small or undersized. But, at the end, the narrator saw him as a "man" and admired him for his activities and integrity.
- His hair was the color of the corn shocks and his eyes, very direct, were like the mountain sky when rain is pending - gray, with a shadowing of that miraculous blue.
Or, The boy was probably - twelve-year-old, but undersized and he wore overalls and a torn shirt and was barefooted.
- The mentioned boy was hardworking and trustworthy. The way how he interacted with the authors showed these special traits of his characters.

Seen Passage-21

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no. A and B:

[Unit-05; Lesson-03]

His name was Jerry.. he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same independence? No, the word that comes to me is integrity It is bedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said the woodshop at the orphanage would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I broke it. I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time." I told him. "The fault was in the wood of the handle. I'll see the man from whom I bought it."

It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free-will agent and he chose to do careful work, and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing, that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put kindling and 'medium' wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself, by a shortcut over the bank. I found that when I tried to return his thoughtfulness with such things as candy and apples, he was wordless. 'Thank you' was, perhaps, an expression for which he had no use, for his courtesy was instinctive. He only looked at the gift and at me, and a curtain lifted, so that I saw deep into the clear well of his eyes, and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of his character.

A. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:

❖ Board Questions:

- (a) What does the word 'grave' in the passage mean? [JB'24]
 (i) deep (ii) insignificant (iii) light (iv) exuberant
- (b) The word 'careless' mentioned in the passage means- [JB'24]
 (i) impudent (ii) considerate (iii) foresighted (iv) heedless
- (c) What impressed the writer? [JB'24]
 (i) Jerry's sense of sincerity (ii) Fairness of Character
 (iii) Jerry's sense of courtesy (iv) Jerry's sense of integrity
- (d) What does the word 'gratitude' in the passage refer to? [JB'24]
 (i) ungratefulness (ii) appreciation
 (iii) thankfulness (iv) thanklessness
- (e) What type of attitude did Jerry show when he got a gift from the writer? [JB'24]
 (i) cheerful (ii) thankful (iii) indifferent (iv) silent
- (f) "He was a free-will agent"-What does the word 'free-will' mean? [JB'24]
 (i) reluctant (ii) enforced (iii) autonomy (iv) involuntary
- (g) What does the word 'subterfuge' in the passage refer to? [JB'24]
 (i) candidness (ii) excuse (iii) forthrightness (iv) none of these
- (h) What is the antonym of the word 'affection'? [JB'24]
 (i) love (ii) devotion (iii) amity (iv) antipathy
- (i) The word 'gracious' in the passage is closest in meaning to- [JB'24]
 (i) courteous (ii) impolite (iii) ungenital (iv) cruel
- (j) The word 'refuse' mentioned in the passage means- [JB'24]
 (i) restrain (ii) deny (iii) accept (iv) consent

B. Answer the following Questions:

❖ Board Questions:

- (a) "Jerry was a free-will agent" explain the statement in your own words. [JB'24]
 (b) Why was the authoress impressed with Jerry? [JB'24]
 (c) What does the phrase "granite of his character" refer to? [JB'24]
 (d) What things did Jerry do "of his own accord"? [JB'24]
 (e) "Jerry is a responsible boy" how do you know about his responsibility? [JB'24]

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) (i) deep (b) (iv) heedless (c) (iv) Jerry's sense of integrity
 (d) (iii) thankfulness (e) (iv) silent (f) (iii) autonomy (g) (ii) excuse
 (h) (iv) antipathy (i) (i) courteous (j) (ii) deny

B. Board Questions' Answer

- (a) The statement "Jerry was a free-will agent" implies that Jerry had the ability to make choices independently and act according to his own volition, rather than being controlled by external forces or predetermined factors.
- (b) The authoress was impressed with Jerry due to his reliability, honesty, and hardworking nature. He displayed a sense of responsibility and a positive impression, highlighting his character as dependable and trustworthy.
- (c) The phrase "granite of his (Jerry's) character" refers to the solid, unyielding, and strong aspects of Jerry's personality. So, this metaphor suggests that Jerry's character is similarly tough, steadfast, and reliable.



- (d) Jerry showed the authoress some unneeded but kind gestures that only the most generous souls could perform. The fireplace had a cubby hole next to it. Jerry placed some medium wood and kindling on his own initiative so that the authoress would always have dry firewood available.
- (e) Jerry was a free-will person who decided to work carefully and accepted responsibility without coercion, thus it is obvious that he is a responsible boy.

Seen Passage-22

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-05; Lesson-03]

He came every day and cut my wood and did small helpful favors and stayed to talk. The days had become cold, and often I let him come inside the cabin. He would lie the floor in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer, and they would both doze and wait quietly for me. Other days they ran with a common ecstasy through the laurel, and he brought me back vermilion maple leaves, and chestnut boughs dripping with imperial yellow. I was ready to go.

I said to him, "You have been my friend, Jerry. I shall often think of you and miss you. Pat will miss you too. I am leaving tomorrow."

He did not answer... and I watched him go in silence up the hill.

I expected him the next day, but he did not come... I closed the cabin and started the car... I stopped by the orphanage and left the cabin key and money with Miss Clark. "And will you call Jerry for me to say good-bye to him?"

"I don't know where he is," she said. "I'm afraid he's not well. He didn't eat his dinner this noon. One of the other boys saw him going over the hill into the laurel. It's not like him".

I was almost relieved. it would be easier not to say good-bye to him.

I said, "I wanted to talk with you about his mother why he's here - but I'm in more of a hurry than I expected to be. It's out of the question for me to see her now, too. But here's some money to buy things for him at Christmas and on his birthday. It will be better than for me to try to send him things. I could so easily duplicate skates, for instance." She blinked her honest spinster's eyes. "There's not much use for skates here," she said. Her stupidity annoyed me.

"What I mean," I said, "is that I don't want to duplicate the things his mother sends him. I might have chosen skates if I didn't know she had already given them to him."

She stared at me.

"I don't understand," she said. "He has no mother. He has no skates."

[যশোর সরকারি মহিলা কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) He would lie the floor ____ the fire .
 (i) in (ii) on (iii) before (iv) with
- (b) 'Ecstasy' in the text means ____.
 (i) bliss (ii) extortion (iii) means (iv) example
- (c) Pat will miss you too. Who is 'Pat' here?
 (i) cat (ii) dog (iii) typewrite (iv) an orphan
- (d) Why did the writer stop?
 (i) to meet Jerry (ii) to bring missing goods
 (iii) to rest (iv) none of these
- (e) "I'm afraid he's not well." The underlined part means ____.
 (i) dog (ii) author (iii) Jerry (iv) typewriter
- (f) But here's ____ money.
 (i) a few (ii) little (iii) a little (iv) both (i) and (iii)

- (g) 'Stare' in the passage can be best replaced by?
 (i) gaze (ii) intermission (iii) look (iv) call
- (h) I watched him go in silence **up** the hill. The bold word is a/an -
 (i) noun (ii) pronoun (iii) preposition (iv) adverb
- (i) How did the writer feel about Miss Clark's statement about Jerry's mother?
 (i) Annoyed and frustrated (ii) Sympathetic and understanding
 (iii) Confused and puzzled (iv) Indifferent and uninterested
- (j) What did the writer find out from Miss Clark at the orphanage?
 (i) Jerry's mother was ill (ii) Jerry had run away into the woods
 (iii) Jerry had already left the orphanage (iv) Jerry had no mother and no skates

B. Answer the following questions:

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) Why did the writer allow Jerry to come inside the cabin?
 (b) How did the writer portray Jerry's activities in the text. Write in your own words.
 (c) How did Jerry instantly react hearing the writer's departure?
 (d) Why did the writer stop by the orphanage?
 (e) Why did both the writer and Jerry feel melancholy when the writer was departing?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iii) before (b) (i) bliss (c) (ii) dog (d) (i) to meet Jerry
 (e) (iii) Jerry (f) (iii) a little (g) (i) gaze (h) (iii) preposition
 (i) (i) Annoyed and frustrated (j) (iv) Jerry had no mother and no skates

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) The writer allowed Jerry to come inside the cabin, because there was cold outside the cabin. So, Jerry would enter into the room and lie on the floor in front of fire to get warm.
 (b) According to passage, Jerry was an orphan boy who came close to the writer as he cut wood for the writer. Sometimes, Jerry would enter writer's cabin and lie on the floor.
 (c) When Jerry heard about writer's departure, he felt melancholy. He went up the hill and did not come back. Even he did not take his dinner at noon.
 (d) The writer stopped by the orphanage to meet Jerry as well as to bid him good bye.
 (e) Both writer and Jerry felt melancholy during the departure of the writer because of writer's motherly feeling for Jerry and Jerry's innocent love for the writer.

Seen Passage-23

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-06; Lesson-01]

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status.

World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century-puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviors are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication.





Question No. 01

The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement towards social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences. Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.

[শহিদ পুলিশ স্মৃতি কলেজ, ঢাকা]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. What does underlined words indicates?
- (i) few periods (ii) some periods (iii) new stages (iv) severe stages
- (b) The age limit of adolescence is ____.
- (i) 12 to 18 years (ii) less than an adult (iii) 13 to 18 years (iv) more than an adult
- (c) What is the true statement about the passage ?
- (i) some teenage are mannered
(ii) Many adolescence face pressure to marry
(iii) there are some who will try to act older than their years
(iv) all are true
- (d) When do most people learn lessons ?
- (i) after getting maturity (ii) after adolescence
(iii) at different periods of their lives (iv) from childhood
- (e) The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood. Here the underlined word indicates-
- (i) child (ii) adult (iii) old (iv) puberty
- (f) What is the true statement according to this passage ?
- (i) Adults are more matured than teens (ii) Immature people are called child
(iii) Adolescence are more aged than adults (iv) Persons under 18 are adults
- (g) Identify the part of speech of the underlined word- Adolescence is a time of **tremendous** growth.
- (i) Noun (ii) Pronoun (iii) Adjective (iv) adverb
- (h) 'Individuals' can be replaced by ____.
- (i) individuality (ii) different (iii) independence (iv) persons
- (i) The best synonym of 'phase' is ____.
- (i) phrase (ii) stage (iii) time (iv) situation
- (j) What does the word 'responsible' mean?
- (i) irresponsible (ii) pardonable (iii) free (iv) accountable

B. Answer the following questions.

* Board Questions:

- (a) Define adolescence in your own words. [JB'22]
- (b) What are the experiences an adolescent undergoes? [JB'22]
- (c) Mention the stages of growth from childhood to adulthood. [JB'22]
- (d) "Adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential". Describe in brief. [JB'22]



❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- Explain the following line in your own word "most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status."
- Do you support the definition of WHO?
- What kind of pressures an adolescent face?
- "This period has seen many changes over the past century" what does the line indicates?
- Why do some people try to act older than their years?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) (ii) some periods | (b) (iii) 13 to 18 years |
| (c) (iii) there are some who will try to act older than their years | |
| (d) (iii) at different periods of their life | |
| (e) (iv) puberty | (f) (i) adults are more matured than teens |
| (g) (iii) Adjective | (h) (iv) persons |
| (i) (ii) stage | (j) (iv) accountable |

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- Adolescence is the phase in human development that follows childhood but precedes adulthood. It is a crucial time marked by the rapid growth and significant changes which are second only to those at infancy.
- An adolescent undergoes some crucial experiences and developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement towards social and economic independence, development of identity, the capacity for abstract reasoning and the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles.
- There are four or five stages of growth: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over considered adults.
- Adolescence is called a time of tremendous growth and potential, because this period represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Also, this is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- This line indicates that all the children must go through several stages. It does not matter whether they are from higher or lower class. Child from the poor and rich class or from countryside to city, all need to go through several stages in their lives.
- Yes. I support the definition of WHO as it defines that Adolescence is a period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. Actually, through the definition of WHO, the real picture of adolescence has been evident.
- Adolescents face pressure to take alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs and to start sexual relationships.
- This line indicates that the nature of adolescents has been changed over the centuries. How adolescents behave now, are different from the behaviors of their parents or grandparents.
- Some people try to act older than their years because of their concept of socio-cultural norms and the modern world.

Seen Passage-24

Question No: 01

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit 06, Lesson-01]

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STTS), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems. Behaviour patterns that are established during this period such as the use or avoidance of drugs and taking or abstaining from sexual risk can have long-lasting negative and positive effects on future health and well-being. As a result, adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.

Adolescents are different both from young children and adults. Specifically, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behaviour and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision-making, including that related to sexual behaviour. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviours. Law, customs, and practices may also affect adolescents differently than adults. For example, laws and policies often restrict adolescents' access to reproductive health information and services, especially when they are unmarried. In addition, even when services do exist, provider attitudes about adolescents often pose a significant barrier to the use of those services.

Adolescents depend on their families, their communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to learn a wide range of skills that can help them to cope with the pressures they face and make a successful transition from childhood to adulthood. Parents, members of the community, service providers, and social institutions have the responsibility to both promote adolescent development and adjustment and to intervene effectively when problems arise.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) The word 'concept' refers to _____.
 (i) conception (ii) context (iii) idea (iv) knowledge
- (b) The word 'adjustment' stands for _____.
 (i) adjusted (ii) adjoining
 (iii) similarity (iv) coping with a new situation
- (c) The word 'vulnerable' in line 11 refers to _____.
 (i) very valuable (ii) risky (iii) strong to resist (iv) contagious
- (d) Behaviour patterns are established during _____.
 (i) childhood (ii) adolescence (iii) old-age (iv) maturity
- (e) _____ have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.
 (i) Parents (ii) Society (iii) Doctors (iv) Adults
- (f) What pressure do many adolescents face?
 (i) to go for watching cricket match (ii) to be attentive to studies
 (iii) to be more social (iv) to use drugs and initiate sexual relationship
- (g) The adolescents put them to high risk _____.
 (i) by being undisciplined in their daily routine
 (ii) by being inattentive to their studies
 (iii) by using drugs and initiating sexual relationship
 (iv) by spending too much money



- (h) Adolescents learn wide-ranging skills from ____.
- school
 - society
 - teachers and parents
 - families, communities schools, health services and their workplaces
- (i) Which could be the closest meaning of 'initiate' in the given passage?
- finish
 - cease
 - commence
 - chase
- (j) ____ are different from both young children and adults.
- Adolescents
 - The old
 - The infants
 - Those who are at their early childhood

B. Answer the following questions.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- How do the adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents?
- How do laws, customs and practices affect adolescents differently from adults?
- Why are adolescents different from both children and adults?
- What makes adolescents vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviours?
- Who has the responsibilities to help the adolescents in that period? How?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (iii) idea
- (iv) coping with a new situation
- (ii) risky
- (ii) adolescence
- (iv) Adults
- (iv) to use drugs and initiate sexual relationship
- (iii) by using drugs and initiating sexual relationship
- (iv) families, communities, schools, health services and their workplaces
- (iii) commence
- (i) Adolescents.

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- Many adolescents experience a wide range of adjustments and mental health problems. Behaviour patterns that are formed during this period such as the use or avoidance of drugs and taking or abstaining from sexual risk can have long-lasting negative and positive effects on future health and well-being. As a result, adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescence in these regard.
- Laws, customs and practices restrict adolescents' access to reproductive health information and services, especially when they are unmarried. Besides, though services exist, providers attitudes about adolescents often become a great hindrance to the use of those services.
- Adolescents are different from both young children and adults in the sense that they are neither children nor adults. In fact, adolescents are more than children and less than adults. They are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts and the relationship between behaviors and consequences and many other things.
- Their inability to understand the relationship between behaviours and consequences makes adolescents vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high risk behaviour.
- Parents, members of the community, service providers and social institutions have the responsibilities to help the adolescents in that period. When problems arise, they help the adolescents by promoting their development and adjustment and by intervening effectively.

Seen Passage-25

Question No. 01

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-06; Lesson-02]

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh, 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys. The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married off before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-law's house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol. [নটরডেম কলেজ, ঢাকা; মেজর জেনারেল মাহমুদুল হাসান আদর্শ কলেজ, টাঙ্গাইল]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

* Board Questions:

- (a) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'constitute' in the first sentence? (প্রথম বাক্যের 'constitute' বাক্যে শব্দের সমার্থক শব্দ কোনটি?) [MB'24; Ctg.B'22; BB'19; Din.B'17]
 (i) take (ii) form (iii) add (iv) mark
- (b) The synonym of 'affluent' is _____. ('affluent' শব্দের সমার্থক শব্দ কোনটি?) [MB'24; Ctg.B'22; BB'19; Din.B'17]
 (i) destitute (ii) poor (iii) poverty (iv) well off/solvent
- (c) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'core' in the first sentence? (প্রথম বাক্যে 'core' শব্দের সমার্থক শব্দ কোনটি?) [MB'24; Ctg.B'22; Din.B'19]
 (i) alternative (ii) subsidiary (iii) central (iv) minor
- (d) Adolescence is a _____ period from childhood to adulthood. (কৈশোর হচ্ছে শৈশব থেকে সাবালকত্ব প্রাপ্ত হওয়ার একটি _____ পর্ব।) [MB'24; Ctg.B'22; BB'19; Din.B'19'17]
 (i) constant (ii) transitional (iii) rigid (iv) fixed



- (e) The word 'marginalization' refers to _____. ('marginalization' অর্থ _____)
- (i) holding a lot of power (ii) underestimation
(iii) boldness in decision making (iv) having sympathy for others

[MB'24; Ctg.B'22]

Or,

The word 'marginalisation' refers to-

- (i) holding a lot of money (ii) holding no power
(iii) boldness in decision making (iv) having empathy
- (f) The phrase 'take place' in the second sentence stands for _____. [MB'24; Ctg.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'19]
- (i) occur (ii) recur (iii) go to a place (iv) all of them
- (g) The phrase 'leads to' in the passage refers to _____. [MB'24; Ctg.B'22, Din.B'19]
- (i) results of (ii) results in (iii) results from (iv) results to
- (h) The synonym of legal is _____. [MB'24; Ctg.B'22, Din.B'19]
- (i) illicit (ii) banned (iii) prohibited (iv) lawful
- (i) The word 'economic' can be replaced by _____. [MB'24; Ctg.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'19]
- (i) monetary (ii) economical (iii) cheap (iv) financed
- (j) The transition from childhood to adulthood takes place in life- [MB'24]
- (i) during childhood (ii) in adolescence
(iii) before death (iv) when they get maturity
- (k) The word 'widespread' mentioned in the passage means- [Ctg.B'22]
- (i) limited (ii) wide-ranging (iii) narrow (iv) minor
- (l) What does the word 'mobility' in the passage refer to? [BB'22, DB'19]
- (i) motionlessness (ii) flexibility (iii) stillness (iv) immobility
- (m) What is the common view of the girls when they get married? [BB'22]
- (i) They get opportunity for higher education
(ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-law's household.
(iii) They usually help their parents.
(iv) They usually become the decision maker of her in-law's house
- (n) For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are in greater risks in terms of _____. [BB'22]
- (i) child bearing (ii) nursing of the elders in her in-law's house
(iii) sending her child to school (iv) nurturing the child
- (o) What does the word 'illegal' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
- (i) lawful (ii) authorized (iii) unlawful (iv) legitimate
- (p) What does the word 'expose' in the passage refer to? [BB'22, DB'19]
- (i) hide (ii) disclose (iii) refrain (iv) suppress
- (q) What does the word 'pull out' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
- (i) keep (ii) continue (iii) keep up (iv) quit
- (r) The word 'anemia' refers to _____. [BB'22, DB'19]
- (i) blood pressure (ii) blood sugar (iii) shortage of blood (iv) blood contamination
- (s) The closest meaning of 'study' is _____. [BB'22, DB'19]
- (i) skipping (ii) omitting (iii) reporting (iv) learning
- (t) What is the synonym of the word 'unaware' in the passage? [BB'22]
- (i) conscious (ii) aware (iii) ignorant (iv) cognizant
- (u) What does the word 'majority' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
- (i) minority (ii) marginal (iii) nominal (iv) greater part





B. Answer the following questions

* Board Questions:

- (a) How can you define the term 'adolescence'? [MB'24; Din.B'22, BB'19, Din.B'19'17]
 (b) Why are the adolescents considered to be important? [Din.B'22, 19]
 (c) What is the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh? [MB'24; Din.B'22, 19, 17; BB'19]
 (d) What does gender/female inequality lead to? [MB'24; Din.B'22, 19, 17, BB'19]
 (e) Why is adolescence an important period of life? [MB'24; BB'19; Din.B'17]
 (f) How do wealth and education influence a girl's marriage? [BB'19; Din.B'17]
 (g) Which factors influence a girl's marriage? [MB'24; Din.B'19]

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) Though the dowry system is an illegal practice, it is still common for the bride's family to pay dowry. Explain the sentence in 2/3 line.
 (b) "Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth." Do you agree? Why?/why not?
 (c) Can you guess the reasons of inequality and subordination of adolescent girls in the family and society?
 (d) Describe the plight of adolescent girls in their in-laws' houses in 2/3 sentences.
 (e) Why are the adolescent girls at high risk in term of pregnancy and childbirth?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (ii) form (b) (iv) well off (c) (iii) central (d) (ii) transitional
 (e) (ii) underestimation or, (ii) holding no power (f) (i) occur (g) (ii) results in
 (h) (iv) lawful (i) (i) monetary (j) (ii) in adolescence (k) (ii) wide-ranging
 (l) (ii) flexibility
 (m) (ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-law's household.
 (n) (i) child bearing (o) (iii) unlawful (p) (ii) disclose (q) (iv) quit
 (r) (iii) shortage of blood (s) (iv) learning (t) (iii) ignorant (u) (iv) greater part

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood occurs and behaviours and life styles are formed.
 (b) The adolescents considered to be important because adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth.
 (c) The condition of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is miserable. The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is defined by inequality and sub-ordination within the family and society.
 (d) Gender inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.
 (e) Adolescence is an important period of life because it shapes the behaviours and lifestyles of boys and girls. It also shapes the future of girls' or boys' lives.
 (f) When a girl is educated, she becomes more aware of her rights. She knows the disadvantages of early marriage. Moreover, it is evident that poor parents prefer early marriage of their girls to lessen the economic burden of the family.
 (g) In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. Researchers find that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. So, level of education and financial status of family influence a girl's marriage.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) Dowry is still a very widespread practice in our country while there is a law against it. Actually, in our country, the laws have no substantive implementation. The law-enforcement agencies are callous to this matter. Consequently, this practice is still operational in the country.
- (b) Yes, I agree. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million are boys. So, adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth.
- (c) Because of discrimination, adolescent girls are marginalised and become vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry related incidents.
- (d) The plight of adolescent girls in their in-laws' houses beggars description. They have to do full time work in their in-law's house. Dowry demand continues even after wedding.
- (e) Adolescent girls are at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth because they are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception.

Seen Passage-26

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-06; Lesson-02]

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-law's household. In the in-law's house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraceptive. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol.

[কুমিল্লা ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

* Board Questions':

- (a) What does the word 'mobility' in the passage refer to? [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) motionlessness (ii) flexibility (iii) stillness (iv) immobility
- (b) What is the common view of the girls when they get married? [BB'22]
 (i) They get opportunity for higher education
 (ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-law's household.
 (iii) They usually help their parents.
 (iv) They usually become the decision maker of her in-law's house





- (c) For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater risks in terms of ____ [BB'22]
 (i) child bearing (ii) nursing of the elders in her in-law's house
 (iii) sending her child to school (iv) nurturing the child
- (d) What does the word 'illegal' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
 (i) lawful (ii) authorized (iii) unlawful (iv) legitimate
- (e) What does the word 'expose' in the passage refer to? [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) hide (ii) disclose (iii) refrain (iv) suppress
- (f) What does the word 'pull out' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
 (i) keep (ii) continue (iii) keep up (iv) quit
- (g) The word 'anemia' refers to ____ [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) blood pressure (ii) blood sugar (iii) shortage of blood (iv) blood contamination
- (h) The closest meaning of 'study' is ____ [BB'22, DB'19]
 (i) skipping (ii) omitting (iii) reporting (iv) learning
- (i) What is the synonym of the word 'unaware' in the passage? [BB'22]
 (i) conscious (ii) aware (iii) ignorant (iv) cognizant
- (j) What does the word 'majority' in the passage refer to? [BB'22]
 (i) minority (ii) marginal (iii) nominal (iv) greater part

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) What does the expression 'drop out of school' mean?
 (i) starting education in school (ii) making the end of education
 (iii) becoming concern about school (iv) taking education in college instead of school
- (b) Which of the following statements is not true?
 (i) After marriage, a girl usually drops out of school.
 (ii) In the in-law's house, a girl is marginalized.
 (iii) In the in-law's house, a girl usually enjoys freedom in decision making
 (iv) In the in-law's house, after marriage a girl begins full-time work.
- (c) The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by ____
 (i) equality and supremacy within the family and society
 (ii) inequality and subordination within the family and society
 (iii) freedom in speech and movement
 (iv) equality and cooperation within the family and society
- (d) Which of the following best describes the maternal mortality rate?
 (i) high (ii) moderate (iii) low (iv) little
- (e) Many adolescent boys are ____ to make decisions about their lives.
 (i) indifferent (ii) able (iii) unable (iv) reluctant
- (f) What does the word 'mortality' mean in this passage?
 (i) humanity (ii) loss of life (iii) death (iv) both ii & iii
- (g) The practice of dowry is ____ in Bangladesh.
 (i) legitimate (ii) uncommon (iii) irregular (iv) illegitimate
- (h) Which of the following is the correct meaning of 'economic' used in this passage?
 (i) loss making (ii) financial (iii) social (iv) both a & b
- (i) Dowry demands can also continue ____.
 (i) after marriage (ii) after death
 (iii) upto death (iv) both after marriage and after death
- (j) The acquaintance of adolescents with HIV is -
 (i) 50% (ii) 60% (iii) 70% (iv) 80%



B. Answer the following questions:*** Board Questions':**

- (a) Why are adolescent girls pulled out of school?
- (b) What happens to a girl when she loses mobility?
- (c) Who are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems—boys or girls? Why?
- (d) What major problems do boys face during adolescence?
- (e) Why are adolescent girls the worst sufferers?
- (f) Why should all of us say 'no' to drugs?

[Ctg.B'22]

[Ctg.B'22; DB'19]

[Ctg.B'22; DB'19]

[Ctg.B'22; DB'19]

[DB'19]

[DB'19]

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) Why is the maternal mortality rate for adolescents so high?
- (b) What are the effects of female inequality?
- (c) Why do you think the adolescent girls are marginalized in their in-laws' houses?
- (d) How are the adolescent girls treated in their in-laws' house?
- (e) What are the negative impacts of early marriage of a girl?

Answer**A. Board Questions' Answer:**

- (a) (ii) flexibility
- (b) (ii) They usually drop out of school and begin full-time work in her in-law's household.
- (c) (i) child bearing
- (d) (iii) unlawful
- (e) (ii) disclose
- (f) (iv) quit
- (g) (iii) shortage of blood
- (h) (iv) learning
- (i) (iii) ignorant
- (j) (iv) greater part

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (ii) making the end of education
- (b) (iii) In the in-law's house, a girl usually enjoys freedom in decision making
- (c) (ii) inequality and subordination within the family and society
- (d) (i) high
- (e) (iii) unable
- (f) (iv) both ii & iii
- (g) (iv) illegitimate
- (h) (ii) financial
- (i) (i) after marriage
- (j) (ii) 60%

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) Adolescent girls are pulled out of school either for their early marriage or work to support their family.
- (b) When a girl loses mobility, her economic and non-formal educational opportunities get reduced. Also, she lacks health issues related information.
- (c) The girls are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems because in our country early marriage for girls is evident and widespread. Being married at an early age brings many health risks regarding pregnancy and childbirth for the adolescent girls.
- (d) There are many major problems boys face during adolescence. First of all, they lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Secondly, many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed remain unaware of social or health issues. Thirdly, they are at considerable risk of engaging themselves in criminal activities. Finally, they are likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol causing irreparable damage to their health and life.
- (e) The adolescent girls are the worst sufferers because they are pulled out of school, either for marriage or for work. They often lose their mobility which results in curtailing their economic and non-formal educational opportunities.
- (f) Drugs are very detrimental to health and they cause irreparable damage to one's health and life. So, all of us should say "no" to drugs.





❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- Because of early marriage, a girl drops out of school and becomes a victim of health risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. Besides they lack sufficient knowledge about reproductive health and contraceptive. Hence, the maternal mortality rate for adolescent girls is so high.
- Child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, loss of education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse are the effects of female inequality.
- Adolescent girls are too young to take the responsibility of a family. Again, they are generally uneducated with no financial independence. So, they are not empowered to take any decision. Therefore, they are marginalized in their in-laws' houses.
- In their in-laws' house, the adolescent girls are marginalized. They become vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. They are also at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth.
- The negative impacts of early marriage of a girl are dropping out of school, becoming full-time worker and marginalized in in-law's house. Besides, sometimes a girl has to face dowry related violence and is at risk of health hazards especially in terms of pregnancy and child birth. Also the maternal mortality rate for adolescents is alarmingly high.

Seen Passage-27

Read the passage carefully and answer the Questions' no. A and B:

[Unit-06; Lesson-03]

Children's right to education is widely recognized today as a fundamental human right. But that right also implies that the school they go to will have a pleasant and learning friendly environment where everyone will have an enjoyable time. Teachers will be kind, caring and supportive and children will feel relaxed. No harsh words will be spoken to them and special care will be taken of children with learning disabilities.

That, unfortunately, is not the general picture in our school. The system of education in our part of the world does not allow children much freedom, and classrooms look more like cages where they are pent up for hours. Rabindranath Tagore found it unacceptable; so did William Blake (1757-1827), an English poet and painter, whose favourite subjects included children. In his poem "The School Boy" Blake writes about a young boy who is unhappy with his school where dour-faced teachers give joyless lessons. He would rather like to be outdoors and enjoy the summer day. He pleads with his parents to rescue him from the drudgery of school.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ Board Questions':

- The right to education is considered to be- (শিক্ষার অধিকারকে কী হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়?) [RB'24]
 (i) negligible (ii) minor (iii) major (iv) fundamental
- What kind of environment does a child like? (শিশুরা কেমন পরিবেশ পছন্দ করে?) [RB'24]
 (i) Strict (ii) Boring
 (iii) Joyful (iv) Tiresome
- What does the word 'drudgery' refer to? (Drudgery শব্দের অর্থ কী?) [RB'24]
 (i) Pleasant task (ii) Hard and boring work
 (iii) Painful experience (iv) Bad feeling
- The word 'implies' indicates- (Implies শব্দ দ্বারা কী বোঝায়?) [RB'24]
 (i) to think something to be true (ii) to judge something to be just
 (iii) to admit something (iv) to appreciate something
- The antonym of the word 'harsh' is- (Harsh এর বিপরীত শব্দ কোনটি?) [RB'24]
 (i) cruel (ii) unpleasant (iii) kind (iv) rough



- (f) In our schools teachers should be- (আমাদের বিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষকদের কেমন হওয়া উচিত?)
 (i) comprehensive (ii) judgmental (iii) authoritative (iv) helpful
- (g) When was William Blake born? (উইলিয়াম ব্লেক কত সালে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন?)
 (i) In 1757 (ii) In 1767 (iii) In 1787 (iv) In 1797
- (h) The expression 'dour-faced' means- (Dour-faced বলতে কী বোঝায়?)
 (i) unfriendly and severe (ii) sad and gloomy
 (iii) panicky (iv) very anxious
- (i) What unacceptable thing did Rabindranath find? (রবীন্দ্রনাথ কোনটিকে অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত হিসেবে চিহ্নিত করেছেন?)
 (i) Students' anxiety about examinations (ii) Students' caged up in classroom for hours
 (iii) Difficult lessons for children (iv) Learners' indifference to education
- (j) Who should get special attention? (কার বিশেষ যত্ন পাওয়া প্রয়োজন?)
 (i) Poor children (ii) Students with learning disabilities
 (iii) Unruly students (iv) Children with special intellect

B. Answer the following questions:

* Board Questions:

- (a) What does children's right to education imply? (শিশুদের শিক্ষার অধিকার বলতে কী বোঝায়?)
- (b) Mention three qualities a teacher should have. (একজন শিক্ষকের তিনটি গুণ লিখো।)
- (c) What does 'learning-friendly environment' indicate? (বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ শিক্ষার পরিবেশ বলতে কী বোঝায়?)
- (d) What is the general picture in our school? (আমাদের বিদ্যালয়ের সাধারণ চিত্র কেমন?)
- (e) Describe the boy Blake portrays in his poem. (কবিতার চিত্রিত বালকটির অবস্থা বর্ণনা করো।)

Answer

A. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iv) fundamental (b) (iii) Joyful
- (c) (ii) Hard and boring work (d) (i) to think something to be true
- (e) (iii) kind (f) (iv) helpful
- (g) (i) In 1757 (h) (i) unfriendly and severe
- (i) (ii) Students' caged up in classroom for hours (j) (ii) Students with learning disabilities

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) Children's right to education is considered a fundamental human right. The right implies that their schools will have a pleasant and friendly environment full of enjoyable time. Also, all the teachers will be kind and supportive to the students.
- (b) The three qualities a teacher should have, are -
 01. A teacher should be kind to his students, specifically for the students having learning disabilities.
 02. Every teacher should be a caring person.
 03. A teacher should be a supportive and friendly person to his students so that the students can share their thoughts, ideas, problems and others with him freely.
- (c) The phrase 'learning friendly environment' means a place where children will have an enjoyable time, they will feel relaxed and learn their lessons with a joyful and happy mind.
- (d) The classrooms of our schools are more than cages and the teachers of our schools are cruel, unsupportive and harsh in their words are spoken to them. Moreover, schools are not student friendly in Bangladesh.
- (e) The boy has been deprived of his right of proper and enjoyable education. He has to spend time in joyless lessons of dour-faced teachers instead of enjoying summer days. In a word, the condition of the boy, as per Blake's portrayal, is very much miserable.





Seen Passage-28

Question No. 01

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-06; Lesson-04]

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

While maternal mortality in Bangladesh has declined by more than 50 percent since 2001, the rate 20 remains high with 173 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017- dropping from 322 in 2001. Girls who get pregnant are at risk of serious health complications. These include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion. When Shilpi heard about those risks, she invited her husband, Rashid, to discuss pregnancy with a counsellor. After hearing about the risks, Rashid agreed to delay having children for five years despite pressures from his parents and neighbours to produce an offspring. Together, the couple met with a female health care provider, who informed them about the various family planning options available.

Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours continued to pressurize the newlyweds. Deeply rooted cultural practices and traditions caused a rift between Shilpi and Rashid and their extended family, some of whose members insulted and criticized the couple. Unable to convince their close relatives of the risks, Shilpi and Rashid returned to the counsellor. They took the help of a parent peer who had been trained to speak to other parents about adolescent issues. Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours eventually came to understand the harmful effects of early pregnancy on mother and child.

After that, the villagers no longer pressurized the couple; their parents and neighbours began to support them and speak out against early marriage and pregnancy.

[পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- An early marriage has been a ___ practice for many families in rural Bangladesh.
 - virtuous
 - emblematic
 - anomalous
 - asymmetrical
- What does the word **standard** in the passage refer to?
 - tenet
 - deviation
 - credence
 - bench mark
- Where do most of the people of Bangladesh live?
 - In bucolic areas
 - In municipal areas
 - In civic areas
 - In bumpy areas
- During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the ___ harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.
 - viciously
 - maliciously
 - likely
 - categorically
- "Shilpi joined in an empowerment group after her marriage." The word 'after' is a/an ___.
 - adjective
 - adverb
 - conjunction
 - preposition
- What is the passage about?
 - the lifestyle of Shilpi
 - the conjugal life of Shilpi and Rashid
 - the harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy
 - the empowerment of rural women



- (g) Shilpi was born in ———.
- (i) 1991 (ii) 1992 (iii) 1993 (iv) 1995
- (h) What made a serious disagreement between Shilpi and Rashid and their close relatives?
- (i) early pregnancy
(ii) to delay having children
(iii) deeply rooted cultural traditions and practices
(iv) maternal morbidity and social exclusion
- (i) How could the newly unmarried couple make understand their close relatives about the harmful effects of early pregnancy?
- (i) They discussed the matter with them.
(ii) They took the help of a trained parent peer to make them understand the issue.
(iii) They left their home and settled another place.
(iv) They could do it by criticizing them.
- (j) In the passage, 'life skills training' refers to ———.
- (i) training to develop skills of life (ii) training to get a good job
(iii) training on how to live well (iv) training on reproductive health.
- (k) Early marriage is mainly practiced in ———.
- (i) educated families (ii) urban areas
(iii) all the countries of the world (iv) rural families
- (l) The word 'decline' refers to ———.
- (i) rise (ii) increase (iii) lesson (iv) lessen
- (m) The word 'offspring' is closer to the word ———.
- (i) heir (ii) successor (iii) children (iv) sibling
- (n) Which is not the synonym of 'rift'?
- (i) crack (ii) split (iii) cleft (iv) reform
- (o) What is not the antonym of 'morbidity'?
- (i) malaise (ii) cheerfulness (iii) comfort (iv) vivaciousness

B. Answer the following questions.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- (a) How many empowerment groups are working all over Bangladesh? How are these groups reinforced?
- (b) What is the aim of Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project? How does it devise its aim?
- (c) How did Shilpi come to understand the possible harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy?
- (d) Where did Shilpi join after her wedding? Why? Explain in brief.
- (e) Describe the activities of the local empowerment group.
- (f) Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. Do you support it? Why/Why not?
- (g) Why do you think girls are at high risk of serious health complications if they get married at an early age?
- (h) What do you know about the NGOs from the passage? Write 2/3 sentences on it.
- (i) Give a picture of maternal mortality situation in Bangladesh.
- (j) How did Shilpi and Rashid manage to change their extended family's perspective on early marriage and pregnancy?

Answer

Question
No: 01

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (ii) emblematic (b) (iv) bench mark (c) (i) In bucolic areas (d) (iii) likely
 (e) (iv) Preposition (f) (iii) the harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy
 (g) (iii) 1993 (h) (ii) to delay having children
 (i) (ii) They took the help of a trained parent peer to make them understand the issue
 (j) (i) training to develop skills of life
 (k) (iv) rural families (l) (iv) lessen (m) (iii) children
 (n) (iv) reform (o) (i) malaise

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) More than 10,000 empowerment groups are working all over Bangladesh. These groups are reinforced by some local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).
 (b) The aim of Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project is to enhance access to quality health services for adolescents. It devises its aim through working with NGOs that support local empowerment groups all over Bangladesh.
 (c) Shilpi joined a local empowerment group and during one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.
 (d) Shilpi joined a local empowerment group after her wedding. She joined it in order to have the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy.
 (e) The activities of the local empowerment group include discussions on how to most effectively change behavior related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. The activities also include peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents oppose early marriage.
 (f) No, I don't support it, because marrying off daughters at an early age makes them suffer from various health complications which may even result in death. These complications include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion.
 (g) Girls are at high risk of serious health complication if they get married at an early age because early marriage increases the possibility to immature pregnancy. Early pregnancy poses detrimental effects on pregnant girls. The girls also suffer from serious health complications like hemorrhage, fistula etc.
 (h) The term NGOs stand for Non-Government Organizations. There are a number of NGOs work all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which provides standard health services for adolescents. These NGOs help adolescents become aware of their health.
 (i) Maternal mortality in Bangladesh has decreased by approximately 40% since 2001 whereas the rate remains high with 194 maternal deaths per 1,00,000, live births in 2010- dropping from 322 in 2001 with a projected decrease to 143 by 2015.
 (j) Shilpi and Rashid at first tried to convince their family and relatives about the harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy but failed. Then they sought help from a parent peer, trained to speak to other parents about adolescent issues, to convince them and this is how Shilpi and Rashid managed to change their extended family's perspective on early marriage and pregnancy.



Seen Passage-29

[Unit 06, Lesson-05]

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

In Bangladesh, 35 percent students aged between 13 and 15 reported being bullied one or more days in 30 days or involved in a physical fight at least once in 12 months in 2014, says a new report:

Globally, half of students aged between 13 and 15 worldwide - around 150 million-report having experienced peer-to-peer violence such as physical fights or forms of bullying, from their peers in and around school according to the report released by UNICEF.

The report is based on data from the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children: Cross-national Study and the Global School-based Student Health Surveys. The data include 122 countries, representing 51 per cent of the global population of children between 13 and 15.

The report finds that students experience other forms of violence at school, such as attacks in classrooms or physical punishment by teachers.

About 720 million school-age children live in countries where they are not fully protected by law against forms of physical punishment at school, according to the report.

"Education is the key to building peaceful societies, and yet, for millions of children around the world, school itself is not safe," said UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore. "Every day, students face multiple dangers, including fighting, pressure to join gangs, bullying-both in person and online - violent discipline, sexual harassment and armed violence. In the short-term this impacts their learning, and in the long-term it can lead to depression, anxiety and even suicide. Violence is an unforgettable lesson that no child needs to learn."

Globally, slightly more than one in three students between 13 and 15 said they experience bullying, according to the report. About one in three has been involved in physical fights.

On the other hand, 17 million young adolescents in 39 industrialised countries have admitted bullying others at school, according to the report.

While girls and boys are equally at risk of bullying, girls are more likely to become victims of psychological forms of bullying and boys are more at risk of physical violence and threats.

The report notes that violence involving weapons in schools, such as knives and guns, continues to claim lives. It also says that in an increasingly digital world, bullies are disseminating violent, hurtful and humiliating content with the click of a button.

[ক্যান্টনমেন্ট পাবলিক স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ, রংপুর]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) School-going adolescents are involved in _____ fight.
 - (i) corporeal
 - (ii) eternal
 - (iii) dual
 - (iv) psychological
- (b) The name of the threat, as per the passage, that is engulfing the school-going adolescents is _____.
 - (i) snatching
 - (ii) bullying
 - (iii) extortion
 - (iv) nepotism
- (c) According to which report, do half of the students experience peer-to-peer violence?
 - (i) the report released by UNICEF
 - (ii) the report release by WHO
 - (iii) the report released by a local newspaper
 - (iv) the report released by UNAID
- (d) The correct synonym for the word 'humiliating' is _____.
 - (i) lauding
 - (ii) glorifying
 - (iii) insulting
 - (iv) extolling
- (e) 'Represent' means _____.
 - (i) present
 - (ii) refer
 - (iii) denote
 - (iv) portray
- (f) The report says that students aged between 13 and 15 are becoming _____.
 - (i) innocent
 - (ii) violent
 - (iii) kind
 - (iv) benevolent



- (g) How many students experience peer-to-peer violence globally?
 (i) many of the students (ii) all of the students
 (iii) half of the students (iv) three-fourths of the students
- (h) How many students in Bangladesh get involved in physical fight at least once in 12 months?
 (i) 35 percent (ii) 33 percent (iii) 45 percent (iv) 25 percent
- (i) _____ violence has become a concern.
 (i) Facebooking (ii) Online (iii) Peer-to-peer (iv) Unarmed
- (j) The age limit of the students that are reported to be bullied or bullying others is between _____.
 (i) 13 and 15 (ii) 15 and 19 (iii) 13 and 19 (iv) 15 and 13
- (k) The word "bully" means _____.
 (i) condemn (ii) assimilate (iii) loathe (iv) tease
- (l) In the long term bullying can lead to _____, worry and even self killing.
 (i) anxiety (ii) dismay (iii) triviality (iv) murder
- (m) Bullying is a/an _____ problem.
 (i) local (ii) countryside (iii) pastoral (iv) international
- (n) What types of violence do students encounter at school?
 (i) attack (ii) punishment
 (iii) attack and mental punishment (iv) assault and bodily penalty
- (o) 39 industrialised countries have admitted bullying. Here the underlined word is being used as a/an _____.
 (i) adverb (ii) noun (iii) adjective (iv) verb
- (p) Everyday students face multiple dangers including fighting, pressure to join gangs and bullying. Here the underlined word is a/an _____.
 (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) preposition (iv) conjunction
- (q) Antonym of the word, 'violence' is _____.
 (i) steadfastness (ii) outrage (iii) vehemence (iv) meekness
- (r) In digital world, bullies are profoundly and rapidly _____ violence.
 (i) spreading (ii) endangering (iii) quitting (iv) lessening
- (s) What is not incorrect synonym for the word 'claim'?
 (i) disavow (ii) intimidate (iii) demand (iv) disagree
- (t) Which is not the outcome of bullying according to the passage?
 (i) gender discrimination (ii) violent discipline
 (iii) physical and sexual harassment (iv) violence with arms
- (u) Who become more psychologically victimized for bullying?
 (i) teachers (ii) students (iii) girls (iv) boys
- (v) Who are considered to be the victims of bodily torture and intimidation?
 (i) elders (ii) teachers (iii) boys (iv) girls
- (w) The word 'Anxiety' can be replaced by _____.
 (i) harassment (ii) torture (iii) dismay (iv) tension
- (x) Bullies are dissemination, hurtful and humiliating. Here the underlined word is a/an _____.
 (i) adjective (ii) adverb (iii) compound (iv) noun

B. Answer the following questions.**❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) Show how the statistics of bullying vary between Bangladesh and global context.
- (b) What are the findings of the report released by UNICEF?
- (c) "Every day, students face multiple dangers." — What are the dangers and what are the impacts of the dangers?
- (d) From your reading the text, give two examples on the victim and the victimizer.
- (e) Who are more vulnerable — boys or girls? Give reasons in favour of your answer.
- (f) Boys are more at risk of physical violence. Illustrate.
- (g) What is the role of Henrietta Fore in UNICEF? How did Fore put emphasis on education?
- (h) Bullying is a national problem. Do you support this statement? Illustrate your own opinion.
- (i) Is bullying found only in the under developed countries?
- (j) What can be the long-term effects of bullying?

Answer**A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) (i) corporeal | (b) (ii) bullying | (c) (i) the report released by UNICEF |
| (d) (iii) insulting | (e) (iv) portray | (f) (ii) violent |
| (g) (iii) half of the students | (h) (i) 35 percent | (i) (iii) Peer-to- peer |
| (j) (i) 13 and 15. | (k) (iv) tease | (l) (ii) dismay |
| (m) (iv) international | (n) (iv) assault and bodily penalty | |
| (o) (iii) adjective | (p) (iii) preposition | (q) (iv) meekness |
| (r) (i) spreading | (s) (iii) demand | (t) (i) gender discrimination |
| (u) (iii) girls | (v) (iii) boys | (w) (iv) tension |
| (x) (i) adjective | | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) According to UNICEF, in Bangladesh 35 percent students aged between 13 and 15 are the victims of bullying one or more days in a month. Their involvement in physical fighting happens at least once in a year. On the other hand, 50 percent of the students of the same age like Bangladesh become the victims of bullying globally. Their number is huge and it is around 150 million. The nature of bullying includes violence, physical fighting, etc.
- (b) The findings of the report released by UNICEF are that students aged between 13 and 15 are being bullied one or more days in a month. Students involve themselves in physical fighting at least once in a year. Moreover, they experience violence and physical fighting in and around school. Finally, the report's findings include that students cannot get rid of violence such as either they are attacked by their peers or punished by their teachers in classrooms.
- (c) Every day students encounter dangers like fighting, pressure to join gangs, bullying, violent discipline, sexual harassment and armed violence. These dangers put both long-term and short-term impacts and lead to depression, anxiety and even suicide. Violence damages the creativity of the children. Therefore, no learning occurs where violence exists.





- (d) Slightly more than one out of three students aged between 13 and 15 are the victims of bullying while one in three has been involved in physical fighting. On the other hand, 17 million young adolescents in 39 industrialized countries have proved themselves to be the victimizers at school.
- (e) I think girls are more vulnerable than boys. Girls are victims of psychological forms of bullying. In contrast, boys are victims of physical violence and threats. Boys carry weapons with them and continue fighting that claims lives. Boys are both victims and victimizers while girls are only victims.
- (f) Boys are actually at a high risk for physical violence, because according to a report, 35 percent students aged between 13 and 15 are bullied and also involved in physical fights. Sometimes, they are attacked and punished physically. Therefore, boys are at high risk of physical violence.
- (g) Henrietta Fore is the Executive Director of UNICEF. She put much emphasis on education as she considered education to be the key to build peaceful societies though she declared that students were not safe and school were not safe enough.
- (h) No, I do not support this statement. In my opinion, bullying is not national problem, because bullying is found worldwide. In addition, according to the report of UNICEF, more than one in three students between 13 and 15 experiences bullying. Therefore, it is not a national issue but an international problem.
- (i) No. According to the report bullying is not found only in the under-developed countries. Rather, it is found around the world. It is found in the report, that 17 million young adolescents in 39 industrialised countries confessed that they had bullied others at school.
- (j) There are some dangerous long-term effects of bullying. For instance, bullying can lead someone to profound depression. Additionally, anxiety can seize an individual because of bullying. Moreover, it is bullying which can lead a person to self-killing .

Seen Passage-30

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-07; Lesson-01]

ChinaDining

Sit where you are instructed to sit. Be graceful and polite when taking food with chopsticks. Don't make much noise when eating or drinking soup. Don't play with chopsticks or point at anyone with them. For a formal dinner wear formal dress.

Gift

Do present and receive things with both hands. Politely refusing a gift before accepting it is the norm in Chinese culture, so don't be discouraged when someone initially refuses your gift. White flowers are not good as gifts as they symbolise death.

Greetings

Shake hands softly as a firm handshake could be considered a sign of aggression. It may make your Chinese friends feel uncomfortable. Greet the most senior first and gradually others. Children are expected to greet you rather than you greeting the children.

South AfricaDining

Arrive on time. Wear casual clothes. Offer help to the hostess with the preparation of the meal and clearing up after the meal is over. The guest is served first, then gradually the oldest male, rest of the men, children, and finally women. Do not begin to eat or drink anything until the oldest man at the table has begun. South African people usually do not use left hand in taking meals.

Gift

In general, South Africans give gifts on birthdays and Christmas. It is common for several friends to share the cost of a gift. If you are invited to a South African's home, bring flowers and good quality chocolates to the family.

Greetings

When dealing with foreigners, most South Africans shake hands with a smile while maintaining eye-contact. Some women do not shake hands and merely nod their head, so it is best to wait for a woman to extend her hand. Men may kiss a woman they know well on the cheek in place of a handshake. Greetings are leisurely and marked by good cheers.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) The word "chopsticks" indicates ____
 - (i) two small sticks used for pointing anyone with them
 - (ii) small utensils used for cooking
 - (iii) two small sticks used for picking up and eating food
 - (iv) two big spoons for picking up and eating food
- (b) Be graceful and polite when ____ with chopsticks.
 - (i) drinking water
 - (ii) taking food
 - (iii) pointing at anyone
 - (iv) talking to anybody
- (c) The word 'formal' mentioned in the passage means ____
 - (i) ceremonial
 - (ii) unofficial
 - (iii) unsanctioned
 - (iv) traditional
- (d) The word "initially" mentioned in the passage means ____
 - (i) as of late
 - (ii) at the onset
 - (iii) in the end
 - (iv) at bay
- (e) Firm handshake could be considered as a sign of ____
 - (i) pacifism
 - (ii) oppression
 - (iii) suppression
 - (iv) fierceness
- (f) The phrase shake hands mentioned in the passage refers ____
 - (i) way of greeting
 - (ii) showing hospitality to others
 - (iii) paying respect to others
 - (iv) saying goodbye to the guest
- (g) The word "uncomfortable" mentioned in the passage means ____
 - (i) unease
 - (ii) relaxed
 - (iii) revived
 - (iv) unstable
- (h) In China it is customary to greet the most senior ____
 - (i) fast
 - (ii) first
 - (iii) in the middle
 - (iv) at the end
- (i) Why are not white flowers proper as gift in China?
 - (i) because they are the sign of dead
 - (ii) because they are symbols of unhappiness.
 - (iii) because they cause troubles to living people
 - (iv) because they refer to misunderstanding.
- (j) In south Africa at dinner people usually wear ____
 - (i) relaxed clothes
 - (ii) special clothes
 - (iii) loose clothes
 - (iv) new clothes
- (k) The phrase 'on time' mentioned in the passage means ____
 - (i) timely
 - (ii) lately
 - (iii) recently
 - (iv) now
- (l) Who is served first at the time of dinning in South Africa?
 - (i) the oldest male
 - (ii) the guest
 - (iii) the children
 - (iv) the oldest female





- (m) The word "customary" mentioned in the passage means ____
 (i) conventional (ii) gradual (iii) story (iv) rule
- (n) The word "cost" mentioned in the passage refers ____
 (i) toll (ii) price (iii) tariff (iv) tax
- (o) While greeting the foreigners, most South Africans shake hands with ____ mood.
 (i) a heavy (ii) a jocund (iii) an angry (iv) a smile
- (p) The given passage is more of a/an ____ type of literature.
 (i) fictional (ii) non fictional (iii) documentary (iv) intentional
- (q) The word 'graceful' could best be replaced by ____.
 (i) elegant (ii) great (iii) stiff (iv) eloquent

B. Answer the following questions:

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- (a) "Sit where you are instructed to sit." What does the instruction imply? What special rules must you follow when dining in China?
- (b) What, according to the norm of Chinese culture, is the etiquette on giving gift and receiving gift?
- (c) "It may make your Chinese friends feel uncomfortable." What does the statement imply?
- (d) How do Chinese eating manners differ from those of South Africans?
- (e) How do the Chinese people react when their gifts are initially rejected?
- (f) How do the South Africans try to greet with other people?
- (g) "Despite certain differences, both the Chinese and the South African cultures share some similarities." Do you agree? Explain with reference to the context.
- (h) What are the rules that one should follow regarding the use of Chopsticks?
- (i) Which greeting culture do you consider best in the above-mentioned passage?
- (j) Mention the South African sequence of serving food in your own words.

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iii) two small sticks used for picking up and eating food (b) (ii) taking food (c) (i) ceremonial
 (d) (ii) at the onset (e) (iv) fierceness (f) (i) way of greeting (g) (i) unease
 (h) (ii) first (i) (i) because they are the sign of dead (j) (i) relaxed clothes
 (k) (i) timely (l) (ii) the guest (m) (i) conventional (n) (ii) price
 (o) (iv) a smile (p) (iii) documentary (q) (i) elegant

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) The instruction implies the manners and etiquette of dining in China. The following special rules must be followed: First of all, sit according to instruction. Secondly, be graceful and polite when taking food with chopsticks; Thirdly, don't make much noise while eating or drinking soup. Finally, for a formal dinner wear a formal dress.
- (b) According to the norm in Chinese culture, gift is usually given to show respect, gratitude, friendship, love or hospitality. The recipient receives the gift with both hands. But, before accepting the gift, the recipient can politely refuse it. So, someone in China shouldn't be discouraged when someone initially refuses his or her gift.



- (c) The following statement implies that apart from a soft hand shake, a firm handshake is considered a sign of aggression in China. It may make our Chinese friends feel uncomfortable.
- (d) The Chinese eating manners are different from those of South Africans. In China, people usually use chopstick while eating but in South Africa people use their right hand as well as spoon. Besides, there is a hierarchy of serving food in South Africa but Chinese culture has no specific hierarchy.
- (e) Politely refusing a gift before accepting it is the norm in Chinese culture. So, generally Chinese people do not feel discouraged if their gifts are initially rejected.
- (f) Most of the South Africans shake hands with a smile and maintain eye-contact, but, some women do not prefer to shake hands and merely nod their head. After all, greetings are leisurely and are marked by good cheers.
- (g) I agree that Chinese and South African cultures share some similarities. Some manners such as taking food without doing much noise, offering gift in various events and greeting politely are similar in both cultures.
- (h) Chopsticks are used in Chinese culture. When one is using chopstick for taking food he should be polite and gentle. Besides, he should not play with chopsticks as well as pointing toward others.
- (i) No cultural norms are superior or inferior to one another. So, it is not possible to justify any specific culture better. As we observe that, in every culture shaking hand is a cultural norm. Thus we can, say that none is superior to another.
- (j) In South Africa, the food is served first to the guest. Then the food is served to oldest man, because they are considered as respectful person to other men and children. Women get their food after serving everyone. This is usually followed by all people because they always follow their norms.

Seen Passage-31

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-07; Lesson-02]

Once upon a time, there was a strange man who was highly bothered to see others' happiness. His own personal interest was at any cost important to him. Neither was he a polite man, nor did he like other people to be polite to each other. In fact, he hated the courteous and polite people around him and thus he hated a few expressions like please, thank you, don't mention it etc. It troubled him a lot when people around were smiling to use these expressions.

The man considered all these expressions extravagant. So, he took a mission to invent a device that would steal these polite words. He calculated two benefits from his efforts. One, people won't use these words and thus he would be relieved of his apathy to people's polite behavior and the second one was earning money by selling the words stolen by the machine to somebody else. He took great caution so that nobody would understand his secret plan. After a few months' hard work, he succeeded in inventing the machine he desired for a long long time.

The machine started working and it gave the man complete satisfaction. People from their long practice would try to say-thank you, so kind of you, my pleasure, don't mention it etc. as to appreciate others or express gratitude. But their tongue could not produce these words. The machine caught them. It resulted in a huge change in people's behavior and attitudes. Gradually people became rough and tough, they lost their mental cool, they were blaming each other or fighting with each other. They became so selfish that they started refusing to help others without having a return for their service. Love, respect, affections, fellow feelings became some unknown words and, eventually, they were missing from people's practices.

The man was terribly happy with his success, but he didn't count on two little girls of special needs. They had speech difficulty and so they used to communicate using sign language. Since the machine couldn't steal gestures, these girls continued their previous practices of being kind and polite. Soon they realised the difference between them and other people which led them to investigate the reason. After much toil, they could discover the wicked man, who was in a hide out on the top of a hill next to the sea with his enormous machine busy in capturing people's polite words and separating them into letters. The girls found the man taking a nap when they crept up to the machine and rewind it so that people could get back to their normal behaviour.





As a result, the machine exploded, scattering all the letters it had gathered into the sky. After some moments, the letters started coming down, like rain, and ended up in the sea. After that, everyone became polite and respectful to each other again. The anger and the arguments stopped, proving that good manners are very useful for keeping people together in a spirit of happiness.

[কুমিল্লা ভিক্টোরিয়া সরকারি কলেজ, কুমিল্লা]

Question
No. 01

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) How does the man consider all polite and courteous expressions?
(i) wasteful (ii) necessary (iii) indispensable (iv) reasonable
- (b) What does the word 'bother' refer to?
(i) convenience (ii) inconvenience (iii) indispensable (iv) react
- (c) His personal 'interest' was at any cost important to him. The highlighted word is a/an—
(i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun
- (d) What could be the closest meaning of the word "fellow-feeling" in the passage?
(i) fraternity (ii) evil feeling (iii) popularity (iv) fertility
- (e) The man invented a device _____.
(i) in a short time (ii) overnight (iii) after a few months (iv) spending few days
- (f) Why did he take a great caution while inventing the machine?
(i) to expose his secret plan. (ii) to make everybody understand his secret plan.
(iii) to keep private his secret plan. (iv) to make better his secret plan
- (g) They were blaming 'each other' or fighting with each other. The highlighted word is a/an—
(i) pronoun (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun
- (h) The phrase 'count on' refers to _____.
(i) rely (ii) improve (iii) compliment (iv) give
- (i) The word 'hideout' means _____.
(i) Safe house (ii) hidden (iii) conceal (iv) cave
- (j) The synonym of 'enormous' is _____.
(i) colossal (ii) numerous (iii) extensive (iv) astonishing
- (k) Scattering is a/an _____.
(i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) gerund (iv) participle
- (l) The phrase 'ended up' means _____.
(i) caught sight of (ii) reached (iii) made up (iv) fight shy of
- (m) The intention of the man was _____.
(i) nefarious (ii) generous (iii) stunning (iv) beautiful
- (n) The antonym of 'gratitude' is _____.
(i) attitude (ii) multitude (iii) ungratefulness (iv) negotiate
- (o) According to the passage, all of the following expressions are polite expressions excepts _____.
(i) may I (ii) okay (iii) excuse me (iv) thank you
- (p) The phrase "special needs" indicates?
(i) disability (ii) uniqueness (iii) skilled (iv) astonishing

B. Answer the following questions:❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- (a) Describe the man in your own word from the first paragraph.
- (b) Why the man wanted to discover the device?
- (c) What happened to the people when the machine was discovered and started working?
- (d) How did the girls bring back people to their normal behavior?
- (e) Comment on the two girls of special needs.

Answer**A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) (i) wasteful | (b) (ii) inconvenience | (c) (iv) noun | (d) (i) fraternity |
| (e) (iii) after a few months | (f) (iii) to keep confidential of his secret plan | (g) (i) pronoun | |
| (h) (i) rely | (i) (i) Safe house | (j) (ii) numerous | |
| (k) (iv) participle | (l) (ii) reached | (m) (i) nefarious | (n) (iii) ungratefulness |
| (o) (ii) okay | (p) (i) disability | | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) According to the passage, the man is termed as a strange man for his strange behaviors. Because, he was impolite and he also disliked polite behaviors of others at the same time. Also, he abhorred the polite people and their polite expressions.
- (b) The man wanted to discover the device so that he could steal those polite impressions which he did not like to hear. Also he wanted to earn money by selling those stolen words.
- (c) The machine started working giving the man complete satisfaction. Though people from their long practice would try to say different polite behaviors to appreciate others or express gratitude, their tongue could not produce these words. Because, the machine caught them. It created a huge change in people's behavior and attitudes. Gradually people became rough and tough, they lost their mental cool, they were blaming each other or fighting with each other. They became so selfish that they started refusing to help others without having a return for their service love, respect, affections, fellow feelings became some unknown words and, eventually, they were missing from people's practices.
- (d) As the main reason of the vulnerable conditions of the people was that machine, the girl crept up to the machine and rewind it. As a result, the machine exploded, scattering all the letters it had gathered into the sky. Thus, the two girls brought back people to their normal behavior.
- (e) The two girls of special needs were in difficulty of producing speech. They first realized the secret plan of the strange people and took necessary steps to demolish the machine. For their initiative, people again came back to their normal behavior.

Seen Passage-32**01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

[Unit-07; Lesson-03]

A plate of hot French fries and a huge burger with hot cheese oozing out of it, with a carbonated drink: looks like a treat! This calorie-rich junk food does look mouthwatering but is known to be nutritionally poor. Junk food or fast food has become an increasingly popular food choice. Ideally, junk foods are defined as processed foods with negligible nutrient value and are often high in salt, sugar and fat. But we often confuse fast foods with junk foods. How are they different? Or what is junk food really?

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted





snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas, and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

[বিশাল ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরও ২টি কলেজ]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) The phrase 'processed foods' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 - (i) containing more than one item on the list of ingredients
 - (ii) foods that have been prepared by an usual method
 - (iii) transformation of agricultural products into foods
 - (iv) raw agricultural commodity into refined foods
- (b) Junk foods are prepared in a way that they look _____.
 - (i) revolting
 - (ii) nauseating
 - (iii) enticing
 - (iv) unsophisticated
- (c) The word 'ingredients' mentioned in the passage refers to _____.
 - (i) components or necessary parts of something
 - (ii) unnecessary parts of something
 - (iii) necessary way for something
 - (iv) elements used for preserving foods
- (d) The word 'chronic' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 - (i) unique
 - (ii) infrequent
 - (iii) continuing a long time or recurring frequently
 - (iii) an abnormal health problem
- (e) What is the result of an addiction to junk food?
 - (i) consuming of addictive drugs
 - (ii) disobedience to parents
 - (iii) refusal of fruits and vegetables
 - (iv) rejection of healthier food options
- (f) The word appealing mentioned in the passage can be best replaced by?
 - (i) tempting
 - (ii) disgusting
 - (iii) offensive
 - (iv) rejection of healthier food options
- (g) The word 'confuse' mentioned in the passage refers to _____.
 - (i) to mix indiscriminately
 - (ii) to make clear
 - (iii) to perplex or bewilder
 - (iv) to come to the conclusion
- (h) Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat. The highlight word is a/an-
 - (i) verb
 - (ii) adjective
 - (iii) adverb
 - (iv) noun
- (i) Which of the following statement is correct?
 - (i) All fast foods are junk foods.
 - (ii) All junk foods are nutritious foods.
 - (iii) All fast foods are not considered as junk foods.
 - (iv) Most of the fast food are nutritious foods.
- (j) Which is not the antonym of the word, 'obesity'?
 - (i) lean
 - (ii) corpulence
 - (iii) slender
 - (iv) skinny



- (k) The word 'cardiovascular' is related to _____.
 (i) cardinal number (ii) viral fever (iii) heart (iv) stomach
- (l) Eating junk food does not affect _____.
 (i) brain (ii) heart (iii) optical power (iv) obesity
- (m) The word 'addiction' means?
 (i) animosity (ii) antipathy (iii) aversion (iv) craving
- (n) We often confuse fast foods with junk foods. Here the underlined words are _____.
 (i) adverb, adjective (ii) adverb, adverb
 (iii) adjective, adjective (iv) adjective, adverb
- (o) What can cause further lack of nourishment?
 (i) eating salad (ii) eating fruit
 (iii) eating vegetable (iv) refusing healthier food items

B. Answer the following questions :

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- (a) According to the writer, what is the difference between junk food and fast food?
- (b) How junk foods are prepared?
- (c) "Eating junk foods is an addiction". Do you support this statement? Why/Why not?
- (d) According to Dr. Sunali Sharma what are considered as junk foods?
- (e) What happens when we consume junk foods frequently?
- (f) What are the outcomes of eating junk food recurrently?
- (g) What can be considered as the determiners of being junk and healthier foods?
- (h) Why did junk foods become very popular?
- (i) How does junk food increase the risk of heart attack? Illustrate.
- (j) How much nutrition does a junk food item contain?
- (k) "Eating junk foods affects brain". Evaluate this statement.
- (l) Why do people may deny to take healthier food items?
- (m) Why aren't junk foods nutritionally enriched?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (i) containing more than one item on the list of ingredients
- (b) (iii) enticing (c) (i) components or necessary parts of something
- (d) (iii) continuing a long time or recurring frequently (e) (iv) rejection of healthier food options
- (f) (i) tempting (g) (iii) to perplex or bewilder
- (h) (iv) noun (i) (iii) All fast foods are not considered as junk foods.
- (j) (ii) corpulence (k) (iii) heart
- (l) (iii) optical power (m) (iv) craving
- (n) (iii) adjective, adjective (o) (iv) refusing healthier food items



B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) According to the writer both junk food and fast food have become an increasingly popular food choice but they are not similar in all respects. The main difference between junk food and fast food is that junk food basically refers to food with extremely low nutritional value, while fast food refer to easily accessible food with either high or low nutritional value.
- (b) Junk foods are prepared in such a way that they look appealing and enjoyable. So, we are automatically programmed to ask for more.
- (c) Yes, I support this statement, because eating junk foods is really an addiction. As junk foods are appealing and enjoyable, people consuming junk foods do not get interested in other types of nutritious foods. Therefore, eating junk foods is an addiction that cannot be given up easily.
- (d) According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods.
- (e) When we consume junk foods frequently, it increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to chronic health problems including a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases. It is needless to say that obesity begins clogging up the arteries and lays the basis of an impending heart attack.
- (f) The outcome of eating junk food recurrently is very fatal, because, if someone eats junk food frequently, it increases the input of excessive fat, sugar and so on that can impede blood pressure and increases the possibility of heart attack.
- (g) Based on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing, some foods like pizzas, burgers and tacos can alternate their position as junk and healthy foods. Therefore, ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing are the determiners.
- (h) Junk foods became very popular for some reasons. Firstly, because of being appealing and attractive, these foods became popular. Secondly, for being mouthwatering, junk foods became popular. Finally, due to various taste, these foods became popular.
- (i) Regular consumption of junk foods clogs the blood circulation by increasing fat, sugar and so on in the vein. This activity can gradually lead someone to heart attack ultimately.
- (j) A junk food item contains very little nutrition in it. Because, in lieu of other important nutrition, junk foods contain excess fat, sugar and other substances.
- (k) This statement is correct, because, if a person eats junk foods regularly, he or she will become addicted to these foods like drug addiction. It affects the psychology of the person to eat more and more.
- (l) People may den to take healthier food items that are necessary for their growth and nourishment because of eating junk foods regularly. Eating junk foods becomes an addiction to them that keep people away from eating healthier foods.
- (m) As junk foods do not contain enriched and necessary elements and nutrition, they are not nutritionally enriched. Rather, junk foods contain high calories, excessive fat and so on which may led to various health diseases.

Seen Passage-33

[Unit-07; Lesson-04]

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training the body. Voltaire explains, "Meditation is the dissolution of thoughts in eternal awareness or pure consciousness without objectification, knowing without thinking, merging finitude in infinity."

From the ancient times, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions as a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony.

Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus.

There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation.

One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration.

To develop concentration, one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations.

Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

[এম.সি. কলেজ, সিলেট]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) Meditation mostly brings about ____ fitness.
(i) psychological (ii) physical (iii) carnal (iv) exercise
- (b) What does "dissolution of thoughts" imply?
(i) richness of thoughts (ii) concentration of thoughts
(iii) suspension of thoughts (iv) disintegration of thoughts
- (c) Meditation improves everything but ____.
(i) imagination (ii) concentration (iii) interactions (iv) emotions
- (d) Which one of the following is not true about meditation?
(i) It is an age-old practice. (ii) It was prescribed in scriptures.
(iii) It rectifies cardiovascular system. (iv) It deteriorates awareness.
- (e) How does meditation lead a person to infinity?
(i) through the realm of the subconsciousness (ii) through the realm of the consciousness
(iii) through the realm of the unconsciousness (iv) through the realm of mentality
- (f) In 'Blood circulation', the word 'blood' is a/an ____.
(i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) noun-adjective (iv) adverb
- (g) Meditation can be mastered ____.
(i) very slowly (ii) by degrees (iii) rashly (iv) in a very deep manner
- (h) Meditation was explored first by ____.
(i) scientific research (ii) saint people (iii) sacrilegious section (iv) philosopher Voltaire
- (i) Regular practice of meditation for cardiac disease is ____.
(i) obligatory (ii) essential (iii) complementary (iv) mandatory
- (j) How does a person meditate?
(i) by concentrating on a single object (ii) scattering his/her mind
(iii) by only closing his/her eyes (iv) (ii) and (iii)





- (k) Meditation may not improve ____
 (i) the respiratory system (ii) work focus
 (iii) the eyesight (iv) breathing
- (l) 'Finitude' refers to ____
 (i) limitlessness (ii) subjection (iii) multitude (iv) boundedness
- (m) 'Merging' is an act of ____
 (i) dissolving (ii) spreading (iii) integrating (iv) concentrating
- (n) One of the most common approaches to meditation is ____
 (i) appreciation (ii) immersion (iii) amalgamation (iv) fusion
- (o) What is the text about?
 (i) contemplation (ii) negotiation (iii) mental exercise (iv) hypnotism
- (p) 'Focusing the mind is challenging.' The underlined word refers to ____
 (i) taxing (ii) smooth (iii) manageable (iv) undemanding

B. Answer the following questions:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) What is meditation? Why is meditation important for everyone?
 (b) "Meditation can improve mental fitness." Do you agree? Elucidate.
 (c) How can meditation help control our emotions?
 (d) According to the writer of the prose, why meditation has been considered as a part of some religious traditions from ancient period?
 (e) Does meditation have any impacts on our life? How? Explain.

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (i) psychological (b) (iv) disintegration of thoughts
 (c) (iii) interactions (d) (iv) It deteriorates awareness.
 (e) (ii) through the realm of the consciousness (f) (iii) noun-adjective
 (g) (iv) in a very deep manner (h) (ii) saint people
 (i) (ii) essential (j) (i) by concentrating on a single object
 (k) (iii) the eyesight (l) (iv) boundedness
 (m) (iii) integrating (n) (ii) immersion
 (o) (iii) mental exercise (p) (i) taxing

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) Meditation refers to the act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness. Actually, it is a way of training up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training up the body.
 (b) Yes, I agree, because, meditation helps one to integrate the scatter thoughts of mind and focus on a single object. Thus, it improves our mental fitness.
 (c) By increasing the thinking ability of human brain, meditation contributes to the control of our emotions.
 (d) According to the writer, meditation has been considered as a part of some religious traditions from ancient period because the religious preachers considered it a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony.
 (e) Yes, meditation has many significant impacts on our life. Firstly, meditation releases our anxiety and brings a state of calmness. Secondly, It increases the thinking ability of our brain so that we can have a better control of our emotions. Also, those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Moreover, meditation helps us improving blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves our creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

Seen Passage-34

[Unit-07; Lesson-05]

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life.

Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful. Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems.

Nowadays consumer items are displayed in stores or in advertisements in ways that they create a feeling of immediate need for them. We are constantly tempted to buy, use or consume things even when we do not have a genuine need. We all need to be careful here. Salespersons often encourage customers to buy things by flattering them. "This is a perfect match for you," they would say, or "You look so stunning in that dress." Never forget, they say the same thing to most of their customers. It is better not to be persuaded by such words. They use these words to please the customers as the more a customer buys, the higher the profit is. Overspending is not only related to shopping, it applies to other activities as well such as eating out. Many people buy food many items to eat in a restaurant. They can eat only some of them and the rest are wasted. It's not a responsible attitude. We cannot simply waste food because we have money to buy it.

Young people in a shopping mall often look at an item on display and think 'Oh I must buy this. I really need this. They may not have the money needed in their wallet. So they use credit cards but using them is like taking a loan. If they are not careful, the loans increase which might lead them to a debt-trap.

Sometimes children insist on buying things that their parents cannot pay without stretching their budget. This may happen because the children's friends also have them. It's not fair as it becomes a burden for the parents.

Finally, don't get trapped by the glossy advertisements on television or the Internet. You should rather ask yourself: "Do I need this?" The best way to control the habit of spending is not to think 'What I need', but 'Can I do without it?'

[বীরশ্রেষ্ঠ নূর মোহাম্মদ পাবলিক কলেজ, ঢাকা]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials. The highlighted word refers to ____.
- (i) thoughts (ii) goods (iii) bad (iv) importance
- (b) Spending is a part of our life. The underlined word is a/an ____.
- (i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) noun
- (c) The word 'compulsive' means ____.
- (i) irresistible (ii) compulsory (iii) controllable (iv) compromise
- (d) The word 'consumer' mentioned in the passage means ____.
- (i) lawyer (ii) seller (iii) buyer (iv) introducer
- (e) The word 'persuade' in the text could be best replaced by ____.
- (i) dissuade (ii) predict (iii) prefer (iv) convince
- (f) Advertisements attract us to buy products ____.
- (i) at once (ii) immediately (iii) instantly (iv) all of the above
- (g) What does the word 'ruin' in the passage refer to?
- (i) loser (ii) build (iii) demolition (iv) erection





- (h) Using credit cards is ____ taking a loan.
 (i) different from (ii) similar to
 (i) The word 'trapped' refers ____
 (i) caught (ii) killed
 (i) The opposite word of 'glossy' is?
 (i) shiny (ii) glitter
 (iii) not at all similar to (iv) familiar to
 (iii) touched (iv) tricked
 (iii) dim (iv) sparkling

B. Answer the following questions :

◆ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- How can spending make people happy? Give reasons.
- How is spending a part of our lives?
- Write the effects of compulsive shopping.
- How does overspend create psychological problems?
- How do advertisements help to promote selling?
- How do salesperson tempt buyers?
- What difference do you notice between 'I need this' and 'Can I do without this'?
- Why does the author discourage buying with credit cards? Do you agree with the author's argument? Why/Why not?
- In which sectors do we often spend money every day?
- Why do children insist on buying things that their parents cannot pay without stretching their budget?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) (ii) goods | (b) (iv) noun | (c) (i) irresistible | (d) (iii) buyer |
| (e) (iv) convince | (f) (iv) all of the above | (g) (iii) demolition | (h) (ii) similar to |
| (i) (i) caught | (j) (iii) dim | | |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- When our spending fulfills our needs within our budget, it makes us happy. On the other hand, overspending makes life stressful.
- Spending is a part of our lives, because we need to spend regularly to fulfill our needs. For example, we spend money to buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business. In a word, without spending, we cannot pass a single day.
- Compulsive shopping has negative effects on our lives. Firstly, it creates financial problem for an individual. Secondly, it may create unhappiness within families. Finally, it makes one's life stressful.
- People who overspend can never get mental peace. They always look for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. without any logical reason. At one point of life, this problem becomes so acute that they cannot but do this. Thus, it becomes an addiction and creates psychological problem.
- Advertisements create an immediate need of the goods by showing the positivity of the goods. As a result, we, common people, feel an instant interest to purchase the goods not realising our genuine needs.
- Salespersons often tempt buyers to buy things through flattering words. They would say, "This is a perfect match for you," or "You look so stunning in that dress" which they say to most of their customers. As a result buyers get influenced by there words and buy more and more products. This is a common strategy that sellers do to convince customers.

- (g) While buying things, whenever we would think 'I need this' – even an unnecessary thing would seem necessary for us. Because human needs are never ending. On the other hand, when we would think that 'Can I do without this' – we would automatically try to find the alternatives of buying that thing.
- (h) The author discourages buying with credit cards because purchasing items by using credit card is in fact purchasing on loan. Yes, I agree with the argument. If young people don't be careful while using credit cards, they might create a bad habit; as a result, the loans would increase and later, they might fall into a debt-trap.
- (i) Everyday we spend our money in many sectors. Some noteworthy sectors are: buying foods, clothes or essentials, paying for various services, entertaining people, travelling to places, helping others or investing in businesses.
- (j) Children cry for things they want but often these are beyond the reach of their parents. Children do so maybe because their friends already have those things.

Seen Passage-35

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-08; Lesson-04]

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away... Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered.

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump.

Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream.

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

Shoe-shining is very popular among the street kids. A few of my friends also work in factories and workshops. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical help and fired him.

For me, like all other children on the street, it is very hard. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep the next night. I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace. The nights are very cold in the winter. You can die of cold in the street.

[ঢাকা রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল কলেজ, ঢাকা]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ Board Questions:

- (a) Amerigo is ___ human rights. [Din.B'24; Alim'24]
 (i) affected by (ii) deprived of (iii) fond of (iv) working for
- (b) What made Amerigo fall sick? [Din.B'24]
 (i) Living in the street (ii) Selling ice cream
 (iii) Collecting trash dump (iv) Begging on the street
- (c) The word 'painful' means- [Din.B'24]
 (i) agonizing (ii) great
 (iii) magnificent (iv) fantastic
- (d) "I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace"- What does this statement imply? [Din.B'24]
 (i) Amerigo does not have a sorrowful life. (ii) Amerigo wants to go home
 (iii) Amerigo wants to lead a better life. (iv) Amerigo misses his parents.





- (e) The word 'fired' refers to ____.
- (i) shot (ii) sacked
- (f) Where is the home of Amerigo now?
- (i) On the beach (ii) In the shop
- (g) What makes Amerigo feel lucky?
- (i) Food (ii) His parents
- (h) Amerigo's parents are not living ____.
- (i) separately (ii) together
- (i) What did Amerigo beg?
- (i) He begged some food.
(iii) He begged some money.
- (j) Amerigo's first job was ____
- (i) to sell ice-cream
(iii) to collect trash
- (k) What did Amerigo want from his father?
- (i) A bus ticket (ii) Money
- (l) What makes Amerigo feel lucky?
- (i) Food (ii) His parents
- (m) The word 'refused' in the passage refers to ____.
- (i) regenerated (ii) fired
- (n) Amerigo abides ____.
- (i) in a shop
(iii) on the streets
- (o) What does the word 'painful' refer to in the passage?
- (i) Pleasant (ii) Agonizing

- (iii) blocked (iv) freed [Din.B'24]
- (iii) On the house tops (iv) On the streets [Din.B'24]
- (iii) His friends (iv) His life [Alim'24]
- (iii) far from each other (iv) far from Amerigo [Alim'24]
- (ii) He begged alms.
(iv) He begged some clothes. [Alim'24]
- (ii) shoe-shining
(iv) begging money from others [Alim'24, Din.B'24]
- (iii) A kite (iv) Ice-cream [Alim'24, Din.B'24]
- (iii) Friends (iv) Life [Alim'24]
- (iii) damaged (iv) denied [Alim'24]
- (ii) in his parents' house
(iv) in the station [Alim'24]
- (iii) Amazing (iv) Complicated

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) The word 'vendor' refers to text
- (i) sever (ii) die (iii) live (iv) monger
- (b) Which statement is correct?
- (i) Amerigo is a downtrodden street urchin
(iii) Amerigo is an orphan boy (ii) Ice cream selling was lucrative for Amerigo
(iv) Amerigo considered him unlucky
- (c) Amerigo used to lead-
- (i) a simple life (ii) an impoverished life
(iii) a lucrative life (iv) an aristocrat life
- (d) The story is about-
- (i) The miserable condition of a boy
(iii) The pompous life of a boy (ii) The miserable condition of a girl
(iv) The life of a downtrodden street urchin
- (e) 'In return' means-
- (i) in power (ii) on the way of returning
(iii) in exchange (iv) both (i) and (ii)
- (f) Who is Amerigo?
- (i) a brilliant student (ii) an artist (iii) an urchin (iv) an orphan boy
- (g) What does the word 'fired' mean?
- (i) shot (ii) sacked (iii) blocked (iv) freed
- (h) The word 'pile' in the passage means ____.
- (i) store (ii) sort (iii) separate (iv) heap

B. Answer the following questions:**❖ Board Questions':**

- (a) How is the relationship of Amerigo with his parents?
- (b) Why did Amerigo stop collecting trash?
- (c) What happens to the friends of Amerigo?
- (d) Do you support child labor? Why/why not?
- (e) How does Amerigo evaluate his life now? Does he have any option to change it?
- (f) How did Amerigo earn food?
- (g) What does Amerigo want?
- (h) Why is Amerigo homeless?
- (i) What is your impression about a street child?
- (j) Who is Amerigo?

[Din.B'24]
[Din.B'24]
[Din.B'24]
[Din.B'24]
[Din.B'24]
[Alim'24]
[Alim'24]
[Alim'24]
[Alim'24]
[Alim'24]

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- (a) What is your impression about Amerigo's parents?
- (b) 'I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace' - explain in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) Why did Amerigo beg money from his father?
- (d) How is Amerigo's experience of selling ice cream?
- (e) "I am lucky because I am alive."— Why did Amerigo say so?
- (f) "The streets are my home" What pictures do you get by this statement?

Answer**A. Board Questions' Answer:**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) (ii) deprived of | (b) (iii) Collecting trash dump |
| (c) (i) agonizing | (d) (iii) Amerigo wants to lead a better life |
| (e) (ii) sacked | (f) (iv) On the streets |
| (g) (iv) His life | (h) (ii) together |
| (i) (iii) He begged some food | (j) (iii) to collect trash |
| (k) (ii) Money | (l) (iv) Life |
| (m) denied | (n) (iii) on the streets |
| (o) Agonizing | |

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (a) (iv) monger | (b) (i) Amerigo is a downtrodden street urchin |
| (c) (ii) an impoverished life | (d) (iv) The life of a downtrodden street urchin |
| (e) (iii) in exchange | (f) (iii) an urchin |
| (g) (ii) sacked | (h) (iv) heap |

B. Board Questions' Answer:

- (a) The relationship of Amerigo with his parents is not good at all. As his mother is separated from his father, she told him to go away. His father lives far away and he won't take him either.
- (b) Amerigo stop collecting trash since he had serious infection. A doctor told him to stay away from the trash dump.
- (c) Amerigo's friends were involved in life-threatening job. That's why, some of them suffered from serious disease, one was killed after falling into a hole, one's eye was lost by a hot piece of glass.
- (d) I strongly disagree with the term "child labour" since children are the future leader of next generation. They have right to education, health, food and standard living in lieu of working hours after hours.
- (e) Amerigo evaluates his life in a very sad way. As a street child, his life is very hard. He remains always hungry and does not know where he will sleep the next night. He is in such a miserable situation that he has no option to change it.



- (f) Amerigo earned food by working for an ice cream shop owner, selling ice cream on the beach. In return for his hard work, the owner gave him something to eat and allowed him to sleep in his hut at night.
- (g) Amerigo wants to live in his own home and sleep there in peace. He also wishes to be with his father, though his father hasn't responded to his request for help.
- (h) Amerigo is homeless because his mother, who is remarried, told him to leave, and his father, who lives far away, refuses to take him in. As a result, he has no family to support him and no place to call home.
- (i) A street child, like Amerigo, faces immense hardships and dangers, including hunger, illness, and lack of a safe place to sleep. They often have to work in harsh conditions for little to no pay, and they lack the basic necessities and security that children need to thrive.
- (j) Amerigo is a 13-year-old boy who lives alone on the streets. His mother, who is separated from his father, told him to go away, and his father, who lives far away, also refuses to take him.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:**

- (a) I think they are not like responsible parents, because it is seen that they both do not have any fatherly and motherly affection for Amerigo.
- (b) Amerigo lives on the street and leads a very miserable life. He always remains hungry and does not know where to sleep the next day. So, he wishes to live in his own home and sleep there peacefully because the nights are very cold in the winter and any one might die of cold in the street.
- (c) Amerigo begged some money from his father so that he could buy a bus ticket.
- (d) Amerigo's experience of selling ice cream is not good. Because, the work was so difficult and painful. He had to walk hours after hours with a heavy ice cream box for selling. Even, he spent many days without selling a single ice cream.
- (e) Amerigo said this because his friends who worked sorting rubbish in dumps often suffered from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after falling into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash and another friend lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass had flown into his eyes at the glass factory where he worked. Moreover, he had to sleep in the street in winter nights which were extremely cold for him. Despite all these drawbacks, he is still alive. Hence, Amerigo said so.
- (f) From the statement, I observe the image of an abandoned, homeless street boy. His parents, who divorced each other, do not want him. Therefore, he is to live on the street seek for food and work to survive.

Seen Passage-36

01. **Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

[Unit-11; Lesson-01]

We set out on the evening of July 21st. Food was scarce in the village so Abdul packed a suitcase with two loaves and some tea and tins of milk, cheese and jam. We travelled Intermediate class in a cross-country train not uncomfortably crowded, through a country of shadowy loveliness. It was a moonlit night of broken soft clouds; the land was mostly under water, with paddy and coco-palms growing from it, and a few raised cart- tracks and groups of cottages islanded among clumps of bushes, all reflected among shadows. Here and there was the red glow of a cooking-fire or the lantern of a fisherman's boat in open water. At dawn we reached Sonaimuri, a small canal-side station among wide fields, from there we had eight more miles by country boat, some of it along the canal, some of it across the flooded paddy fields. I was looking forward to that tranquil water- journey in the early morning, and tranquil it must have been, for I fell instantly asleep and knew no more till we reached the landing-ghat at Khorshed's house, in a blaze of sunlight. It turned out that his letter saying that he was bringing me was still on its way, but they rallied to the crisis and gathered round to make me welcome, though as none of them spoke any English they could only stare and laugh and offer me coconut juice. Khorshed set me up a camp; a wooden bed, chair and table in a thatched bamboo outhouse. It was a lovely spot among bamboo and coco-palms, facing a tank where fireflies wove intricate dances at night. He put his own bed beside it for protection, and there I stayed, holding permanent court from dawn to bedtime. Within village memory- and that went back for some two centuries, I was the first European to go there: it was too remote even for a District Commissioner to pass through.



Also since I was a woman, the women could come (at different times from the men) to look at me without losing their characters. People kept coming and coming. Only the rains and the fact that few of them were rich enough to have boats prevented them from coming from ten miles round. When he saw that they would not stop coming Khorshed fixed some curtains round the bed so that I could crawl behind them when I was tired of being looked at, like a zoo animal into its sleeping box. Even then the little hut would fill up with women and children. Children followed when I went out, and when Khorshed remonstrated a small boy pleaded, "Don't send us away! After she's gone not even a strange bird will come to the village." I stood up to being the celebrity for the two days we had planned, but it was enough.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- The word 'scarce' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 (i) unavailable (ii) cheap (iii) costly (iv) dirty
- The expression 'in a blaze of sunlight' implies-
 (i) in the sun (ii) under the sun (iii) with the sun (iv) at the sun
- The word 'thatched' means -.
 (i) made of straw (ii) made of wood (iii) made of clay (iv) made of leaves
- Who is the narrator of the story?
 (i) Khorshed (ii) The people of Sonaimuri
 (iii) Abdul (iv) An English woman
- The word 'remonstrate' means _____.
 (i) complain (ii) release (iii) free (iv) accept
- What does the word 'lovely' mean?
 (i) agreeable (ii) charming (iii) winsome (iv) complicated.
- Which is the closest meaning of the word 'through'?
 (i) altogether (ii) over (iii) across (iv) entire
- Which is the closest meaning of the word 'stare' according to the passage?
 (i) glare (ii) show (iii) blink (iv) listen
- What does the word 'prevent' mean?
 (i) help (ii) benefit (iii) preclude (iv) harm
- "We travelled Intermediate class in a cross-country train..." Here 'we' refers to -
 (i) Abdul and the District Commissioner (ii) The people of Sonaimuri
 (iii) Abdul and the English woman (iv) Abdul, Khorshed and the English woman

B. Answer the following questions.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions:**

- What were the natural phenomena during the journey by train?
- Describe the scene of the writer's reception in 2/3 sentences.
- A thatched bamboo outhouse.' What do you mean by the expression? Why was there a 'crisis' when the authoress arrived?
- When and why did the author fall asleep during her journey?
- Why did the writer call the boat journey 'tranquil'?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (i) unavailable (b) (ii) under the sun (c) (i) made of straw (d) (iv) An English woman
- (e) (i) complain (f) (ii) charming (g) (iii) across (h) (i) glare
- (i) (iii) preclude (j) (iv) Abdul, Khorshed and the English woman



B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- Nature has been depicted during the journey of train as a charming object which is full of beauty and calmness. The country side was shadowy loveliness with broken soft clouds in the moonlit night.
- As the author was the first foreign woman coming to that village, village folks felt excited and came altogether to hail her, but as there was rain, only people who could effort boat came to welcome her.
- A thatched bamboo outhouse indicates one kind of huts that are made from thatch and coarse grass. When narrator arrived there as the first foreign woman, many people including boys, girls, aged or young came to see her like an animal of the zoo. It has been mentioned as a crisis as the authoress was not accustomed to that kind of situation.
- The narrator slept at dawn after she had reached Sonaimuri and started journey through a boat. It was full of flooded paddy field with tranquil water. The water was so tranquil that the narrator felt asleep.
- The journey by boat has been mentioned as tranquil since the journey was in the countryside through canal or across flooded paddy fields and there was not too much noise. It was so tranquil that the author slept within a short time.

Seen Passage-37

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit-11; Lesson-02]

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship... She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passengers' conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as 'idher ao', 'jaldi', 'sahiblog', etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping and barefooted white-turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronzed Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being really rich, the way people lived in India.

They sailed into Colombo through green glassy waters, where turtles and black snakes floated basking. A fleet of sampans came reaching out to meet the ship, propelled by coal-black men with lips stained redder than blood by betel juice. They yelled and struggled round the gangway while the passengers descended. As Elizabeth and her friends came down, two sampan-wallahs, their prows nosing against the gangway, besought them with yells.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions':

- "At night the waters were phosphorescent." What does the underlined word refers to in the text?
 - Shining brightly and producing excessive heat
 - Shining and producing heat heavily
 - Producing heat heavily
 - Shining slightly in the dark but producing little or no heat
- What does the phrase 'approaching hull' refers to in the text?
 - The flying fishes
 - The dock games
 - The green wastes
 - The main body of the ship
- The Hindustani phrases which Elizabeth learned are-
 - idher ao
 - jaldi
 - sahiblog
 - all of them

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিবন্ধন পথচলা...

- (d) Which of the following statement is true?
 (i) Elizabeth unwillingly undertook the sea voyage
 (ii) Her companions were unfriendly
 (iii) She retreated into a fantasy world
 (iv) Elizabeth spent thirteen pounds on summer frocks
- (e) The English lived an ____ life in India.
 (i) rich (ii) elegant (iii) ugly (iv) unfashionable
- (f) Which of the following floated with scent across the air of the sea?
 (i) Coconut oil and Sandalwood (ii) Coconut oil and Bay leaf
 (iii) Cinnamon and Bay leaf (iv) Turmeric and Tamarind
- (g) What did they see in the glassy water to float basking?
 (i) Starfish (ii) Crocodiles
 (iii) Turtles (iv) Turtles & Black snakes
- (h) Who started quarreling in front of Elizabeth?
 (i) Her companions (ii) Fishermen (iii) Sampan-wallahs (iv) Her friends
- (i) What did Elizabeth compare living in India with?
 (i) Being jolly (ii) Being rich (iii) Being poor (iv) Being healthy
- (j) The word 'Salaaming' in the 8th line means –
 (i) Hitting (ii) Stumbling (iii) Respecting (iv) Pounding

B. Answer the following questions.

❖ **Board Standard Practice Questions':**

- (a) Where did Elizabeth go from Rangoon?
 (b) What were the barbaric yells, Elizabeth heard in railway stations?
 (c) How long did the rolling porpoises herald the ship?
 (d) How did the waters look at the end of the canal?
 (e) How did Elizabeth's uncle and aunt welcome her?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) (iv) Shining slightly in the dark but producing little or no heat
 (b) (iv) The main body of the ship (c) (iv) all of them
 (d) (iii) She retreated into a fantasy world (e) (ii) elegant
 (f) (i) Coconut oil & Sandalwood (g) (iv) Turtles & Black snakes
 (h) (iii) Sampan-wallahs (i) (ii) Being rich (j) (iii) Respecting

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- (a) Elizabeth came to colonized India by ship to enjoy it. Mainly, she visited Myanmar. From Rangoon, Elizabeth went to Kyauktada.
 (b) Elizabeth went to Kyauktada from Rangoon by train. Whenever the train stopped at little stations, she heard 'barbaric yells' coming from the darkness. The yells were made by half-naked men with long hair knotted behind their heads. They moved to and fro in torchlight.
 (c) The rolling porpoises heralded the ship all the way through the Mediterranean. They acted as the guide for the ship throughout the journey.
 (d) The waters at the end of the canal looked staring, enamel-like blue. The peaceful water creates an eye-catching visual for people to enjoy.
 (e) Elizabeth's uncle and aunt welcomed her more warmly than they need have done. The way they hugged her and looked delighted, probably were more than Elizabeth had thought of.

Seen Passage-38

[Unit-11; Lesson-03]

Question No: 01

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Ecotourism is broadly defined as low impact travel to endangered and often undisturbed locations. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveller to become educated about the areas-both in terms of the physical landscape and cultural characteristics. It often provides funds for conservation and benefits the economic development of places that are often impoverished.

Principles of Ecotourism

Due to the growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types of trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Most of these are not truly ecotourism, however, because they do not emphasize conservation, education, low impact travel, and social and cultural participation in the locations being visited. Therefore, to be considered ecotourism, a trip must meet the following principles set forth by the international Ecotourism Society (TIES: 2015):

- Minimize the impact of visiting the location (i.e. the use of roads)
- Build respect and awareness of the travelers for the environment and cultural practices
- Ensure that the tourism provides positive experiences for both the travelers and the hosts
- Provide direct financial aid for conservation
- Provide financial aid, empowerment and other benefits for local peoples
- Raise the travelers' awareness of the host country's political, environmental and social climate

An Example of Ecotourism

Ecotourism is popular in Indonesia at Komodo National Park. The park has an area of 233 square miles (603 sq. km) of land that is spread out over several islands and 469 square miles (1,214 sq. km) of water. The area was established as a national park in 1980 and is popular for ecotourism because of its unique and endangered biodiversity. Activities at Komodo National Park vary from whale watching to hiking. Tourist accommodations strive to have a low impact on the natural environment.

Ecotourism is also popular in Central and South America. Destinations include Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Panama. Apart from these places, opportunities for ecotourism exist in hundreds of more places worldwide.

The case of St. Martin's Island

The island of St. Martin's is the only coral island in Bangladesh located in the north-eastern part of Bay of Bengal. The roughly flat Island is only about 3.6 metre above the sea level. The entire island can be walked about in 3 hours. The Island is known for its unique natural beauty with white sandy beaches fringed with coconut palms and a diverse marine life.

Due to the expansion of unregulated tourism, the Island is facing increasing erosion, contamination of surface and ground water, wildlife displacement, and loss of biodiversity. Other threats include cutting of sand dune vegetation for fuel-wood and hotel establishment; degradation of sand dune habitat; the harvesting of turtle eggs; indiscriminate exploitation of coral resources etc. To address this, the Government has declared some areas of the Island as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), prohibiting unauthorized constructions there.

Criticisms of Ecotourism

Despite the popularity of ecotourism the above-mentioned examples suggest, there are several criticisms of ecotourism as well. Increased tourism to sensitive areas without proper planning and management can actually harm the ecosystem and its species because the infrastructure needed to sustain tourism such as roads can contribute to environmental degradation.

Ecotourism is also said by critics to have a negative impact on local communities because the arrival of foreign visitors and wealth can shift political and economic conditions of the area. It can also make the area dependent more on tourism than its domestic economic practices.

While ecotourism becomes popular, we must however, remain cautious about its adverse effects and do our best to protect the environment and ecosystem.

[ফেনী গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরও ২টি কলেজ]

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- (a) What is the synonym of 'impoverished' in line 4 among the followings?
 (i) penurious (ii) unprivileged (iii) unfortunate (iv) depressed
- (b) The description of St. Martin Island shows that it has a rich _____.
 (i) marine biodiversity (ii) territorial biodiversity
 (iii) greenish landscape (iv) pastoral land
- (c) Which of the followings has the closest meaning of the word 'landscape'?
 (i) terrain (ii) pasture (iii) meadow (iv) lawn
- (d) An eco-conscious tourist-
 (i) knows how to reach the destination (ii) gains the knowledge of geography
 (iii) is well informed about the destined place (iv) studies about the location before the journey
- (e) What does the phrase, undisturbed locations, mean in the text?
 (i) unbothered areas (ii) untouched areas (iii) uninjured areas (iv) unexplored areas
- (f) Find a synonym for 'conservation' from the bellow.
 (i) conception (ii) prevention (iii) protection (iv) maintenance
- (g) Find out the true statement from the followings.
 (i) All the environment-oriented outings are not ecotourism.
 (ii) Ecotourism is a typical traditional tourism.
 (iii) Eco-concern tourist owns the features of host area
 (iv) Eco-tourist teaches host area's people.
- (h) What does the word 'participation' in 3rd line of the 2nd paragraph mean?
 (i) access (ii) attachment (iii) involvement (iv) exploration
- (i) The word 'broadly' in the 1st line can be replaced by-
 (i) generally (ii) strictly (iii) thoroughly (iv) absolutely
- (j) What is the meaning of 'biodiversity'?
 (i) biological varieties (ii) different habitats (iii) numerous plants (iv) animals
- (k) Choose a synonym of 'strive' in the 4th paragraph.
 (i) work (ii) labor (iii) endeavor (iv) function
- (l) What is the meaning of 'roughly' flat island?
 (i) almost plane island (ii) precisely uneven island
 (iii) stony uneven island (iv) approximately plane island
- (m) What is the synonym of 'fringed' in the 4th line of 7th paragraph?
 (i) surrounded (ii) entailed (iii) incorporated (iv) resisted
- (n) What is the meaning of 'life' in the 7th paragraph?
 (i) soul (ii) opposite of death (iii) beings (iv) animation
- (o) What is the meaning of 'sand dune' here?
 (i) sandy shore (ii) sandy mound (iii) sandy hill (iv) sandy embankment
- (p) Of the followings, which is not true about St. Martins Island?
 (i) It is a coral island (ii) It is enriched with marine life.
 (iii) It is endangered (iv) It is a hub for eco-tourism.
- (q) Which of the followings is a synonym of 'species'?
 (i) genre (ii) division (iii) organism (iv) life



B. Answer the following questions:

❖ Board Standard Practice Questions:

- Define ecotourism in your own words.
- What is the outcome of unregulated tourism?
- What are the demerits of ecotourism? Describe shortly.
- Based on your reading, explain how ecotourism differs from conventional travel.
- How do you define biodiversity?

Answer

A. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| (a) (i) penurious | (b) (i) marine biodiversity | (c) (i) terrain |
| (d) (iv) studies about the location before the journey | | (e) (i) unbothered areas |
| (f) (iii) protection | (g) (i) All the environment-oriented outings are not ecotourism. | |
| (h) (iii) involvement | (i) (iii) thoroughly | (j) (ii) different habitats |
| (k) (iii) endeavour | (l) (iv) approximately plane island | (m) (i) surrounded |
| (n) (iii) beings | (o) (ii) sandy mound | |
| (p) (iv) It is a hub for eco-tourism | | (q) (i) genre |

B. Board Standard Practice Questions' Answer:

- Ecotourism is one type of tourism that indicates the travelling to a underprivileged area and working for the welfare of that specific region. Sometimes, ecotourism becomes beneficial for the region and through this travelling the area becomes developed from its present situation.
- Unregulated tourism often becomes problematic for the spots by becoming threat to biodiversity and changing cultural norms of the inhabitants.
- There are some demerits of ecotourism. First of all, unplanned travel to sensitive or impoverished region can be harmful to the region and its animals. Secondly, foreign visitors and wealth can change political and economic condition that can be harmful for the local community and last but not the least, it makes the specific region dependent on others rather becoming self-developed.
- Ecotourism is different from conventional tourism based on their learning ability, funding and purpose. Ecotourism emphasis on learning for the traveler about the specific region which conventional tourism does not. Moreover, ecotourism sometimes collects fund for the impoverished and underdeveloped regions and its main purpose is to work for the betterment of the regions. On the other hand, conventional tourism does not include the benefit of location rather emphasis on enjoyment of the tourists.
- Biodiversity is all about the biologically diverse entities found in a specific region that includes animal, plants, flora and fauna as well as all the living entities that exist in a specific region.

Question No.

02

Information Transfer/Flow Chart



Few Words

- ❖ **Flow Chart:** শব্দটি থেকে বোঝা যাচ্ছে যে, এটা এমন একটা চার্ট যেখানে "Sentence" এর "Flow" থাকবে অর্থাৎ, একটার পর একটা সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ খণ্ডবাক্য বসিয়ে খুব সুন্দর একটা চার্ট তৈরি করতে হবে। এটির উত্তর লিখতে অবশ্যই বক্সের ব্যবহার করতে হবে এবং (↓→) (এ্যারো) চিহ্ন দিয়ে একটি বক্সের সাথে আরেকটি বক্স সংযুক্ত করে দিতে হবে এবং প্রতিটি বক্সের উত্তরের জন্য ২ নম্বর করে ৫টি বক্সের জন্য ১০ নম্বর বরাদ্দ থাকবে।
- ❖ **Information Transfer:** প্রশ্নপত্রে প্রদত্ত Passage-এর তথ্যসমূহ একটি টেবিল ফরম্যাটে দেওয়া থাকবে। টেবিলটিতে ৫টি শূন্যস্থান থাকবে যার জন্য মোট ১০ নম্বর বরাদ্দ থাকবে। এর জন্য Passage থেকে উপযুক্ত তথ্য নিয়ে বক্সগুলো পূরণ করতে হবে। তবে উত্তর করার জন্য সম্পূর্ণ টেবিলটি তোলার প্রয়োজন নেই। দাগ নম্বরসহ উত্তরটি লেখাই যথেষ্ট।

Hints with Sample Answer

❖ Flow Chart:

Step-1: Flow Chart লেখার শুরুতেই একটি টাইটেল বা শিরোনাম দিতে হবে এবং সেই টাইটেল বা শিরোনামটি হবে প্রশ্নের ওপর ভিত্তি করে। টাইটেলটি খুব বেশি বড়ো না করে সংক্ষিপ্ত করার চেষ্টা করতে হবে।

Step-2: উত্তর লেখার জন্য ৬ টি আয়তাকার বক্স তৈরি করতে হবে। বক্সগুলোর আকৃতি যেন খুব বেশি বড়ো আবার খুব বেশি ছোটো না হয় সেদিকে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে।

উল্লেখ্য, প্রশ্নেই একটি বক্স দেয়া থাকবে। সেই বক্সের লেখাসহ সর্বমোট ৬ টি বক্স তৈরি করতে হবে।

Step-3: বক্সগুলো একসাথে horizontal আবার vertical ও হতে পারে। যেকোনো একটি স্টাইল নির্বাচন করা যেতে পারে। তবে vertical স্টাইলটিই বেছে নেয়া উত্তম।

Step-4: প্রতিটি বক্সের মধ্যে নির্দেশনামূলক তীর চিহ্ন (↓) ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Step-5: Passage থেকে উত্তর লেখার সময় ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় রাখতে হবে। অর্থাৎ, প্রথম থেকে লিখতে লিখতে শেষের দিকে যেতে হবে। কখনোই এলোমেলোভাবে লেখা যাবে না।

মনে রাখবে, বক্সের ভেতর সম্পূর্ণ sentence লেখা যাবে না।

❖ নিম্নোক্ত যেকোনো একটি Structure Follow করা যেতে পারে:

Structure-1:- প্রথম Clue টি "Phrase (words without verbs)" আকারে থাকলে পরবর্তী ৫টি উত্তর "Phrase" আকারেই করতে হবে।

Structure-2: "Verb + ing + extension" আকারে থাকলে পরবর্তী ৫ টি ও এই Structure এ লিখতে হবে।

Structure -3:- "Being+ extension" দিয়ে শুরু হলে passage এ যে বাক্যগুলো প্রথম Clue এর সাথে সামঞ্জস্য পাওয়া যাবে সেগুলো Being + extension আকারে লিখতে হবে।

Structure -4:- "Having + extension" দিয়ে থাকলে passage এ যে বাক্যগুলো প্রথম Clue এর সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ হবে যাবে সেগুলো "Having + extension" আকারে লিখতে হবে।

Structure -5:- প্রথম Clue Infinitive অর্থাৎ, to + verb in base form এ থাকলে পরবর্তী ৫টা ও এই structure এ লিখতে হবে।



- 0 Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the background of the Liberation War. (One is done for you)

My brothers,

Today, I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are on and understand their importance. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are washed with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

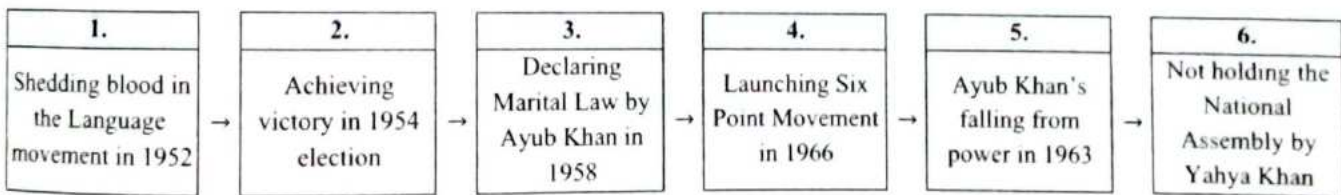
What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there and build our country, the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty three tragic years, Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952, even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the Six Point Movement, our boys were shot dead on 7 June. After the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him, "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January." But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first, he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March.

1. Shedding blood in the Language movement in 1952 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

Sample Answer



- ✱ প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থীরা, তোমাদেরকে পূর্বেই ফ্লোচার্ট সমাধান করার নিয়ম দেখানো হয়েছে। সে নিয়মানুসারে আমরা লক্ষ করলে দেখতে পাবো, উপরিউক্ত Passage থেকে আমাদেরকে Information বের করে একটি চার্ট তৈরি করতে হবে যেখানে প্রথম থেকে একই জাতীয় তথ্য একই Structure অনুসরণ করে Flow বজায় রেখে উপস্থাপন করতে বলা হয়েছে। আমাদের Flow chart-এর টাইটেল বা শিরোনাম হলো : 'the background of the Liberation War' এবং প্রথম সমাধানটি Gerund/Noun phrase ব্যবহার করে করা হয়েছে তাই পরবর্তী Information-গুলো একইভাবে Gerund/Noun phrase ব্যবহার করে উপস্থাপন করতে হবে এবং আমাদেরকে খোয়াল রাখতে হবে আমাদের কাছে কোন ধরনের Information চাওয়া হয়েছে। যেমন এই Passage থেকে আমাদের মুক্তিযুদ্ধের পটভূমি বা ব্যাকগ্রাউন্ড চাওয়া হয়েছে তাই আমাদেরকে সেই সকল Information উপস্থাপন করতে হবে।

N.B.: No box, No marks!

Information Transfer:

প্রথমে Passage টি না পড়ে শূন্যস্থানগুলো দেখবে। এরপরে Keyword শনাক্ত করবে। যেমন, Died, born, called etc, তারপরে Passage টি দ্রুতগতিতে পড়ে এই শব্দগুলো খোঁজার চেষ্টা করবে। এতে তুমি খুব সহজে উত্তর করতে সক্ষম হবে।

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

Flow Chart

Board Questions

01. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing the names of junk foods (one is done for you): [DB'24]

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas, and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

1. Salted snack foods → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

02. Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows. The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.

- (i) Read the following text and make a flow chart showing what we can do with the help of education (No. 1 has been done for you.) [RB'24]

1. Pick up skills to communicate with others → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (ii) Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the purposes of education. (One has been done for you.) [CB'24]

1. enriching knowledge → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (iii) Based on the text below write short notes in each of the boxes mentioning the benefits of education to make a flow chart (No. 1 has been done for you): [MB'24]

1. Offering a set of abilities → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (iv) Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing the functions of education. (One is done for you) [JB'23]

1. Develops our inner strength → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.



03. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing different characteristics of dreams. (No. 1 has been done for you): [Ctg.B'24]

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all. First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing. Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

1. Extraordinarily vivid → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

04. Read the following text and make a flow-chart giving information about civic engagement (one has been done for you): [BB'24]

In civic engagement, issues of public concern are crucial. Civic engagement includes individual or group activities to protect public interests and change the way the community values itself. For example, if you are protesting against any unjust decision of the local municipality such as raising taxes or an act that might work against people's interests, you are civically engaged and your action is considered a civic engagement. This protest can be done in different ways such as organizing rallies, collecting signatures, making human chains, writing petitions, etc. You can also help control traffic in front of a school, help children to cross the roads, work in a team to clean a park or a sea beach. You can also give some services to elderly people. These are all examples of civic engagement as what you do directly affects the community.

1. To help children to cross the roads → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

05. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing the principles of ecotourism set forth by the International Ecotourism Society (No. 1 has been done for you.) [JB'24]

Ecotourism is broadly defined as low impact travel to endangered and often undisturbed locations. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become educated about the areas-both in terms of the physical landscape and cultural characteristics. It often provides funds for conservation and benefits the economic development of places that are often impoverished.

Principles of Ecotourism:

Due to the growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types of trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Most of these are not truly ecotourism, however, because they do not emphasize conservation, education, low impact travel, and social and cultural participation in the locations being visited.

Therefore, to be considered ecotourism, a trip must meet the following principles set forth by the International Ecotourism Society (TIES: 2015):

- Minimize the impact of visiting the location (i. e. the use of roads)
- Build respect and awareness of the travellers for the environment and cultural practices.
- Ensure that the tourism provides positive experiences for both the travellers and the hosts.
- Provide direct financial aid for conservation.
- Provide financial aid, empowerment and other benefits for local peoples.
- Raise travellers' awareness of the host country's political, environmental and social climate.

1. Minimizing the impact of visiting the location → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

06. Based on your reading of the following passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing some major characteristics and challenges of adolescence. (One is done for you): [Din.B'24; SB'17]

The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences.

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves a high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.

1. Physical and sexual maturation → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

07. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing the activities of Tereshkova (Number 1 has been done for you): [Alim'24]

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky district, in central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight, but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker in a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

1. Beginning school at the age of eight → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

08. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing Jerry's extraordinary character in each of the boxes. (No.1 has been done for you.) [DB'23]

At daylight I was half-awakened by the sound of chopping. Again it was so even in texture that I went back to sleep. When I left my bed in the cool morning, the boy had come and gone, and a stack of kindling was neat against the cabin wall. He came after school in the afternoon and worked until time to return to the orphanage. His name was Jerry.... he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same independence. No, the word that comes to me is 'integrity'.... It is bedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said the woodshop at the orphanage would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I broke it. I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time." I told him. "The fault was in the wood of the handle. I'll see the man from whom I bought it." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free-will agent and he chose to do careful work, and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge. [Unit: 5, Lesson: 3]

1. A boy of integrity → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

09. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the major features of the Island of St. Martin's. (One has been done for you) [RB' 23]

The Island of St. Martin's is the only coral island in Bangladesh located in the north-eastern part of Bay of Bengal. The roughly flat island is only about 3.6 metre above the sea level. The entire island can be walked about in 3 hours. The island is known for its unique natural beauty with white sandy beaches fringed with coconut palms and a diverse marine life. Due to the expansion of unregulated tourism, the island is facing increasing erosion, contamination of surface and ground water, wildlife displacement and loss of biodiversity. Other threats include cutting of sand dune vegetation for fuel-wood and hotel establishment; degradation of sand dune habitat; the harvesting of turtle eggs; indiscriminate exploitation of coral resources etc. To address this, the Government has declared some areas of the island as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), prohibiting unauthorized constructions there. [Unit: 11, Lesson: 3]

1. Only coral island in Bangladesh → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.





10. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. (No. 1 is done for you.)

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage for girls is 18. However, 33 percent of our girls get married before they are 15 and 60 percent of them become mothers by the time they reach 19. When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and thus loses her mobility. She gets confined to full time work in her in-laws' household. She loses social status and all the opportunities of economic independence. In her in-law's house, she gets marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all sorts of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still a common practice for the bride's family to pay dowry. Dowry demands can also continue even after marriage. An adolescent bride, even if her in laws, are supportive, faces enormous health risk during pregnancy and childbirth. Majority of our people are uninformed or insufficiently informed about contraception and reproductive health. This leads to increased mortality rates among adolescent brides during childbirth.

[Ctg.B'23; RB'17]

1. Getting married early → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

11. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the importance of education. (No. 1 is done for you):

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behaviour. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates. We use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge, skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works. Learners' civic engagement is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people. Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

[BB'23]

[Unit: 2, Lesson: 1]

1. Brings about positive changes in behaviour → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

12. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing the functions of education. (one is done for you):

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows. The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.

[JB'23]

[Unit: 2, Lesson: 1]

1. Develops our inner strength → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

13. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing Amerigo's sufferings after his parents' separation. (No. 1 has been done for you.) [CB'23]

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream.

[Unit: 8, Lesson: 4]

1. Living on street alone → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

14. Read the following text and make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the functions of education. (No. 1 has been done for you): [Din.B'23]

The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads us to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare. Education, it is believed, releases our potentials and our inner strengths. It sharpens our intellect and develops our creativity. As we are taught to reason well and find solutions to the problems of life, we become productive members of society. Education by definition is progressive and liberal, teaching us to respect human diversity and cultural and religious differences. If all of us practice these values in life, the world becomes a much happier place.

[Unit: 2, Lesson: 1]

1. Making us aware of ourselves → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

15. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the iconic image of Nelson Mandela (No. 1 has been done for you): [Din.B'19]

Nelson Mandela played a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday. But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people for beyond his country's borders. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony. "During my lifetime I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court. Friends adored Mandela. And people lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 2]

1. An advocate of human dignity → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

16. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the painful experiences a street child has to suffer to survive. (One is done for you): [CB'17]

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream.

[Unit: 8, Lesson: 4]

1. Homeless → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.





Answer

01.	1. Salted snack foods	→	2. Chewing gum	→	3. Candy	→	4. Sugary desserts	→	5. Fried fast food	→	6. Sweetened carbonated beverages
02.	1. Pick up skills to communicate with others	→	2. Manage our affairs well	→	3. Think independently	→	4. Make our own opinions	→	5. Become aware about ourselves	→	6. Become an active member of the community
(i)	enriching knowledge	→	having the ability to think rationally	→	gaining self confidence	→	articulating our thought	→	expanding the sense of belonging to school and community	→	working for the welfare of the community
(ii)	Offering a set of abilities	→	Helping us function meaningfully	→	Giving the ability to decide things rationally	→	Helping us make the right choices	→	Helping us gain a degree of self confidence	→	Helping us think independently
(iii)	Develops our inner strength	→	Helps to gain a degree of self-confidence	→	Helps to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts	→	Helps to pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs	→	Gives us an awareness about ourselves	→	Helps us think independently/ Helps us make our own opinions
03.	1. Extraordinarily vivid	→	2. Very vague	→	3. Filled with joyful emotions	→	4. Frightening images	→	5. Focused and understandable	→	6. Unclear and confusing
04.	1. 1. To help children to cross the roads	→	2. 2. To protect public interest	→	3. 3. To protest against any unjust decision	→	4. 4. To help control traffic in front of a school	→	5. 5. To work in a team to clean a park	→	6. 6. To give some services to elderly people
05.	1. Minimizing the impact of visiting the location	→	2. Building respect and awareness for the environment and cultural practices	→	3. Ensuring positive experiences for both the travelers and the hosts	→	4. Providing direct financial aid for conservation	→	5. Providing financial aid, empowerment and other benefits for local peoples	→	6. Raising travelers' awareness of the host country's political, environmental and social climate
06.	1. Physical and sexual maturation	→	2. Movement toward social and economic independence	→	3. Development of identity	→	4. Acquisition of skills to carry out adult relationship	→	5. Capacity of abstract reasoning	→	6. Vulnerability toward existing social problems
07.	1. beginning school at the age of eight	→	2. leaving school in 1953	→	3. continuing education through distance learning	→	4. training herself in skydiving	→	5. making first jump at age 22	→	6. working at a local textile factory

Question No: 02

08.	1. A boy of integrity	→	2. A boy of courage	→	3. An icon of bravery	→	4. An example of honesty	→	5. An agent of free will	→	6. A boy of responsibility
09.	1. Only coral island in Bangladesh	→	2. A roughly flat island	→	3. An island only above 3.6 metre above the sea level	→	4. An island with unique natural beauty	→	5. An island with white sandy beaches	→	6. An island of/with diverse marine life
10.	1. Getting married early	→	2. Dropping out of school	→	3. Getting confined to full time work in household.	→	4. Losing social status.	→	5. Getting marginalized	→	6. aBecoming vulnerable to all sorts of abuse
11.	1. Brings about positive changes in behavior	→	2. Helps us to change our lives	→	3. Helps us to change the society	→	4. Illuminates our minds	→	5. Inspires us to work for the community	→	6. Makes our life better.
12.	1. Develops our inner strength	→	2. Helps to gain a degree of self-confidence	→	3. Helps to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts	→	4. Helps to pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs	→	5. Gives us an awareness about ourselves	→	6. Helps us think independently/ helps us make our own opinions
13.	1. Living on Street alone	→	2. Being unable to go to his father	→	3. Having a serious infection	→	4. Getting no money from selling ice-cream on the beach	→	5. Walking for hours and offering ice-cream	→	6. Being unable to even sell one ice-cream
14.	1. Making us aware of ourselves.	→	2. Leading us to development of personality	→	3. Preparing us to become an active member of the community.	→	4. Releasing our potentials and inner strengths.	→	5. Sharpening our intellect/Developing our creativity.	→	6. Teaching us to reason well and find solutions
15.	1. An advocate of human dignity	→	2. One of the world's most revered public figures	→	3. The world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader	→	4. A leader of mythic stature	→	5. A fighter against both white and black domination	→	6. A creator of harmony/ A creator of equal opportunity
6.	1. Homeless	→	2. Workless/ Jobless	→	3. Attentionless	→	4. Moneyless	→	5. Comfortless	→	6. Restless



Board Standard Practice Questions

01. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the background of Liberation War. (one is done for you):

[ঢাকা কমার্স কলেজ]

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their importance. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are washed with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952, even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him, "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January." But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 1]

1. Blood shed in the language movement in 1952 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

02. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the life history of Nelson Mandela. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

[ড. মাহবুবুর রহমান মোল্লা কলেজ]

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony. "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination."

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court.

"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba", the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 2]

1. To charge with capital offences → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

03. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the important events of Valentina Tereshkova's life. (one is done for you) [এম.সি. কলেজ, সিলেট এবং আরো ৩টি কলেজ]

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut. After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters. [Unit: 1, Lesson: 3]

1. Born on 6 March 1937 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

04. Read the passage and make flow-chart showing the activities of Valentina Tereshkova during her flight in space. (One has been done for you.) [শহীদ পুলিশ স্মৃতি কলেজ]

Although Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight, she orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. With a single flight, she logged more flight time than the combined times of all American astronauts who had flown before that date. Tereshkova also maintained a flight log and took photographs of the horizon, which were later used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere.

Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after Vostok-5, which carried Valery Bykovsky into a similar orbit for five days, landing three hours after Tereshkova. The two vessels approached each other within 5 kilometers at one point and from space Tereshkova communicated with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev by radio.

Much later, in 1977 Tereshkova earned a doctorate in Engineering from Zhukovsky Air Force Academy. Afterwards she turned to politics. During the Soviet regime, she became one of the presidium members of the Supreme Soviet. Now this living legend is a member in the lower house of the Russian legislature. On her 70th birthday when she was invited by the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, she expressed her desire to fly to Mars, even if for a one-way trip. [Unit: 1, Lesson: 3]

1. Feeling physical discomfort → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

05. Read the following text and make a flow chart depicting Chawla's educational and personal achievements that are mentioned in the passage. (one is done for you):

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at a local School. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, Chawla moved to the United States in 1982. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas. Later she did her Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the space shuttle Challenger disaster on 28 January 1986 that led to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. [Unit: 1, Lesson: 3]

1. Completed her earlier schooling at a local School → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.



06. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the beneficial impacts of education in our life. (one is done for you):

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates—we use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works. Learners' civic engagement is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people. Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

[Unit: 2, Lesson: 3]

1. Aiming to bring about positive changes in our behavior → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

07. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing different aspects of dream.

[অমৃত লাল দে কলেজ, বরিশাল]

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all. First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the Images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague: filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

[Unit-3; Lesson-1]

1. Experienced during sleep → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

08. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing the characteristics of dreams. (one is done for you).

[আনন্দ মোহন কলেজ]

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all. First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague, filled with joyful emotions or frightening images, focused and understandable or unclear and confusing. Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

[Unit-3; lesson -1]

1. Puzzling → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

09. Read the following text and make a flow chart mentioning the visions that the speaker desires for his people. (No. 1 has been done for you):

The Negro is still not free... the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. The Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. The Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition. I say to you today my friends so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal." I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

[Unit: 3, Lesson: 3]

1. To get rid of apartheid → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

10. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the different events in Nishat's life. (one is done for you):

[সরকারি ইয়াছিন কলেজ, ফরিদপুর]

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background, her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh, in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know. Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japanese Studies at Dhaka University.

[Unit: 4, Lesson: 4]

1. Born in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

11. Read the following passage and answer the following questions

[সিরাজগঞ্জ সরকারি কলেজ]

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village both literally and metaphorically-with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

[Unit-4; Lesson-5]

- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the traditional views towards girls and boys. (one is done for you):

1. Giving boys and girls separate sets of toys → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing girls' empowerment that has taken place recently. (one is done for you):

1. Girls beginning to show their power → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.



12. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the condition of girls of Kalsindur when they started their journey (one is done for you):

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing salwar and kamij. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

[Unit: 4, Lesson: 5]

1. Starting journey with practically nothing → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

13. Read the passage and then answer the following questions.

Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with. All these relationships keep us close to each other and provide us all kinds of support, love and affection. A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her. When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles, and when we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it lessens. Relationships are thus needed for our emotional health.

[Unit: 5, Lesson: 1]

- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the importances of relationship. (one is done for you):

1. Keeping close to each other → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing different kinds of relationship. (one is done for you):

1. Familial and intimate → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

14. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the Jerry's activities that are mentioned in the passage. (one is done for you):

He came every day and cut my wood and did small helpful favors and stayed to talk. The days had become cold, and often I let him come inside the cabin. He would lie on the floor in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer, and they would both doze and wait quietly for me. Other days they ran with a common ecstasy through the laurel, and he brought me back vermilion maple leaves, and chestnut boughs dripping with imperial yellow. I was ready to go.

I said to him, "You have been my friend, Jerry. I shall often think of you and miss you. Pat will miss you too. I am leaving tomorrow."

He did not answer... and I watched him go in silence up the hill. I expected him the next day, but he did not come... I closed the cabin and started the car... I stopped by the orphanage and left the cabin key and money... with Miss Clark. "And will you call Jerry for me to say good-bye to him?"

[Unit: 5, Lesson: 3]

1. Coming everyday to the writer → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

15. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the conditions of adolescent girls after marriage in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you):

[ঢাকা সিটি কলেজ]

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate. When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have not even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh.

The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers. While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol.

[Unit: 6, Lesson: 2]

1. Dropping out of School → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

16. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing how the school for children should be. (One is done for you.)

[আদমজী ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ]

Children's right to education is widely recognized today as a fundamental human right. But that right also implies that the school they go to will have a pleasant and learning-friendly environment where everyone will have an enjoyable time. Teachers will be kind, caring and supportive and children will feel relaxed. No harsh words will be spoken to them and special care will be taken of children with learning disabilities.

That, unfortunately is not the general picture in our schools. The system of education in our part of the world does not allow children much freedom, and classrooms look more like cages where they are pent up for hours. Rabindranath Tagore found it unacceptable; so did William Blake (1757-1827), an English poet and painter, whose favourite subjects included children. In his poem "The School Boy" Blake writes about a young boy who is unhappy with his school where dour-faced teachers give joyless lessons. He would rather like to be outdoors and enjoy the summer day. He pleads with his parents to rescue him from the drudgery of school.

[Unit: 6, Lesson: 3]

1. Should have a friendly and pleasant environment → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

17. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the major aspects of Chinese culture regarding dining, gifts and greetings. (No. 1 is done for you.)

[সরকারি আশেক মাহমুদ কলেজ, জামালপুর]

China

Dining: Sit where you are instructed to sit. Be graceful and polite when taking food with chopsticks. Don't make much noise when eating or drinking soup. Don't play with chopsticks or point at anyone with them. For a formal dinner wear formal dress.

Gift: Do present and receive things with both hands. Politely refusing a gift before accepting it is the norm in Chinese culture, so don't be discouraged when someone initially refuses your gift. White flowers are not good as gifts as they symbolise death.

Greetings: Shake hands softly as a firm handshake could be considered a sign of aggression. It may make your Chinese friends feel uncomfortable. Greet the most senior first and gradually others. Children are expected to greet you rather than you greeting the children.

Unit-7; Lesson-1

1. Sitting according to instruction while having dinner → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.



Question No. 02

18. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the features of the man's character. (one is done for you):

Once upon a time, there was a strange man who was highly bothered to see others' happiness. His own personal interest was at any cost important to him. Neither was he a polite man, nor did he like other people to be polite to each other. In fact, he hated the courteous and polite people around him and thus he hated a few expressions like please, thank you, don't mention it etc. It troubled him a lot when people around were smiling to use these expressions. The man considered all these expressions extravagant. So, he took a mission to invent a device that would steal these polite words. He calculated two benefits from his efforts. One, people won't use these words and thus he would be relieved of his apathy to people's polite behaviour and the second one was earning money by selling the words stolen by the machine to somebody else. He took great caution so that nobody would understand his secret plan. After a few months' hard work, he succeeded in inventing the machine he desired for a long long time. The machine started working and it gave the man complete satisfaction. [Unit: 7, Lesson: 2]

1. Bothering to see other happiness → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

19. Read the following text and make a flow-chart on the harmful effects of junk food consumption on health. (No. 1 is done for you.)

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads, etc. leading to further lack of nourishment. [Unit: 7, Lesson: 3]

1. Leading to obesity → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

20. Read the following text and make a flow chart mentioning the reasons of meditation. (one is done for you):

Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus. There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance. [Unit: 7, Lesson: 4]

1. To release anxiety and bring a state of calmness → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

21. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the harmful effects of spending too much. (one is done for you):

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life. Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful.

Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems. [Unit: 7, Lesson: 5]

1. Making our life unhappy → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

22. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the Elizabeth's fascinating incidents of the voyage to India. (one is done for you):

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship... She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passenger's conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as 'idher ao', 'jaldi', 'sahiblog', etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping and bare-footed white turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronze Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being really rich, the way people lived in India.

[Unit: 11, Lesson: 2]

1. Spending thirty pounds on summer frocks → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

23. Read the following passage and make a short note in each of the boxes in the showing disadvantages of ecotourism. (One is done for you.)

[বি.এ.এফ শাহীন কলেজ, যশোর]

Ecotourism is a booming business that many tour operators cite as being helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people descend on protected and pristine natural areas to observe rare species. However, a new report casts doubt on the value of this form of tourism. In fact, it suggests that ecotourism is more damaging than helpful to nature. Details are in a report published in the *Journal Trends in Ecology and Evolution*. Researchers believe tourists are disrupting animals in their natural habitat. They pointed to a recent event where sea turtles in Costa Rica had problems laying their eggs because of the hordes of tourists who had congregated to watch the turtles nesting habits.

The report says that ecotourism is making animals bolder and that this could endanger the animals. A regular human presence might make animals tamer and less cautious about other animals around them, and this could put them at risk of being attacked by their natural threats. "Then they will suffer higher mortality when they encounter feal predators," the report says. It added: "When animals interact in benign ways with humans, they may let down their guard. The report said it was essential "to develop a more comprehensive understanding of how different species in different situations respond to human visitation and under what precise conditions human exposure might put them at risk.

[Unit-11; Lesson-3]

1. Damaging nature → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

24. Read the passage and then answer the following questions.

The island of St. Martin's is the only coral island in Bangladesh located in the north-eastern part of Bay of Bengal. The roughly flat Island is only above 3.6 meter above the sea level. The entire island can be walked about in 3 hours. The Island is known for its unique natural beauty with white sandy beaches fringed with coconut palms and a diverse marine life.

Due to the expansion of unregulated tourism, the Island is facing increasing erosion, contamination of surface and ground water, wildlife displacement, and loss of biodiversity. Other threats include cutting of sand dune vegetation for fuel-wood and hotel establishment; degradation of sand dune habitat; the harvesting of turtle eggs; indiscriminate exploitation of coral resources etc. To address this, the Government has declared some areas of the Island as Ecologically Critical Area (ECA), prohibiting unauthorized constructions there. [Unit: 11, Lesson: 3]

- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the features of st. Martin Island. (one is done for you):

1. Being only coral island in Bangladesh → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

- (ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the unfavourable conditions that St. Martin is facing now. (one is done for you):

1. Facing increasing erosion → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

Answer

Question
No: 02

01.	1. Blood shed in the language movement in 1952	→	2. Victory achieved in 1954 election	→	3. Declaring Martial Law by Ayub Khan in 1958	→	4. Launching 6 point movement in 1966	→	5. Ayub Khan's falling from power in 1969	→	6. Not holding the National Assembly on 15 January by Yahya Khan
02.	1. To charge with capital offences	→	2. To dedicate himself to the struggle of the African people	→	3. To fight against apartheid	→	4. To cherish the ideal of a democratic and free society	→	5. To prepare to die for an ideal	→	6. To be lauded by people as a champion of democracy
03.	1. Born on 6 March 1937	→	2. Begun her schooling at the age of eight.	→	3. Completed her education through distance learning	→	4. Made her first jump at the age of 22	→	5. Selected for Soviet Unions project in 1962	→	6. Had to undergo a series of training
04.	1. Feeling physical discomfort	→	2. Orbiting the earth 48 times	→	3. Spending almost three days in space	→	4. Maintaining a flight log	→	5. Taking photograph of the horizon	→	6. Communicating with Bykovsky and Khrushchev by radio
05.	1. Completed her earlier schooling at a local School	→	2. Graduated in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College	→	3. Moved to the United States in 1982	→	4. Joined NASA in 1988	→	5. Got U.S. citizenship in 1991	→	6. Started her career as NASA astronaut in 1995
06.	1. Aiming to bring about positive changes in our behavior	→	2. Helping us try to change our lives	→	3. Building our society	→	4. Illuminating our minds	→	5. Inspiring us to work for the community	→	6. Making our life better
07.	1. Experienced during sleep	→	2. Expected to be vivid or vague	→	3. Filled with joyful emotions	→	4. Filled with frightening images	→	5. Focused and understandable	→	6. Confused and unclear
08.	1. Puzzling	→	2. Vivid	→	3. Vague	→	4. Frightening	→	5. Unclear	→	6. Confusing
09.	1. To get rid of apartheid	→	2. To raise the nation up	→	3. To make all the men equal	→	4. To create fraternity among people	→	5. To establish justice	→	6. To remove racism

10.	1. Born in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District	→	2. Completed schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School	→	3. Passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College	→	4. Completed higher education from Dhaka City College	→	5. Earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting	→	6. Enrolled for her MA at Dhaka University
11.	1. Giving boys and girls separate sets of toy	→	2. Giving boys toys like cars, guns or footballs	→	3. Giving girls dolls and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils	→	4. Assuming that boys being active and full of vigour	→	5. Assuming that girls being naive and lack the intelligence or energy	→	6. Assuming that girls failing to match their male counterpart
(i)											
(ii)	Girls beginning to show their power	→	Women starting to compete with men	→	The girls of Kalsindur illuminating the village	→	Kalsindur emerging now as a footballer factory	→	Kalsindur becoming as a symbol of girl power	→	Government providing electricity in the village Kalsindur
12.	1. Starting journey with practically nothing	→	2. Having no boots or jerseys to wear	→	3. Playing wearing salwar and kamij	→	4. Suffering from malnutrition	→	5. Facing an adverse situation	→	6. Finding guardians unconvinced to let them play
13.	1. Keeping close to each other	→	2. Providing us all kinds of support	→	3. Providing us all kinds of love and affection	→	4. Removing the pain of loneliness and isolation	→	5. Helping to redouble our joy	→	6. Helping to lessen our sorrow
(i)											
(ii)	Familial and intimate	→	By blood	→	By marriage	→	Social	→	Made in school	→	Made in workplace
14.	1. Coming everyday to the writer	→	2. Cutting wood for the writer	→	3. Doing some small helpful favuor	→	4. Staying to talk with the writer	→	5. Lying on the floor in front of the fire	→	6. Bringing the writer vermilion maple leaves
15.	1. Dropping out of School	→	2. Beginning full time work in her in-law's house	→	3. Becoming vulnerable to all forms of abuse	→	4. Falling under the clutches of dowry system	→	5. Facing greater health risks	→	6. Remaining uninformed about reproductive health and contraception
16.	1. Should have a friendly and pleasant environment	→	2. Should provide an enjoyable time to children	→	3. Should have kind, caring and supportive teachers	→	4. Should make children feel relaxed	→	5. Should not be spoken harsh word to to them	→	6. Should take special care of children with learning disabilities



Question No: 02

17.	1. Sitting according to instruction while having dinner	→	2. Being well-mannered while taking food	→	3. Wearing formal dress for formal dinner	→	4. Presenting and receiving things with both hands	→	5. Shaking hands softly during greetings	→	6. Greeting seniormost first and gradually others
18.	1. Bothering to see other happiness	→	2. Thinking personal interest	→	3. Being an impolite man	→	4. Being hateful to the courteous and polite people	→	5. Considering polite expressions extravagant	→	6. succeeding in inventing the machine for stealing polite words
19.	1. Leading to obesity	→	2. Clogging up the arteries	→	3. Laying the basis of impending heat attack	→	4. Affecting the brain like addictive drugs	→	5. Leading to rejection of healthier foods	→	6. Leading to further lack of nourishment
20.	1. To release anxiety and bring a state of calmness	→	2. To increase thinking ability of human brain	→	3. To get better control of their emotions	→	4. To work tirelessly for a longer period of time	→	5. To improve blood circulation	→	6. To improve creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.
21.	1. Making our life unhappy	→	2. Making our life stressful	→	3. Leading to financial ruin or debt	→	4. Leading to never satisfied with what they have	→	5. Becoming an addiction	→	6. Creating psychological problems
22.	1. Spending thirty pounds on summer frocks	→	2. Setting sail immediately	→	3. The ship being heralded by rolling porpoises	→	4. Ploughing across the Mediterranean	→	5. Noticing flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror	→	6. The waters being phosphorescent
23.	1. Damaging nature	→	2. Disrupting animals	→	3. Disrupting habitation	→	4. Putting animals at risk	→	5. Endangering habitats	→	6. Making animals bolder
24.	1. Being only coral island in Bangladesh	→	2. Locating in the north-eastern part of Bay of Bengal	→	3. Being roughly flat Island only above 3.6 meter above the sea level	→	4. Being known for its unique natural beauty	→	5. Having white sandy beaches fringed with coconut palms	→	6. Having diverse marine life.
(ii)	Facing increasing erosion	→	Contamination of surface and ground water	→	Wildlife displacement	→	Losing biodiversity	→	Cutting of sand dune vegetation	→	Degradation of sand dune habitat

Information Transfer

Board Questions

[BB'17]

01. Read the text and complete the table below with the given:

I declared that the Assembly would continue to meet. But suddenly on the 1st of March the Assembly was shut down. Mr. Yahya Khan called the session of the Assembly in his capacity as the President and I declared I would be attending it. Mr. Bhutto said he wouldn't be part of it. Thirty five members of the Assembly came from West Pakistan to take part in its proceedings. But it was dissolved all of a sudden. The blame was put on the people of Bengal, the finger was pointed at me!

After the Assembly's session was prorogued, the people of this country protested. I told them, "observe the General Strike we have called peacefully." I told them "Shut down all mills and factories." Our people responded to my call. They came to the streets spontaneously. They expressed their firm determination to carry out the struggle peacefully.

What have we got in return? Those who brought arms with our money to defend us from external enemies are now using those arms on the poor, — the wretched, — the downtrodden people of the land. Bullets are being aimed at their hearts? We constitute the majority in Pakistan but whenever we Bengalis have tried to assume power they have used force on us.

[Unit-1; Lesson-1]

Who/what	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When/How
The Assembly	was shut down		(i).....
Mr. Yahya Khan	(ii).....		as the president
Bangabandhu	(iii).....		to meet
(iv)	disagreed to join the Assembly		
Thirty five members	came to join the Assembly	(v).....	
(vi)	was dissolved		(vii).....
Bangabandhu	told the people (viii).....		peacefully
The people	(ix).....	to the streets	(x).....

Answer

01. (i) on the 1st of March
(ii) agreed
(iii) from West Pakistan
(iv) called the session of the Assembly
(v) from West Pakistan
(vi) The Assembly
(vii) all on a sudden on the 1st of March
(viii) to observe the General Strike
(ix) came
(x) spontaneously.

Board Standard Practice Questions

01. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways red with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the Six Point Movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 1]

What/Who	Event/Activity	Year/Time/Date	Why/How
Election	took place	(i)	
(ii).....	Martial Law	1958	
The Bengalis	failed to form (iii).....	1954	after winning the election
(iv)	Fell from power	(v).....	





02. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994. ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation." In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 2]

Who	Event/Action	What	Where/ When
Nelson Mandela	struggled for	(i)	South Africa
Mandela	embodied	the struggle for ii)	
Mandela	fought against	(iii)	South Africa
Mandela	Was awarded	The Nobel Peace Prize	(iv)
Mandela	(v)	race discrimination	

03. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 2]

What/Who	Event/Occurrence	What/When	Where/how
(i)	imprisoned for a long period	in the 20 th century	Robben island
(ii)	facilitated him to win	the appreciation of the world	
Nelson Mandela	hated	(iii)	(iv)
Nelson Mandela	Became south Africa's first black president	(v)	

04. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village, in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15 UTI jet fighters.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 3]

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

What/Who	Event/Activity	When	Place/Institution
(i)	was born	In 1937	Russia
Tereshkova	(ii)	On 21 May 1959	
She	trained in skydiving		from (iii)
(iv)	the first human being to travel to outer space	in 1961	
(v)	Was a tractor driver		in the Central Russia

05. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at a local School. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, Chawla moved to the United States in 1982. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas. Later she did her Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the space shuttle Challenger disaster on 28 January 1986 that led to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 3]

What/Who	Event/Activity	when	place
Chawla	born		(i)
She	(ii)		From Punjab Engineering College
She	her Master's degree	after 1982	from (iii)
The space shuttle Challenger disaster	seven crew members died	(iv)	
Chawla	Joined NASA	(v)	

06. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Chawla did her Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering in 1988 from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the Challenger disaster 1986 that broke apart 73 seconds into its flight, leading to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She spoke the following words while travelling in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence". She had traveled 10.67 million miles, as many as 252 times around the Earth. Her first space mission (Mission STS 87) began on 19 November 1997 with six other astronauts on the Space Shuttle Columbia. On her first mission that lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds, she travelled 6.5 million miles. She is responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which however malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Tako Doi, two of her fellow astronauts, to retrieve the satellite.

[Unit: 1, Lesson: 3]

What/ who	Achievement/ action	What/ Where	When
Kalpana Chawla	Ph.D	(i)	in 1988
She	Got	U.S citizenship	(ii)
She	joining	NASA	(iii)
She	travelling	10.67 million miles	(iv)
Chawla's first space mission	with six other astronauts	(v)	on 19 November 1997



07. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:
- Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all. First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing. Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

[Unit: 3, Lesson: 1]

What/Who	Event/Activity	Where/What	When/How long
Dreams	(i)		
Dreams	can be		for thousands of years
A dream	includes	(ii)	
Researchers	do not yet understand	(iii)	during sleep.
Dream	is essential to (v).....	(iv)	

08. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification', that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. [Unit: 3, Lesson: 3]

What/Who	Event/Activity	What/When	Where
Martin Luther King Jr.	dreams that the sons of former slaves and slave owners will be able to sit down together	one day	(i)
(ii)	will be transformed into	(iii)	
(iv)	dreams that his four children will live	one day	in a race discrimination free nation
Martin Luther King Jr.	dreams that	(v)	right down in Alabama

09. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Once in water, you get oblivious of time, distance or direction. The only thought which kept me worried, was that I must make it and that I must get good weather all the way. The second half of the swim is always very difficult. And if even little waves develop, it saps the ebbing energy of the swimmer all the more. Taking a lesson from my previous swims I kept my speed at a steady pace for I knew I would need every ounce of my energy towards the close....

I felt hungry and famished and shouted for my manager. In reply, I was told that I could not afford to waste 10 minutes in having the feed! If I have to break the record, I must swim on with all my might. But I refused. I am sorry now for it. For if I had gone on, I might have finished the whole swim in less than 10 hours and 15 minutes creating a new world record from both sides....

After the feed I really got my teeth into the strokes.... I was squeezing my body for the last drop of energy I could get out of it.... and edged on inch by inch. The people in the motorboat were cheering me. I saw the flash on the Kent shore very clearly. I realized I was very close. I could see the record, like the proverbial carrot, dangling before my swollen eyes....

I kept pulling myself on ... a little more, just a little more... the momentum was building up- then I felt rocks, sharp and craggy... Then a big rock appeared before me. And that was it...the shore it was...the time: 4.35 a.m. GMT: I had broken the world record by 15 minutes. I thanked God for fulfilling my life's ambition. Then I remembered my parents. I had not failed my country.

[Unit: 4, Lesson: 3]

Who/What	Action/events	When/how	Where	Reason/Effects
(i)	time, distance or direction becomes unaware of		in water	
The second half of the swim	becomes (ii)	always		because of whether
(iii)	took a lesson from	previous swims		(iv)
The speaker/Brozes Das	reached		the shore	at (v)

10. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh, in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know. Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japanese Studies at Dhaka University.

[Unit: 4, Lesson: 4]

Who	Event/Activity	What/Whom	place/comment	When
Nishat Mazumder	is	i)	Bangladesh	
(ii)	accepted her dreams		helped her to make her dream real	
(iii)	Was a freedom fighter		In liberation War of Bangladesh	In 1971
Nishat	was born		Lakshmipur District	(iv)
She	passed HSC		(v)	In 1999

Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts. This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

[Unit: 4, Lesson: 5]

Who/What	Event/Description	Where/what	Why/when
Boys	are given	(i)	for tradition
Boys	are assumed of being (ii)		
False assumption	has been shattered		(iii)
The girls of (iv)	(v)	the village	literally and metaphorically

Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing salwar and kamij. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

[Unit: 4, Lesson: 5]

Who/What	Activities/Events	When/fact	Place/comment
(i)	started their journey	having (ii)	no boots or jerseys to wear
Mohammad Mafiz Uddin	decided to (iii)	an assistant teacher	observing their interests in football
Girls playing football	still not a common picture		in (iv)
The girls' success	(v)	the villagers	they started supporting

Read the following passage and complete the table below with the given information. [বাজউক উত্তরা মডেল কলেজ]

His name was Jerry... he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same - independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity"... It is bedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The ax handle broke one day. Jerry said the woodshop at the orphanage would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I broke it. I brought the ax down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the wood of the handle. I'll see the man from whom I bought it." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free-will agent and he chose to do careful work, and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

[Unit: 5, Lesson: 3]

What/Who	Event/Occurrence	Why/When	Where/ How
Jerry	lived	since the age of 4	(i)
He	refused to take money	(ii)	
The ax handle	would be repaired		(iii)
Jerry	took the money	(iv)	
Jerry	choose to work		(v)

14. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status.

World Health Organisation (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterised by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures, and socio- economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century- puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviours are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication. [Unit: 6, Lesson: 1]

What/Who	Activity/Event	What/When	How/comment
Boys or girls	pass (i)	to become adult	in their lives
This phase			(ii)
Adolescence	Occurs	(iii)	according to WHO
Biological processes	drive	(iv)	
This period	saw many changes	(v)	

15. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy. [Unit: 6, Lesson: 4]

What/Who	Event/Source	What/Where	When
A rural girl named Shilpi	Got married		(i)
Marrying off daughters	Is a standard practice for many families	(ii)	At an early age
Local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	Aim to increase	(iii)	
Shilpi	Came to understand	The potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy	(iv)
Empowerment group	offers	(v) and life skills training.	



16. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

In Bangladesh, cyber bullying is not just an act to be scorned at but is an offence punishable under the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act 2006. The Act, inter alia, provides that a person who deliberately publishes, in a website or in electronic form, any material which is fake and obscene or has the effect of corrupting persons who are likely to read, see or hear the material or causes to prejudice the image of a person or may hurt religious belief or instigate against any person, then the person publishing the material will be guilty of an offence under the Act. The punishment for such an offence is imprisonment and/or fine. [Unit: 6, Lesson: 5]

Who/What	Action/Event	How	Place	When/Why
Cyber bullying	Is considered	punishable	(i)	
(ii)	enacted law		in Bangladesh	2006
Fake and obscene materials publishes (iii)	may hurt			(iv)
(v)	The punishment	imprisonment		for doing cyber bullying

17. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus. There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance. [Unit: 7, Lesson: 4]

Who/What	Event/Activity	Whom/What	How/Why
People	can minimize	(i)	through meditation
Trainers	assist	the beginners	with some exercises such as (ii)
Those practicing meditation	can develop	(iii)	focusing on a single point
Meditation	releases (iv)		
(v)	meditate for only a few minutes		work up to longer durations

18. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life.

Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful.

Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems. [Unit: 7, Lesson: 5]

Who/What	Activity	Whom/What/when	How/Why
we	spend money	everyday	(i)
Spending	makes our life (ii)		in a compulsive way
Our life	is made happy	spending money	(iii)
Unnecessary spending	has some (iv) effects	on people	
(v)	Are never satisfied	with what they have	

19. Read the text and complete the table below with the information from the given text:

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream. In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them recently died after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

Shoe-shining is very popular among the street kids. A few of my friends also work in factories and workshops. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical help and fired him. For me, like all other children on the street, it is very hard. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep the next night. I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace. The nights are very cold in the winter. You can die of cold in the street.

[Unit: 8, Lesson: 4]

Who/What	Event/Activity	Place	When/How long
Amerigo	lives	(i)	
(ii)	lives	very far away	at present
Amerigo	sold ice-cream	(iii)	
(iv)	let him sleep	in his hut	at night
His friends who work sorting rubbish	(v)	in dumps	often

20. Read the following passage and complete the table below with the given information. [বগুড়া ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ]

Ecotourism is a booming business that many tour operators cite as being helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people descend on protected and pristine natural areas to observe rare species. However, a new report casts doubt on the value of this form of tourism. In fact, it suggests that ecotourism more damaging than helpful to nature. Details are in a report published in the journal Trends in Ecology and Evolution. Researchers believe tourists are disrupting animals in their natural habitat. They pointed to a recent event where sea turtles in Costa Rica had problems laying their eggs because of the hordes of tourists who had congregated to watch the turtles infesting habits.

The report says that ecotourism is making animals bolder and that this could endanger animals. A regular human presence might make animals tamer and less cautious about other animals around them, and this could put them at risk of being attacked by their natural threats. Then they will suffer higher mortality when they encounter real predators, the report says. It added: "When animals interact in benign ways with humans, they may let down their guard." The report said it was essential "to develop a more comprehensive understanding of how different species in different situations respond to human visitation and under what precise conditions human exposure might put them at risk."

[Unit-11, Lesson-3]

What/ Who	Event/Occurrence	Why	Where
Millions of People	descend on	(i)	protected and pristine natural areas
A new report	casts doubt on the value of ecotourism	(ii)	
(iii)	disrupt animals		in their natural habitat
Sea turtles	had problems laying their eggs	(iv)	in Costa Rica
A regular human presence	(v)	Possibility of being attacked	

[Question 2 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



Answer

01. (i) 1954 (ii) Ayub Khan (iii) government (iv) Ayub Khan (v) 1969
02. (i) multi-racial democracy (ii) justice (iii) white minority rule (iv) in 1993 (v) hated
03. (i) Nelson Mandela (ii) prestige and charisma (iii) race discrimination (iv) most intensely (v) in 1994
04. (i) Tereshkova (ii) made her first jump (iii) a local Aeroclub (iv) Yuri Gagarin (v) Tereshkova's father
05. (i) in Karnal, India (ii) graduated (iii) the University of Texas (iv) on 28 January 1986 (v) in 1988
06. (i) University of Colorado (ii) in 1991 (iii) in 1988
07. (i) in 1996 (v) on the Space Shuttle Columbia
08. (i) fascinated philosophers (ii) extraordinarily vivid or very vague
09. (iii) images, thoughts and emotions (iv) the purpose of dream (v) mental, emotional and physical well-being
10. (i) at the table of brotherhood (ii) The state of Mississippi (iii) an oasis of freedom and justice
11. (iv) Martin Luther King Jr. (v) both black and white boys and girls will be brothers and sisters
12. (i) A swimmer (ii) very difficult (iii) The speaker/Brozen Das
13. (iv) kept his speed at a steady pace (v) 4.35 a.m.
14. (i) a sports icon (ii) Her supportive parents
15. (iii) Nishat's father (iv) on 5 January 1981 (v) Shahid Anwar Girls' College
16. (i) separate sets of toys than girls (ii) active and full of vigour
17. (iii) In recent decades (iv) Kalsindur (v) illuminated
18. (i) The girls of Kalsindur (ii) practically nothing (iii) help the girls (iv) Bangladesh (v) persuaded
19. (i) at the orphanage (ii) for of breaking the ax's handle carelessly
20. (iii) in the woodshop at the orphanage (iv) after being convinced by the authoress (v) carefully
21. (i) several stages (ii) critical transitions (iii) after childhood and before adulthood
22. (iv) many aspects of this growth and development (v) over the past century
23. (i) at the age of 8 (ii) in Bangladesh (iii) access to quality health services
24. (iv) during one of the group sessions (iv) peer to peer support
25. (i) In Bangladesh (ii) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act
26. (iii) in a website or in electronic form (iv) religious belief (v) Imprisonment and on fine
27. (i) stress and tension (ii) improving breathing and progressive relaxation
28. (iii) concentration (iv) anxiety and brings a state of calmness (v) The beginners
29. (i) for different reasons (ii) unhappy (iii) when spending is needed and within limitations
30. (iv) bad (v) People who overspend
31. (i) on the street (ii) Amerigo's father (iii) on the beach
32. (iv) The owner of ice cream shop (v) suffer from serious diseases
33. (i) to observe rare species (ii) as it bring no good to nature
34. (iii) Tourists (iv) for tourists' presence (v) might put animals at risk

Question No. 02

"Don't let people pull you into their storm. Pull them into your peace."

- Kimberly Jones

Question No.

03

Summary Writing

Few Words

প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত Seen Passage-এর ওপর Summary লিখতে হবে। তাই এই বিষয়ের জন্য মূলত ১০ নম্বর বরাদ্দ থাকবে। প্রদত্ত অনুচ্ছেদটি বারবার পড়ে এর মূল বিষয়টিকে বুঝতে হবে। তবেই Summary লেখা যেমন সহজ হবে তেমনি হবে সাবলীল এবং তোমরাও পাবে ভালো নম্বর। Summary হবে মূল টেক্সট এর তিন ভাগের একভাগ। অর্থাৎ, প্রশ্নে আসা টেক্সটটি যদি ৩০০ শব্দের হয়, তাহলে তোমার Summary হবে ১০০ শব্দের।

Hints with Sample Answer

- সব সময় চেষ্টা করবে টেক্সট থেকে ছবছ কোনো শব্দ, বাক্য না দিতে। বারবার পড়ে যা বুঝেছো সেটা নিজের মত করে সাবলীল ইংরেজিতে লেখার চেষ্টা করবে।
প্যাসেজে অনেকগুলো তথ্য থাকতে পারে। এক্ষেত্রে প্রতিটি তথ্য উল্লেখ না করে মূল তথ্যগুলোকেই Summary করতে হবে। এমন passage এর key word গুলো শনাক্ত করতে হবে।

Summarize the following text.

[Ctg.B'22]

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chattagram, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights."

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country, the people of this land would thereby get economic, political, and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

[Unit-01: Lesson -01]

Summary: The speaker Sheikh Mujibur Rahman expresses his great grief over the ongoing killings in several Bangladeshi cities. He laments that the past 23 years have been marked by anguish, torture, and suffering undergone by the people who seek economic, political, and cultural independence despite having been elected with a landslide of support.

Explanation: Passage টি ৭ই মার্চের ভাষণ থেকে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে। প্রথমে passage টি ভালো করে পড়ে নিতে হবে এবং মূল কথা অনুধাবন করতে হবে। এই passage- এ তার দুঃখ প্রকাশ (Expressing grief), বিভিন্ন জেলায় বাঙালি হত্যা (Killing in different districts), ২৩ বছরের অত্যাচার (23 tragic years), মানুষের আকাঙ্ক্ষা (People's seeking political, economic, cultural independence) এবং শেষে নির্বাচনে জয়ী হওয়া সত্ত্বেও ক্ষমতা না পাওয়ার বিষয় টি নিজের ভাষায় উল্লেখ করতে হবে।



Board Question

01. Write a summary of the following text:

[DB, Din.B'24]

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows.

The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we being school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.

02. Summarize the following text:

[RB, JB'24]

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life. Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful. Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems. Nowadays consumer items are displayed in stores or in advertisements in ways that they create a feeling of immediate need for them. We are constantly tempted to buy, use or consume things even when we do not have a genuine need. We all need to be careful here. Salespersons often encourage customers to buy things by flattering them. "This is a perfect match for you," they would say, or "You look so stunning in that dress." Never forget, they say the same thing to most of their customers. It is better not to be persuaded by such words. They use these words to please the customers as the more a customer buys, the higher the profit is.

03. Write a summary of the following passage:

[Ctg.B'24, RB, MB'22]

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He has not answered: The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice-cream shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice-cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice-cream to whoever wanted to buy.. There were days when I could not even sell one ice-cream. In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

Question
No: 03

04. Summarize the following text:

[BB'24]

The orphanage is high in the Carolina mountains. I was there in the autumn. I wanted quiet, isolation, to do some troublesome writing. I wanted mountain air to blow out the Malaria from too long a time in the subtropics. I was home-sick too, for the flaming of Maples in October, and for corn shocks and pumpkins and black-walnut trees I found them all living in a cabin that belonged to the orphanage, half a mile beyond the orphanage farm. When I took the cabin, I asked for a boy or man to come and chop wood for the fireplace I looked up from my type-writer one late afternoon, a little startled. A boy stood at the door and my pointer dog, my companion, was at his side and had not barked to warn me. The boy was probably twelve years old, but under sized. He wore overalls and a torn shirt, and was barefooted. He said, "I can chop some wood today."

05. Summarize the following text:

[CB'24]

Once in water, you get oblivious of time, distance or direction. The only thought which kept me worried was that I must make it and that I must get good weather all the way. The second half of the swim is always very difficult. And if even little waves develop, it saps the ebbing energy of the swimmer all the more. Taking a lesson from my previous swims I kept my speed at a steady pace for I knew I would need every ounce of my energy towards the close I felt hungry and famished and shouted for my manager. In reply, I was told that I could not afford to waste 10 minutes in having the feed! If I have to break the record, I must swim on with all my might. But I refused I am sorry now for it. For if I had gone on, I might have finished the whole swim in less than 10 hours and 15 minutes creating a new world record from both sides.

06. Summarize the following text:

[Alim'24]

Children's right to education also implies that the school they go to will have a pleasant and learning-friendly environment where everyone will have an enjoyable time. Teachers will be kind, caring and supportive and children will feel relaxed. No harsh words will be spoken to them and special care will be taken of children with learning disabilities. That, unfortunately is not the general picture in our schools. The system of education in our part of the world does not allow children much freedom, and classroom look more like cages where they are pent up for hours. Rabindranath Tagore found it unacceptable; so did William Blake, an English poet and painter, whose favourite subjects included children. In his poem "The School Boy" Blake writes about a young boy who is unhappy with his school where dour-faced teachers give joyless lessons. He would rather like to be outdoors and enjoy the summer day. He pleads with his parents to rescue him from the drudgery of school.

07. Write a summary of the following text:

[DB'23]

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training the body. Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus. There are trainers who help beginners with some exercise such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

[Unit-10: Lesson-4]





08. Summarize the following text:

[RB, BB, Din.B'23]

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable, so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician and Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas, and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing." Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardio-vascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads, etc. leading to further lack of nourishment. [Unit-10; Lesson-3]

09. Summarize the following passage:

[Ctg.B'23]

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates. We use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge, skill and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works. Learners, civic engagement is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people. [Unit-5; Lesson-1]

10. Write a summary of the following text:

[JB'23]

The famous Greek philosopher Aristotle said, "Man is by nature a social animal." What he meant was that man, by instinct, seeks company of others and establishes relationship, much like most animals of the wild, for companionship and for physical and emotional support. Unlike the animals, however, man's relationships give meaning to his existence and inspires him to do well in education, in workplace or in a profession that he pursues.

Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with.

All these relationships keep us close to each other and provide us all kinds of support, love and affection. A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her. When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles, and when we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it lessens. Relationships are thus needed for our emotional health.

To build relationships, we need to have trust and respect for each other, and love where this is needed. We cannot be selfish and possessive if we want to establish an effective relationship. But quite often, we see people quarrelling and fighting with each other which only brings misery and loss to all. [Unit-8; Lesson-1]

11. Write a summary of the following text:

[MB'23]

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterised by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse. When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. Also they are unaware of the reproductive health and family planning and the maternal mortality rate is very high in Bangladesh.

[Unit-9; Lesson-2]

12. Summarize the following text:

[DB, BB'22]

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa and yours, wherever you are." Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked. The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination."

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court.

"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba", the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2]

13. Write a summary of the following text:

[CB'22]

World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the cited transitions in one's life span and is characterized by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century—puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late and their sexual attitudes and behaviors are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication.

[Unit-9; Lesson-2]

14. Write a summary of the following text:

[RB'19]

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazir paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

[Unit-3; Lesson-3]



15. Summarize the following text:

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

[Ctg.B'19]

[Unit-2; Lesson-2]

16. Write a summary of the following passage:

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios, it may involve other individuals, groups of people or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another. Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is space a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involved.

[Din.B'19]

[Unit-11; lesson-1]

17. Write a summary of the following passage:

[All Board-2018 (Ka Set)]

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes, and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 1,90,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh. Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 1,90,000 people live to the urea surrounding the haor.

Hakaluki haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh, Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda, and Chapila are the main fish species found here. From the Kushiara there are frequent upstream movements of fish towards the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon these mother fisheries produce millions of fishes for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parents fish.

[CB'17]

18. Summarize the following text:

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights- in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eyes of the beholder? We ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well, as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty. Or may be more as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful?

[Unit-2; Lesson-1]

Question No: 03

Answer

01. **Summary:** Education equips us with knowledge and skills for rational decision-making, self-confidence, and effective communication. It fosters independent thinking and critical awareness of societal issues while promoting personal and community development. It also aids in personal development, starting with a sense of belonging in school and extending to the community and nation. Ultimately, education prepares individuals to be active, contributing members of society, working towards its welfare.
02. **Summary:** Spending money is a routine part of life. While spending within one's means can be beneficial, compulsive or excessive spending can lead to financial problems and stress. Such behavior often results in debt and family unhappiness, driven by a constant desire for new brands and fashion, which can become addictive and cause psychological issues. Modern advertising and sales tactics frequently exploit this by creating a sense of immediate need and flattering customers to encourage purchases. It is important to resist these tactics and be mindful of spending to avoid unnecessary financial strain.
03. **Summary:** Amerigo, a 13-year-old boy living alone on the streets, faces severe hardships after being rejected by his mother and unable to reach his distant father. He struggles to survive on the streets, doing difficult jobs with little reward. For example, the ice-cream shop owner provided only food and a little place to sleep. Sometimes, Amerigo often goes without sales. Despite the difficulties, Amerigo considers himself fortunate to be alive, as many of his peers working in trash dumps suffer from serious illnesses or face fatal accidents.
04. **Summary:** In the autumn, the narrator stayed at an orphanage in the Carolina mountains seeking solitude and a change from the subtropics. Requesting someone to chop wood for the fireplace, the narrator was surprised when a small boy from the orphanage offers to chop wood. The boy's unexpected arrival marks a poignant moment in the narrator's search for peace.
05. **Summary:** During a challenging swim, the swimmer maintains a steady pace to conserve energy despite growing fatigue. A missed opportunity to continue without a break leads to regret, as it might have resulted in breaking a world record which highlights the balance between endurance and rest completing the swim in under 10 hours and 15 minutes.
06. **Summary:** A pleasant, conducive learning environment with compassionate teachers and extra attention for students with learning disabilities is a prerequisite for children's right to an education. But our educational system lacks flexibility, resulting in classrooms that feel like cages. Poets and artists William Blake and Rabindranath Tagore felt this was unacceptable, as evidenced by their poems 'The School Boy'.
07. **Summary:** Like physical exercise, meditation is a quiet, introspective process that trains the mind. It eases anxiety, lessens tension, and enhances focus. It improves blood circulation, mental clarity, and emotional regulation. Additionally, meditation increases tolerance, self-awareness, and creativity. Trainers can offer breathing and relaxation exercises to novices.
08. **Summary:** Junk foods are processed foods high in calories, salt, and fats, often marketed as tempting and pleasurable. Dr. Sunali Sharma classifies commercial products like salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened beverages as junk foods. Consuming junk food increases the ingestion of fat, carbohydrates, and processed sugar, leading to overweightness, cardio-vascular diseases, and chronic health difficulties. It disturbs the brain similarly to addictive drugs and may lead to a denial of healthier food choices.
9. **Summary:** The goal of education is to inspire people to work for the community through positive changes in behavior and society. It is about using knowledge, skills, and values in real-world engagement—not just about grades or certificates. Globally, civic engagement is highly valued and positively impacts health and wellbeing. It entails using knowledge, skills, values, and motivation to work toward bettering community life.
10. **Summary:** Aristotle's assertion that "Man is by nature a social animal" highlights the inherent human need for relationships, which provide companionship and emotional support, unlike animals whose bonds are purely instinctual. Human relationships, whether familial, social, or professional, give meaning to life and inspire personal growth. These connections are vital for emotional well-being, as they offer love, support, and a sense of belonging. To maintain healthy relationships, trust, respect, and love are essential, while selfishness and possessiveness can lead to conflict and misery. Relationships are crucial for sharing joys and alleviating sorrows, underscoring their importance in our lives.

Summary: Adolescent girls in Bangladesh face inequality, leading to child marriage, marginalization, and vulnerability to violence. They often drop out of school and work in their in-laws' household, exposing them to abuse and health risks. Most are uninformed about reproductive health, and maternal mortality rates double the national rate.

Summary: In the 1963 Rivonia Trial, Nelson Mandela, a leader of legendary proportions for millions of black South Africans and a renowned political prisoner, was accused of capital crimes. He loved the idea of a free and democratic society and was willing to sacrifice his life to fight against the dominance of white people and black people. Adoring him as 'Madiba,' Mandela's friends spoke highly of his humanity, kindness, and dignity.

Summary: The only stage of human growth and development more rapidly than infancy is adolescence. Biological processes impact it, and puberty is the turning point. Even though biological factors are universal, the length of time and characteristics can differ between cultures and socioeconomic contexts. Urbanization, global communication, and education are some of the factors influencing this shift.



Summary: The Muslim saint Gazi Pir is revered for performing many miracles while he propagated Islam throughout Bengal. He was credited with fighting crocodiles, calming dangerous animals, and allowing villagers to live near jungles and forests. His narrative has been preserved in indigenous theater, folk literature, and artwork. A few Gazir paat scrolls are housed in the collection of the British Museum.

Summary: The varied themes of Bangladeshi folk music include social injustice, poverty, the material world, festivals, culture, life perspectives, natural beauty, rivers, rural and riverine life, and supernatural themes. Due to regional variations in dialects and natural environments, the Bhatiyali genre holds great significance.

Summary: There will always be conflict in life because different entities will always have opposing ideas and behaviors. When it comes to people, groups, or personal struggles, it frequently affects our decisions and actions. If allowed to spiral out of control, it can be devastating, but it can also create room for important insights that benefit the people involved.

Summary: The Hakaluki haor in Bangladesh, a significant wetland covering 18,386 hectares, sustains biodiversity and helps almost 1,90,000 people with their livelihood. With over 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals, it was designated as an Ecologically Critical Area in 1999. Fish species found in Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda, and Chapila are the principal fisheries resources found in the haor. However, sand deposits, dewatering methods, and a lack of aquatic plants have caused beels to lose their capacity.

Summary: A universal concept, beauty can be found in many things in life, including kindness, laughter, and the natural world. But defining beauty can be difficult because it might not be a universal or objective identity. As demonstrated by societal problems like injustice and hunger, it can also appear in its absence. Moreover, even though art contains beauty, it might not always ignore less beautiful things.

Question No: 03

Board Standard Practice Questions

11. Write a summary of the following text:

[রাজউক উত্তরা মডেল কলেজ, ঢাকা]

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my 10 days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994.... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with 15 F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his 20 adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

[Unit-1: Lesson-2 (B)]

12. Write a summary of the following text:

[সিরাজগঞ্জ সরকারি কলেজ, সিরাজগঞ্জ]

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District, in Central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight, but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker in a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, 'proletaria' Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

[Unit-1: Lesson-3]

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিবন্ধ পথচলা...

03. Write a summary of the following text:

[গাজীপুর ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ]

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows.

The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of wall belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepares every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare.

Education not only enriches us with knowledge, abilities and skills, it also teaches us values. Values can be individual, interpersonal, organizational or societal. Thus students receiving good education develop self-respect but also learn to respect others; they know the importance of honesty and learn to trust others; they develop compassion and fellow feeling and become aware of the need to protect the environment. If students combine the values, they learn at home with those that the school gives them, they will not deviate from the right path unless they fall into bad company. The famous French writer Victor Hugo (1802-1895) once said, "He who opens a school door, closes a prison."

[Unit-2: Lesson-1 (B)]

04. Write a summary of the following text:

[রাজশাহী কলেজ, রাজশাহী]

Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

In civic engagement, issues of public concern are crucial. Civic engagement includes individual or group activities to protect public interests and change the way the community values itself. For example, if you are protesting against any unjust decision of the local municipality such as raising taxes or an act that might work against people's interests, you are civically engaged and your action is considered a civic engagement. This protest can be done in different ways such as organizing rallies, collecting signatures, making human chains, writing petitions, etc. You can also help control traffic in front of a school, help children to cross the roads, work in a team to clean a park or a sea beach. You can also give some services to elderly people. These are all examples of civic engagement as what you do directly affects the community.

[Unit-2: Lesson-3 (C)]

05. Write a summary of the following text:

[আদমজী ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ]

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories.

Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book "The Interpretation of Dreams", Freud wrote that dreams are disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes.

Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation. Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams.

[Unit-3: Lesson-1 (D)]





06. Write a summary of the following text:

[বেগম বদরুন্নেসা সরকারি মহিলা কলেজ এবং আরো ২টি কলেজ]

... (T)he Negro is still not free ... the life of Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination ... (T)he Negro live on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. ... (T)he negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition....

I say to you today my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with the governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification' that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough place will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." This is our hope. This is the faith I will go back to south with.

[Unit-3: Lesson-3 (B)]

07. Write a summary of the following text:

[কুমিল্লা সরকারি কলেজ এবং আরো ০২ টি কলেজ]

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village - both literally and metaphorically with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

[Unit-4: Lesson-5 (B)]

08. Write a summary of the following text:

[রাজশাহী সরকারি মহিলা কলেজ এবং আরো ০৬ টি কলেজ]

Sundays too my father got up early
and put his clothes on in the blueblack cold.
then with cracked hands that ached
from labor in the weekday weather made
banked fires blaze. No one ever thanked him.
I'd wake and hear the cold splintering, breaking.
When the rooms were warm, he'd call,
and slowly I would rise and dress,
fearing the chronic angers of that house.
Speaking indifferently to him,
who had driven out the cold
and polished my good shoes as well.
What did I know, what did I know of
love's austere and lonely offices?

[Unit-5: Lesson-2 (B)]

09. Write a summary of the following text:

[ঢাকা বেসিডেন্টিয়াল মডেল কলেজ এবং আরো ০২ টি কলেজ]

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems. Behaviour patterns that are established during this period such as the use or avoidance of drugs and taking or abstaining from sexual risk can have long-lasting negative and positive effects on future health and well-being. As a result, adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.

Adolescents are different both from young children and adult. Specially, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behavior and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision-making, including that related to sexual behavior. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviours. Laws, customs, and practices may also affect adolescents differently than adults. For example, laws and policies often restrict adolescents' access to reproductive health information and services, especially when they are unmarried. In addition, even when services do exist, provider attitudes about adolescents often pose a significant barrier to the use of those services.

[Unit-6: Lesson-1 (B-iv+v)]

10. Write a summary of the following text:

[মাইলস্টোন কলেজ এবং আরো ০২ টি কলেজ]

Adolescents constitute a nations core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is marginalized by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

[Unit-6: Lesson-2 (B-i+ii+iii)]

11. Write a summary of the following text:

[সরকারি মাইকেল মধুসূদন কলেজ, যশোর এবং আরো ০৩ টি কলেজ]

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol.

[Unit-6: Lesson-2 (B-iv+v+vi)]

[সিলেট সরকারি কলেজ এবং আরো ০৩ টি কলেজ]

Question
No: 03

12. Write a summary of the following text:

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.

[Unit-6: Lesson-3 (B)]

[সেন্ট জোসেফ উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়, ঢাকা]

13. Write a summary of the following text:

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say 'no' to early marriage.... During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

Girls who get pregnant are at risk of serious health complications. These include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion. When Shilpi heard about those risks, she invited her husband, Rashid, to discuss pregnancy with a counsellor. After hearing about the risks, Rashid agreed to delay having children for five years despite pressures from his parents and neighbours to produce an offspring. Together, the couple met with a female healthcare provider, who informed them about the various family planning options available.

Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours continued to pressurize the newlyweds. Deeply rooted cultural practices and traditions caused a rift between Shilpi and Rashid and their extended family, some of whose members insulted and criticized the couple. Unable to convince their close relatives of the risks, Shilpi and Rashid returned to the counsellor. They took the help of a parent peer who had been trained to speak to other parents about adolescent issues. Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours eventually came to understand the harmful effects of early pregnancy on mother and child.

After that, the villagers no longer pressurized the couple; their parents and neighbours support began to them and speak out against early marriage and pregnancy.

[Unit-6: Lesson-4 (B)]

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

Question No.

04

Cloze Test with Clues (Unseen)

Few Words

এই অংশে ১০ টি শূন্যস্থান সংবলিত একটি Passage থাকবে। মোট নম্বর বরাদ্দ ৫। সম্পূর্ণ অনুচ্ছেদটি লেখার প্রয়োজন নেই। শুধু দাগ নং এবং উত্তর লিখলেই চলবে। যেমন: (a) Greatest

Hints with Sample Answer

- প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, এ অংশে ভালো করার জন্যে প্রথমে বক্সে থাকা Vocabulary গুলোর অর্থ করার চেষ্টা করবে। এরপরে Extract টি ভালো করে পড়ে বুঝে উত্তর করবে। মনে রাখবে, এ অংশে বক্সে থাকা Vocabulary গুলোর Grammatical পরিবর্তন করার প্রয়োজন হতে পারে। আর এই Grammatical Change গুলো সাধারণত তিন ধরনের হতে পারে। যথা:

(i) Suffix, Prefix গত পরিবর্তন।

যেমন: Agriculture → Agricultural (Suffix)

Fortunate → Unfortunate (Prefix)

(ii) Tense গত পরিবর্তন। যেমন: Allow → Allowed

(iii) Subject-verb Agreement গত পরিবর্তন। যেমন: Provide → Provides

- ⊛ 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: - [All boards'18 (Kha Set)]

ready	same	proud	blue	depends	mention
rational	blood	inferior	class	birth	work

Man's dignity depends upon his works. Man is a (a) ___ being on earth. He is to (b) ___ for others. He should not be (c) ___ if he is of (d) ___ blood. He should be (e) ___ to help any (f) ___ of man. The man whom he is helping may be (g) ___ to him by (h) ___. But after all, he is a man. He has the same (i) ___ and flesh as the above (j) ___ man.

Answer

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
a	rational	article + adj + noun হয়। বাক্যটির অর্থ মানুষ একটি বিচারবুদ্ধি সম্পন্ন জীব।
b	work	to এর পরে V ₁ বসবে। বাক্যটির অর্থ মানুষের অপরের জন্য কাজ করতে হয়।
c	proud	linking verb (be) এর পরে proud (adjective) বসবে। He should not be proud if he is of blue blood. blue blood (aristocrat) দ্বারা এমন ব্যক্তিকে বোঝানো হয় যার জন্ম উচ্চ বংশে।
d	blue	
e	ready	linking verb (be) এর পরে ready (adjective) any class of man. (adjective + noun + of + noun)
f	class	
g	inferior	inferior to; by birth (appropriate preposition) জন্মগতভাবে অধস্তন বোঝাতে ব্যবহার হবে।
h	birth	
i	blood	same blood and flesh. একই রক্ত এবং মাংস।
j	mentioned	above mentioned man-উপরে উল্লিখিত ব্যক্তি।

Board Questions

01. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [DB'24]

prosper	be	so	help	idealism	hence
immortal	positive	country	welfare	materialism	quality

Good citizens are (a) _____ people who are possessing the (b) _____ attitude about their society, community and (c) _____ also. They never possess the quality of (d) _____ deviated from the right path. They are always thinking about the (e) _____ of their surroundings. They have all the good (f) _____ that lead them to the path of (g) _____ others. That is why good citizens are loved by all. They are not thinking of their (h) _____ prosperity. And, (i) _____ they dedicate their lives for others which (j) _____ them.

02. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [RB'24]

capable	syllabus	frustrate	requirement	both	understand
be	enlightenment	build	certainly	achieve	concentrate

Education aims at (a) _____ two things: knowledge and skill. The lessons in a (b) _____ prepare a learner for gaining knowledge of certain subjects. When a learner gets a clear (c) _____ of a subject or topic, it indicates his/her knowledge. Next appears skill that means the (d) _____ of doing something with the use of knowledge. Knowledge provides us with (e) _____ and skill presents the ability of doing well. (f) _____ the two things are important. But here lies a more important (g) _____: education should make a good man. Without (h) _____ a good man, no one should be considered fully and fairly educated. Without it all other achievements are (i) _____. Therefore, one should at first (j) _____ on attaining positive human aspects.

03. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [Ctg.B'24; BB'23]

device	trained	about	perform	essential	great	abacus
fairly	large	special	recent	sense	refers	called

The computer is a fairly (a) _____ invention. It has now become an (b) _____ part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) _____ revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) _____ that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) _____ a computer. In this sense the (f) _____ is a simple computer. Today, however, the term computer (g) _____ to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (h) _____ masses of information at a (i) _____ speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) _____ mathematicians would need years to complete.

04. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical changes if necessary: [BB'24; SB'17]

cheat	make	story	completely	tell	face
care	matter	rescue	treat	think	promise

Keeping promise given to anyone is a must though it takes much perseverance to keep promise honestly. Since keeping promise is a (a) _____ of remembrance, we should be (b) _____ whenever we make promises. While (c) _____ an unavoidable danger, people usually (d) _____ any promise only to be (e) _____ from the situation without perfect (f) _____. After being rescued, most people (g) _____ forget the promises given. A (h) _____ about the Pied Piper of Germany (i) _____ how the Piper was deliberately (j) _____ by the Mayor, who has made promises to give Piper on thousand guilders for his work.

05. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than necessary. Make any grammatical changes if necessary: [JB'24; MB'23]

living	changes	huge	mighty	great	ambitious
economic	reality	connects	owing	dream	developed

The Padma Bridge is no longer a dream now, a (a) _____. This multipurpose bridge is going to be a (b) _____ boon for the south- western part of Bangladesh. But decades ago, it was rather an (c) _____ dream, a daunting challenge to tame the (d) _____ Padma. Crossing the river has always been strenuous and sometimes dangerous (e) _____ to unreliable and limited ferry connections and long waits for crowded boats and launches. The Padma bridge that (f) _____ Dhaka with 21 southern districts is a potential catalyst for major economic (g) _____ in the lives of over 30 million people (h) _____ in the region and will give a (i) _____ to trade and (j) _____ activities.

06. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [CB'24]

developed	spontaneous	acquisition	mother	usual	used	aware
ability	fact	communication	natural	acquire	learning	competent

Communicative competence refers to the (a) _____ to use language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of (b) _____ communicative competence in a language. The first is (c) _____ which is similar to the way people develop ability in their (d) _____ tongue. They are aware only of the (e) _____ that they are (f) _____ the language for (g) _____. It is a (h) _____ subconscious process in which users not (i) _____ of acquiring a language. In non-technical terms, acquisition is picking up a language (j) _____.

07. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than necessary. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [Din.B'24]

misuse	family	popular	invent	use	spreads
make	expand	users	within	addicted	over

Facebook is an online networking service. It is a (a) _____ social networking service. It is (b) _____ friendship and relation all (c) _____ the world. Though Mark Zucker Berg first (d) _____ Facebook, (e) _____ a very short time, it gained much popularity. Now it has over one billion active users. It (f) _____ love and shares sorrows. But sometimes it is (g) _____. Students are spending much time in (h) _____ facebook which is very alarming for the future generation. Adults are also getting (i) _____ to it which is causing many problems in their (j) _____ life. So, we should be aware of using Facebook.

08. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [MB'24]

alleviation	burden	liability	explosion	asset	resource
predict	poverty	possible	think	planning	crises

Population (a) _____ is considered as one of the greatest (b) _____ in our country. Many people (c) _____ that over population is (d) _____ and it causes (e) _____. But, in fact, proper (f) _____ and management can turn this (g) _____ into an asset. If we can develop our human (h) _____ properly, it can be a (i) _____ way for poverty (j) _____.



9. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than you need. Make any grammatical changes if necessary. [Alim'24]

enlighten	train	provide	ahead	develop	sensible
responsibilities	broaden	overcome	formal	become	

Education is the process by which our mind (a) _____ through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which (b) _____ opportunities of growth and helps to (c) _____ obstacles to progress. Again the purpose of education is to (d) _____ the individual and develop his/her capacity to limit. It is also the business of education to (e) _____ individuals to make the right choices to go (f) _____. It ennobles our mind and refines our (g) _____. It also (h) _____ our outlook and helps us (i) _____ aware of our rights and (j) _____.

10. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [DB'23]

crown	vote	organize	entertain	certain	approximate
great	prestige	hold	practice	remember	difference

Football is the most popular and exciting event for all classes of people. The World Cup football is the (a) _____ earth show in the world. It is the most (b) _____ international tournament of football. The competition takes place once in every four years. FIFA World Cup-2022 was (c) _____ in Qatar from 20 November to 18 December. 32 teams of (d) _____ nations participated in the tournament. (e) _____ over \$ 220 billion were spent in organizing this tournament. There were 64 matches played in eight venues across five cities. The final match was (f) _____ between French and Argentina. Argentina was (g) _____ champion and captain Lionel Messi was (h) _____ the best player of the tournament. The 2022 World Cup was really a great source of (i) _____ and will be ever (j) _____.

11. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [RB'23, Ctg.B'17]

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

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 subcontinent, 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) _____.

12. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [Ctg.B'23]

different	suffer	fertilizers	appear	environment	cause
diseases	afflicted	rural	severely	substances	alarm

Many diseases are rising at an (a) _____ rate which experts believe is due to increased pollution of the environment. Some specialists believe that pollution (b) _____ to be greater in urban areas. Though (c) _____ societies too are (d) _____ by increased use of chemical (e) _____ and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people appear to suffer from many more diseases and (f) _____ more (g) _____ than country people. Now let us see how life in cities (h) _____ from that in the country. Harmful (i) _____ in water and air are (j) _____ environment pollution.

13. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than necessary. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [SB'23, BB'17]

from	hand	good	ask	is	towards
questions	even	no	change	part	depend

Hospitality has long been a (a) _____ of our culture in Bangladesh. Although many other things are (b) _____, now, people are still quite polite and friendly (c) _____ foreigners. They like speaking to foreigners (d) _____ if they have not been introduced. It is quite common for Bangladesh is to (e) _____ personal questions about family, jobs and income which visitors (f) _____ overseas might find awkward. However, it should be understood that (g) _____ harm is meant by such (h) _____. On the other (i) _____ they express a genuine interest in the foreigner's state of affairs. The whole country has a fairly (j) _____ communication network now.

14. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [JB'23]

all	follow	answer	use	through	necessity
rise	careful	begin	distribute	have	carefully

Students should be strategic about their examination. It is (a) _____ for an examinee to (b) _____ some instructions. He should go (c) _____ the whole question paper before he (d) _____ to write. He must make a proper (e) _____ of his time so that he can (f) _____ enough time to answer (g) _____ the 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 untidy.

15. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than necessary. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [CB'23]

truthful	help	keep	characteristics	theory	cheat
need	easy	select	difficult	judge	suggestions

It is not easy to understand a man by seeing only his face. Even it is not easy to know about his mentality by (a) _____ only his speech. It is very difficult to examine a man's (b) _____ by his outer appearances. So finding a friend is not very (c) _____. It is one of the world's most (d) _____ tasks. Real friends are found in our (e) _____. A real friend is always (f) _____ in his friend's dangers. He always (g) _____ his friends secrets secure. We can often be (h) _____ by friends. We must remain careful in (i) _____ friends. We can have (j) _____ from our elders in this regard.

16. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [Din.B'23]

without	recent	river	face	last	native
clothes	farther	by	take	across	cause

An old man sat (a) _____ the side of the road beside a pontoon bridge (b) _____ the river. The man had steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty (c) _____. Carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing the (d) _____. The old man sat there (e) _____ moving because he was too tired to go any (f) _____. The man came from San Carlos, his (g) _____ town. The name brought smile to his (h) _____. He was the (i) _____ man to leave the town because he (j) _____ care of the animals.

17. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. You may change the form of the words if necessary. [DB'19]

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 dumped 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.

18. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. (Make any grammatical change if necessary): [RB'19]

possible	religion	positive	discourage	tie	yet
waste	allow	circular	safe	recruit	though

To encourage female education, the government has taken some (a) _____ steps such as giving stipends to girl students, (b) _____ more female teachers etc. (c) _____ girls cannot receive the full benefit of education mainly because of the following reasons: (d) _____ misinterpretation and social structures (e) _____ girls from going to schools. Even in urban school's girls are not (f) _____ by many parents to live in hostels for their daughters' (g) _____. Early marriage and childbirth make women (h) _____ to home with no (i) _____ of going back to school. Any expenditure for sending girls to school is considered a (j) _____ by many parents whereas it is regarded as an investment in case of boys.

19. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [Ctg.B'19]

extreme	solid	continue	success	perform	congratulate
entire	informed	compete	earn	study	delight

Dear Mohua,

Heartiest (a) _____ on your grand (b) _____. I became (c) _____ happy and (d) _____ on being (e) _____ that you won the 1st prize in the 4th Asian Painting Exhibition. To be the first in an international (f) _____ is not the pride of the (g) _____ only but of the (h) _____ nation. By being so, you have (i) _____ laurels for the country. I wish your (j) _____ success in this field. Keep on trying. Have a nice day.

Yours ever,

Nabin

20. 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. [SB'19]

resting	collect	and	cattle	live	migratory
local	system	signify	provides	benefits	birds

Hakaluki Haor has both economic and non-economic (a) _____. It (b) _____ a wide range of (c) _____ to the local people. People (d) _____ here can produce fish and rice, rear (e) _____, buffalo and duck. They can also (f) _____ reeds (g) _____ grass in the haor. This haor (h) _____ also provides (i) _____ place for the (j) _____ birds.

[Unit-12 : Lesson 2]

21. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than necessary. Make any grammatical change if necessary. [BB'19]

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

(a) ____ blind people cannot (b) ____, their sense of (c) ____ becomes far more (d) ____ than that of most sighted people. This ability was put to use by a 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.

22. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [JB'19, CB'17]

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

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.

23. 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: [CB'19]

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

Electronic mail or 'e-mail' is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Another mode of electronic (a) ____ is telex. Telex communication (b) ____ terminal to terminal. 'E-mail' (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) ____, 'e-mail' delivers its messages directly in an individual's electronic mail boxes based in computer.

24. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words form the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical changes if necessary: [Din.B'19]

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

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 can 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 spoilt.



25. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: [All Board '18 (Ka Set)]

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

The destruction of forests and other (a) _____ is causing the (b) _____ of various plants and animals every day. 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.

26. 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: [DB'17]

recur	safe	opine	aware	develop	precaution
lie	compulsory	straight	loss	possibility	minimize

It's a matter of great concern that Bangladesh (a) _____ in the active earthquake zone. Most of the Bangladeshi are fully (b) _____ of its severity. Experts are alarmed by the (c) _____ of quakes during recent years. But they give no (d) _____ answer to the question of (e) _____ about the buildings of Dhaka city. Since there is every (f) _____ of earthquakes in Bangladesh experts call for taking adequate (g) _____ measures to (h) _____ losses. Rajuk (i) _____ that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) _____.

27. Read the following, text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than necessary. You may change the form of the words if necessary: [RB'17]

call	among	define	deaths	cause	interpersonal
nature	serious	within	economic	armed	aggressive

Conflict can be (a) _____ as clash of value and ideas among other things, and the most serious form of conflict is (b) _____ clashes that results in lots of (c) _____ and casualties. There can be conflict (d) _____ us, which is (e) _____ interpersonal conflict. The conflict between or (f) _____ persons is called (g) _____ conflict. Constraint of resources is also a (h) _____ of conflict and it is known as (i) _____ conflict. Conflict is a very common phenomenon. But sometimes it takes (j) _____ forms.

28. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary: [Din.B'17]

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

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) _____. It helps us to perform our duties properly and (i) _____ our everyday problems. In fact, it is education (j) _____ brings positive changes in our life.

Answer

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 01. (a) ideal
(f) qualities | (b) positive
(g) helping | (c) country
(h) materialistic | (d) being
(i) hence | (e) welfare
(j) immortalizes |
| 02. (a) building
(f) Both | (b) syllabus
(g) requirement | (c) understanding
(h) being | (d) capability
(i) frustrating | (e) enlightenment
(j) concentrate |
| 03. (a) recent
(f) abacus | (b) essential
(g) refers | (c) about
(h) large | (d) device
(i) great | (e) called
(j) trained |
| 04. (a) matter
(f) thinking | (b) careful
(g) completely | (c) facing
(h) story | (d) make
(i) tells | (e) rescued
(j) cheated |
| 05. (a) reality
(f) connected | (b) great
(g) development | (c) ambitious
(h) living | (d) mighty
(i) change | (e) owing
(j) economic |
| 06. (a) ability
(f) using | (b) developing
(g) communication | (c) acquisition
(h) natural | (d) mother
(i) are not aware | (e) fact
(j) spontaneously |
| 07. (a) popular
(f) spread | (b) expanding
(g) misused | (c) over
(h) using | (d) invented
(i) addicted | (e) within
(j) family |
| 08. (a) explosion
(f) planning | (b) liabilities
(g) crisis | (c) think
(h) resource | (d) burden
(i) possible | (e) poverty
(j) alleviation |
| 09. (a) develops
(f) ahead | (b) provides
(g) sensibility | (c) overcome
(h) broadens | (d) enlighten
(i) become | (e) train
(j) responsibilities |
| 10. (a) greatest
(f) held | (b) prestigious
(g) crowned | (c) organized
(h) voted | (d) different
(i) entertainment | (e) Approximately
(j) remembered |
| 11. (a) significant
(f) oppress | (b) birth
(g) attacked | (c) independent
(h) took | (d) history
(i) surrender | (e) division
(j) victory |
| 12. (a) alarming
(f) suffer | (b) appears
(g) severely | (c) rural
(h) differs | (d) afflicted
(i) substances | (e) fertilizers
(j) causing |
| 13. (a) part
(f) from | (b) changing
(g) no | (c) towards
(h) questions | (d) even
(i) hand | (e) ask
(j) good |
| 14. (a) necessary
(f) have | (b) follow
(g) all | (c) through
(h) carefully | (d) begins
(i) careful | (e) distribution
(j) use |
| 15. (a) judging
(f) helpful | (b) character
(g) keeps | (c) easy
(h) cheated | (d) difficult
(i) selecting | (e) need
(j) suggestion |
| 16. (a) by
(f) farther | (b) across
(g) native | (c) clothes
(h) face | (d) river
(i) last | (e) without
(j) took/ was taking |
| 17. (a) avoidable
(f) microphones | (b) fume
(g) odour | (c) disposal
(h) creatures | (d) dumping
(i) determined | (e) waterborne
(j) avert |
| 18. (a) positive
(f) allowed | (b) recruiting
(g) safety | (c) Yet
(h) tied | (d) Religious
(i) possibility | (e) discourage
(j) waste |
| 19. (a) congratulations
(f) competition | (b) success
(g) performer | (c) extremely
(h) entire | (d) delighted
(i) earned | (e) informed
(j) continuous |
| 20. (a) significance
(f) collect | (b) provides
(g) and | (c) benefits
(h) system | (d) living
(i) resting | (e) cattle
(j) migratory |



21. (a) Although
(f) way
(b) see
(g) bears
(c) touch
(h) dots
(d) developed
(i) tips
(e) called
(j) printed
22. (a) learning
(f) sensibility
(b) intellectual
(g) parochialism
(c) attain
(h) aware
(d) enlighten
(i) eloquence
(e) choices
(j) darkness
23. (a) communication
(f) messages
(b) is
(g) same
(c) differs
(h) distributes
(d) conveys
(i) form
(e) through
(j) contrary
24. (a) interrelated
(f) balance
(b) known
(g) altering
(c) ecosystem
(h) example
(d) links
(i) ecological
(e) hang
(j) responsibility
25. (a) habitats
(f) rising
(b) extinction
(g) warming
(c) cut
(h) anticipated
(d) recklessly
(i) catastrophe
(e) increase
(j) imperative
26. (a) lies
(f) possibility
(b) aware
(g) precautionary
(c) recurrence
(h) minimize
(d) straight
(i) opines
(e) Safety
(j) developed
27. (a) defined
(f) among
(b) armed
(g) interpersonal
(c) deaths
(h) cause
(d) within
(i) economic
(e) called
(j) serious
28. (a) important
(f) enables
(b) development
(g) choice
(c) knowledge
(h) ability
(d) were
(i) face
(e) healthy
(j) which

Board Standard Practice Questions

Question No. 04

01. 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.

requiring	provide	interesting	enthusiast	factors	ecology	worship
season	doing	extinction	habitat	importance	environment	time

Bird-watching has been a favourite pastime for many nature-lovers. In the past, some birds (a) _____ as messengers of the gods. Bird watching these days (b) _____ for the fun of finding out more about our feathered friends. In recent years, birds have become the barometers of (c) _____ changes around us. Bird watchers have made (d) _____ contributions towards (e) _____ information about which birds have vanished from which areas or become (f) _____ altogether. They even are trying to find out the factors which are having bad effects on their (g) _____. Bird-watching (h) _____ a lot of perseverance and might cover days, months or years, through summer or winter, heat or rain to observe (i) _____ habits of birds. Real (j) _____ have even gone to remote islands to observe birds. Bird-watching is quite well-known in many countries of the world.

02. 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.

earn	merely	chain	from	world	raise	and
dominate	surplus	rightful	descend	free	arise	fall

Liberty does not (a) _____ upon people automatically. People must (b) _____ themselves to gain it. It is a fruit that must be (c) _____ before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign (d) _____ is an outworn idea. It is not (e) _____ the government that should be free, but people themselves should be free. And no (f) _____ has any real value for the common men or women unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom (g) _____ ignorance. This is the main task which confronts us if we are to take our (h) _____ place in the modern (i) _____. So, we must go forward at a double pace bending all our resources (j) _____ energies to this great purpose.

03. 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.

[জয়পুরহাট গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

learn	quickly	over	commit	explain	fill	of
enrich	aloud	times	possess	thought	memory	poem

Young people often consider (a) _____ poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b) _____ merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent, personal (c) _____. The mind is (d) _____ with a store of beautiful or lofty (e) _____ and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f) _____ when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g) _____ the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h) _____ a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i) _____ over and over again until it is thoroughly (j) _____.

04. 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.

[জালালাবাদ ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৩ টি কলেজ]

civilization	ignorant	quack	school	teach	work	more
develop	programme	aware	hard	modern	people	home

It is a great tragedy that after many years of independence, illiteracy still remains one of the greatest problems in Bangladesh. It is one of the serious threats to progress and (a) _____ that our country has to face. Illiteracy keeps people (b) _____ and superstitious. It is a strong obstacle in the way of (c) _____. There are still many people who do not believe in (d) _____ medicine. They prefer to go to the village (e) _____ who gives them charms and promises to work miraculously. They refuse to take part in any family planning (f) _____. They think that the more children they have, the (g) _____ bread earners they will be. They are not educated themselves nor do they want to send their children to (h) _____. We must try to grow (i) _____ among our countrymen about the need of education. We who are fortunate enough to attend school should (j) _____ those who do not have this facility.

05. 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.

[ফেনী গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

control	keep	remain	talk	consider	trait
embrace	make	behave	friend	praiseworthy	regard

The habit of the British for (a) _____ their emotions private is (b) _____. Some obvious things are noticed in the (c) _____ of the British. For example, on public transport one passenger does not usually (d) _____ to another passenger. On first meeting, people do not (e) _____ and often simply shake hands. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences (f) _____ quiet during the performance. None of these (g) _____ of their conduct should be (h) _____ unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) _____ the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) _____.

06. 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.

[জয়পুরহাট গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৮ টি কলেজ]

spelling	language	alphabet	find	syllable	neglect
noun	life	synonyms	picture	friends	antonyms

Dictionaries are very important books in the (a) _____ of people. A dictionary lists the words in a language (b) _____, so that the reader may (c) _____ them easily. A dictionary entry gives us the accepted (d) _____ of a word, its division into (e) _____, its pronunciation, its origins, and its meanings. Sometimes a dictionary also provides (f) _____, or opposites of a word. In addition, if the word is a (g) _____ that describes a visible thing, the dictionary may provide a (h) _____ of it. Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become your teachers and good (i) _____. Don't (j) _____ them.



07. 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.

resources	potent	create	for	returns	achieve
among	like	fail	have	success	from

Investment in education (a) _____ girls increases the economic and social (b) _____ of development than investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c) _____ wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have a higher income (d) _____ than those who have (e) _____ no schooling. Educated mothers are more (f) _____ to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that (g) _____ in girls' education generally results (h) _____ an integrated approach to community development. Thus (i) _____ to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j) _____.

08. 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.

death	escape	to	reason	kill
led to	both	fill	curse	modern

War is a curse to (a) _____ civilization. In golden days war was confined (b) _____ warriors. But today all people (c) _____ civilian and military have to suffer the (d) _____ of war. Nobody can (e) _____ from the bombers of the enemy. Many cities, fields (f) _____ with green corns and beautiful places are (g) _____ ruins. Even the innocent citizens have to die a sad (h) _____. Men, women, boys, girls, children, all are (i) _____ without any (j) _____.

09. 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.

power	acknowledge	agriculture	self-reliance	involve	present
count	enter	necessary	option	make	action

One very conspicuous change in our society is the (a) _____ of working women outside home. Of course, it has to be (b) _____ that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not (c) _____ as work. It is unfortunate that women's roles in (d) _____ societies have not been recognized either. Whether it is due to economic (e) _____ or the urge to establish individual identity or both, many women are (f) _____ outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are (g) _____ to work but women with little or no education are getting (h) _____ in different professions and are becoming (i) _____. Actually, there is no alternative to the (j) _____ of women for the sustainable development of the country.

10. 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.

of	student	company	institute	love	having
so	fail	institution	work	famous	get

Every student expects a glorious result in the examination and for this he tries heart and soul. There are many ways to (a) _____ glorious result. Admission in a (b) _____ institution is one of them. (c) _____ most of the students dream (d) _____ getting admission in a famous (e) _____. Most of the students start (f) _____ hard after their final examination for (g) _____ admission into their expected (h) _____. Some become successful and some (i) _____ in their mission. The (j) _____ who don't study hard cannot succeed in this context.

Question No: 04

11. 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.

check	reach	compare	learn	exaggerate	all
confusion	modify	travel	short-cut	when	the

The process of learning may very well be (a) _____ to the undertaking of journey. The student is just like a (b) _____. As a traveller, he has to undergo all the botherations of buying his ticket, booking his luggage, (c) _____ up his ticket, taking care of his things, (d) _____ a train or a steamer and suffering every other item of (e) _____ journey to reach his destination. So, a learner, too, has to manage his learning (f) _____ by himself. It is a laborious process and no one can do it for him. There is no (g) _____ magic in it. It cannot be (h) _____ second hand. A traveller may enquire here or there in case of doubt or (i) _____. In the same way a student can take help and advice from guides or teachers (j) _____ he is in problem of any kind.

12. 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.

avoid	criminal	traffic	verbalize	agree	deletion	gesture
nod	definition	idea	impair	sign	eye	exhibit

The term 'communication' can be (a) _____ in different ways. But basically, it aims at exchanging information, news, feelings and (b) _____ between two parties-a sender and a receiver. Communication is, in fact, of two types (c) _____ and non-verbal communication. The latter means the communication we make by different kinds of (d) _____. In our daily life, we express anger, disapproval, agreement or (e) _____ or happiness by non-verbal communication such as by smiling, (f) _____, or by any gestures. When we are at a distance, we have no way to (g) _____ this type of communication. It is made by the children or persons who are (h) _____ of hearing and dumb. They make gestures and (i) _____ with their hands and fingers. The (j) _____ police also use this type of communication. So, this is not less important than other forms of communication.

13. 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.

equality	swell	and	transform	urban	sustain
town	many	resource	exist	people	huge

The world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. More than half of the world's population lives in (a) _____ and cities, and by 2030 this number will (b) _____ to about 5 million. Much of this urbanization will unfold in Africa (c) _____ Asia bringing (d) _____ social, economic and environmental (e) _____. Urbanization has the potential to usher in a new era of wellbeing, (f) _____ efficiency and economic growth. Again, cities are home to high concentration of poverty. Nowhere the rise of poverty, (g) _____ etc. are clearer than in cities. Here wealthy communities (h) _____ along with poor people. For this reason (i) _____ NGOs are working with government to increase the welfare and (j) _____ of fast urbanizing communities.

14. 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.

martyrdom	proud	become	after	case	prison
flame	then	prevail	protest	section	die

The person who lays down his life for upholding the cause of motherland, becomes a martyr. Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is such a (a) _____ son of our motherland and he (b) _____ the first intellectual who courageously embraced (c) _____ during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. (d) _____ failing the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy (e) _____, Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed in (f) _____ by the Ayub Khan govt. A (g) _____ of protest ablazed seriously throughout the (h) _____ East Pakistan. A volatile situation also (i) _____ everywhere in the Rajshahi city where (j) _____ 144 was enforced to prevent the agitating students from taking part in any protest. But Dr. Zoha came forward with a vigorous procession violating section 144, he was shot dead.



15. 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.

[মির্জাপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৭ টি কলেজ]

with	take	easily	mean	maintain	stop	upon
improve	not	than	keep	depend	raise	avoid

Food is very essential for human body. Overeating (a) _____ taking too much food (b) _____ one needs. We eat (c) _____ to overload our stomach but to (d) _____ a sound health. A sound health (e) _____ on eating habit to some extent. Overeating tells (f) _____ our health. By (g) _____ awareness of the people, this habit can be (h) _____. With a view to (i) _____ our body fit, we should (j) _____ taking too much food.

16. 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.

cause	poor	of	having	not	matter
of	they	their	young	some	to

Our freedom fighters are the real heroes of our country. We should remember them as (a) _____ sacrificed their lives for the (b) _____ of motherland. It is a (c) _____ of great sorrow that most (d) _____ them are neglected and our (e) _____ generation does not know about (f) _____ valiant struggle. Yet today many (g) _____ the real freedom fighters have (h) _____ been found out and established. (i) _____ of them lead a very (j) _____ life

17. 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.

[রাজবাড়ী সরকারি কলেজ]

determination	nourish	lead	gain	lack	dare
overcome	risk	explore	bear	fail	cast

Everybody desires success in life but a few attain it. One of the main reasons that can be attributed to his failure is that we (a) _____ to take risks. Life is full of troubles and difficulties. They are to be (b) _____ if we want success in life. We should (c) _____ the courage of fight against the misfortunes of life. Our first attempt may not bring us any fruitful result but we should keep in mind that failure is the pillar of success. It is (d) _____ which inspires a man to struggle hard. If we (e) _____ our eyes at the (f) _____ of land and sea, we will see that they have (g) _____ their lives. A man (h) _____ courage cannot take any risk and (i) _____ nothing. But risks should be taken carefully, otherwise it will (j) _____ to disaster.

18. 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.

[বগুড়া ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ এবং আরো ১০ টি কলেজ]

congenial	poultry	reduce	opportunity	severe	engage
ample	organize	create	livestock	render	number

Self-employment means to create job (a) _____ for oneself by one's effort. To promote self-employment a (b) _____ atmosphere is being (c) _____ by local government (d) _____. NGO's have also (e) _____ their help. (f) _____ rearing, agricultural farming and (g) _____ raising are a few of the sectors. There are various opportunities for self-employment in Bangladesh. (h) _____ oneself in these jobs is quite easy. This will help us (i) _____ the unemployment problem which is (j) _____ in our country.

19. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: [পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

fundamentally	atmosphere	deplete	fall	accumulate	eventual
endanger	give	inundate	primary	grow	coal

Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting. This is due to a rise in (a) _____ temperatures known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'. Carbon dioxide is (b) _____ responsible for temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon dioxide is (c) _____ off when coal and oil are burnt. This gas is (d) _____ in the air and the ice caps in the north and south poles are melting. This may (e) _____ lead to a rise in the sea levels which could (f) _____ many areas of the globe. The "Greenhouse Effect" is just one of many (g) _____ changes which are taking place in the environment. Tropical rain forests, which took fifty million years (h) _____ are being (i) _____ at the rate of fourteen acres per minute. The total area of the world's deserts is increasing every year. Many species of animals and plants are (j) _____ with the threat of extinction.

20. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: [রংপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

a	properly	precious	for	tomorrow	have	reached	which	off	proper
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Time is very (a) _____ thing. Time (b) _____ is lost once, is lost forever. There is (c) _____ proverb that time and tide wait for none. It is time which does not (d) _____ any relative feelings. It does not wait (e) _____ anyone if it is not used (f) _____. On the other hand, we can go a long way by being realized the value of time. Those who have become great, have made (g) _____ use of time. They never put (h) _____ their work for (i) _____. As a result, they have (j) _____ top position in society. So, it is our duty to follow them.

21. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: [আদমজী ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ]

come	about	pay	pick	borrow	oneself	have
cook	encourage	put	cut	mortify	lend	money

We waited for the asparagus to be (a) _____. Panic seized me. It was not a question now how much (b) _____ I should have left for the rest of the month, but whether I (c) _____ enough to pay the bill. It would be (d) _____ to find myself ten francs short and obliged to (e) _____ from my guest. I could not bring (f) _____ to do that. I knew exactly how much I had and if the bill (g) _____ to more I made up my mind that I would (h) _____ my hand in my pocket and with a dramatic cry start up and say it had been (i) _____. Of course, it would be awkward if she had not money enough either to pay the bill. Then the only thing would be to leave my watch and say I would come back and (j) _____ later.

22. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: [হাজী কাশেম আলী কলেজ এবং আরো ০৯ টি কলেজ]

prediction	global	bring	extinction	undergo	action	waste
unnecessary	pollute	avoid	temperatures	suitable	rise	cruelly

The disposal of various kinds of (a) _____ is seriously polluting the environment. The world's climate is (b) _____ a significant change. (c) _____ warming is the cause of the increase of heat in the atmosphere. The climatologists (d) _____ that it will be difficult to find a (e) _____ place to live in. Every year millions of people all over the world die (f) _____ as a result of (g) _____. These unfortunate and (h) _____ deaths are (i) _____ about by four specific factors. We should take determined (j) _____ to control these problems.

23. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

employ	importance	plan	rural	poor	raise	employ
growth	international	lend	emphasize	reduce	impact	growth

Micro-credit institutions have a great (a) _____ in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank is one of them which has (b) _____ recognition. It (c) _____ money to the poor especially the (d) _____ women. It (e) _____ the need to develop skills and (f) _____ consciousness among them. It creates (g) _____ opportunity for rural women. This institution has a positive (h) _____ on their economic variables and family (i) _____. It also helps to (j) _____ their poverty.

24. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

accelerate	gain	isolated	disastrous	exist	explore	revolution
globe	noble	come	add	former	communication	successful

We have got many positive things during the last century. We have (a) _____ tremendous advancement in the field of science. For example, man has (b) _____ landed on the moon. He is going to (c) _____ other planets. We have achieved (d) _____ success in the field of information technology. Now we can (e) _____ to any part of the world in a second. The world has become a (f) _____ village. No nation is (g) _____ from other countries. One country (h) _____ to help other countries during the time of (i) _____. Science has certainly (j) _____ the process of globalisation.

25. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

waste	community	sphere	women	family	returns	waste
educate	develop	children	welfare	mother	sector	educate

Education for girls is essential for the development in all (a) _____ of the society. So, investments in the education of (b) _____ will bring in greater (c) _____ in the field of economic and social (d) _____. Educated women can contribute more to the family (e) _____ than those who have no schooling. Educated (f) _____ are more likely to send their (g) _____ to school and look after their health and nutrition. Thus (h) _____ women can contribute to the (i) _____ development. On the other hand, failure to educate women is a tremendous (j) _____ of human resource.

26. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

add	breathe	need	plant	prevent	wash	gather
produce	protect	provide	take	give	preserve	grow

Trees are very useful to human beings. They (a) _____ the rich top soil from being (b) _____ away by rainwater and floods. You can see trees being (c) _____ along mountain slopes, on road sides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) _____ life to a place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) _____ shelters for birds and animals. They give us timber, medicines, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) _____ in carbon-di-oxide and (g) _____ oxygen. As you know, by now man (h) _____ oxygen to (i) _____ and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) _____ them and plant more trees around us.

27. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

[সামসুল হক খান জুল এন্ড কলেজ এবং আরো ১৮ টি কলেজ]

husband	consider	dominated	happy	law	healthy	husband
protect	education	issue	beat up	save	subservient	protect

Women in our society have always been considered (a) _____ to men. The majority of houses are being (b) _____ usually by (c) _____ and women most often have no say in opinion. Their opinion is (d) _____ unnecessary even in such important (e) _____ as the number of things they would like to have. In many households they are (f) _____ by the husbands. To (g) _____ their rights, the Govt. has introduced law. But (h) _____ sometimes can't (i) _____ them. So, what is more needed for them is the proper (j) _____.

28. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

[মির্জাপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ, টাঙ্গাইল]

emerge	mystery	communicate	device	maintain	around
specify	move	greatly	astronomy	regard	send

Satellite is one of the greatest inventions of modern science. It has contributed (a) _____ to the (b) _____ of modern civilization. A satellite is a man-made (c) _____ which is sent to outer space. It moves (d) _____ the earth and explores the (e) _____ of space outside the earth. There are different types of satellites and each of them serves a (f) _____ purpose. A satellite sends us important information (g) _____ weather condition. It helps an aero plane to (h) _____ its path. An (i) _____ satellite monitors (j) _____ of stars in the outer space.

29. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

[ফৌজদারহাট ক্যাডেট কলেজ, চট্টগ্রাম]

spends	leaving	immigration	valuable	extend	deprived
particular	certainly	causes	country	so	search

Most of us do not know what the words 'brain drain' mean. The (a) _____ of highly trained of qualified people from a (b) _____ country is called brain drain. Brain drain (c) _____ countries to lose (d) _____ professionals. Every year, a good number of talented people are (e) _____ our country in (f) _____ of better living. This has (g) _____ a great impact on our economy. The country is (h) _____ of the service of these talented people though it (i) _____ a huge sum of money to educate them. There are other losses too. (j) _____ necessary steps should be taken to stop this tendency.

Answer

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 01. (a) were worshipped
(f) extinct | (b) is done
(g) environment | (c) ecological
(h) requires | (d) important
(i) seasonal | (e) providing
(j) enthusiasts |
| 02. (a) descend
(f) freedom | (b) raise
(g) from | (c) earned
(h) rightful | (d) domination
(i) world | (e) merely
(j) and |
| 03. (a) learning
(f) times | (b) over
(g) of | (c) possession
(h) commit | (d) enriched/filled
(i) aloud | (e) thoughts
(j) memorised |
| 04. (a) civilization
(f) programme | (b) ignorant
(g) more | (c) development
(h) school | (d) modern
(i) awareness | (e) quack
(j) teach |
| 05. (a) keeping
(f) remain | (b) praiseworthy
(g) traits | (c) behaviors
(h) considered | (d) talk
(i) makes | (e) embrace
(j) friendly |
| 06. (a) life
(f) antonyms | (b) alphabetically
(g) noun | (c) find
(h) picture | (d) synonyms
(i) friends | (e) syllable
(j) neglect |





07. (a) for
(f) likely
08. (a) modern
(f) filled
09. (a) presence
(f) entering
10. (a) have
(f) working
11. (a) compared
(f) modified
12. (a) defined
(f) nodding
13. (a) towns
(f) sustainable
14. (a) proud
(f) prison
15. (a) means
(f) upon
16. (a) they
(f) their
17. (a) do not dare
(f) explorers
18. (a) opportunity
(f) Livestock
19. (a) atmospheric
(f) inundate
20. (a) precious
(f) properly
21. (a) cooked
(f) myself
22. (a) wastes
(f) unnecessarily
23. (a) importance
(f) raise
24. (a) gained
(f) global
25. (a) sectors/spheres
(f) mothers
26. (a) prevent
(f) take
27. (a) subservient
(f) beaten up
28. (a) greatly
(f) specific
29. (a) immigration
(f) search
- (b) returns
(g) success
(b) to
(g) led to
- (b) acknowledged
(g) opting
(b) famous
(g) getting
- (b) traveller
(g) short-cut
- (b) ideas
(g) avoid
- (b) swell
(g) inequalities
(b) became
(g) flame
- (b) than
(g) raising
- (b) cause
(g) of
- (b) overcome
(g) risked
- (b) congenial
(g) poultry
- (b) fundamentally
(g) primary
- (b) which
(g) proper
- (b) money
(g) came
(b) is undergoing
(g) pollution
- (b) international
(g) employment
- (b) successfully
(g) isolated
- (b) women
(g) children
- (b) washed
(g) produce
- (b) dominated
(g) protect
- (b) emergence
(g) regarding
- (b) certain/particular
(g) left/extended
- (c) achieving
(h) from
(c) both
(h) death
- (c) counted
(h) involved
(c) So
(h) institute
- (c) checking
(h) learnt
- (c) verbal
(h) impaired
- (c) and
(h) coexist
(c) martyrdom
(h) then
- (c) not
(h) stopped
- (c) matter
(h) not
- (c) bear
(h) lacking
- (c) created
(h) To engage
- (c) given
(h) to grow
- (c) a
(h) off
- (c) had
(h) put
(c) Global
(h) unavoidable
- (c) lends
(h) impact
- (c) explore
(h) comes
- (c) returns
(h) educated
- (c) grown
(h) needs
- (c) husbands
(h) law
- (c) device
(h) maintain
- (c) causes
(h) deprived
- (d) potential
(i) failing
(d) curse
(i) killed
- (d) agricultural
(i) self-reliant
(d) of
(i) fail
- (d) reaching
(i) confusion
- (d) gestures
(i) signs
- (d) huge
(i) many
(d) After
(i) prevailed
- (d) maintain
(i) keeping
- (d) of
(i) Some
- (d) determination
(i) gains/can gain
- (d) organizations
(i) reduce
- (d) accumulated
(i) depleted
- (d) have
(i) tomorrow
- (d) mortifying
(i) picked
(d) predict
(i) brought
- (d) rural
(i) planning
- (d) revolutionary
(i) disaster
- (d) development
(i) community
- (d) give
(i) breathe
- (d) considered
(i) save
- (d) around
(i) astronomical
- (d) valuable
(i) spends
- (e) had
(i) resources
(e) escape
(j) reason
- (e) necessity
(j) empowerment
(e) institution
(j) students
- (e) the
(j) when
- (e) disagreement
(j) traffic
- (e) transformation
(j) resources
(e) case
(j) section
- (e) depends
(j) avoid
- (e) young
(j) poor
- (e) cast
(j) lead
- (e) rendered
(j) severe
- (e) eventually
(j) endangered
- (e) for
(j) reached
- (e) borrow
(j) pay
(e) suitable
(j) actions
- (e) emphasizes
(j) reduce
- (e) communicate
(j) accelerated
- (e) welfare
(j) wastage/waste
- (e) provide
(j) protect
- (e) issues
(j) education
- (e) mysteries
(j) movement
- (e) leaving
(j) So

Question No: 04

Question No.

05

Cloze Test without Clues (Unseen)



Few Words

এ Item টিতে ১০টি শূন্যস্থান সংবলিত একটি Passage দেয়া থাকবে। প্রতিটি শূন্যস্থান 01 marks করে অর্থাৎ Total marks 10। শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ করার জন্য কোন clue বা সংকেত শব্দ দেয়া থাকবে না। ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের কাজ হলো, Passage টি ভালোভাবে পড়ে অর্থ অনুধাবন করে এক বা একাধিক word এর মাধ্যমে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করা।

Hints with Sample Answer

- ☞ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের কাজ হলো, Passage টি ভালোভাবে পড়ে অর্থ অনুধাবন করে এক বা একাধিক word এর মাধ্যমে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করা। এ ক্ষেত্রে সহজে সফল হওয়ার জন্য ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের Parts of speech, Tense, Sentence structure সহ Grammar এর মৌলিক বিষয়সমূহ ও Vocabulary সম্পর্কে ধারণা থাকতে হবে। তোমাদের বোঝার সুবিধার্থে নিচের একটি প্রশ্ন ব্যাখ্যাসহ সমাধান করে দেখানো হলো:

★ Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

[Din.B'17]

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (a) ___ from time to time. Most of these events are (b) ___ by multinational manufacturing (c) ___ and business firms. They pay for the sports events in (d) ___ for the right to (e) ___ their products during those events. These events are (f) ___ worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (g) ___. As a (h) ___ the sponsor's products receive maximum media (i) ___. Thus, sports help the (j) ___ of trade and commerce.

Answer

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
a	held	এখানে অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়া অর্থ বোঝাতে 'held' ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।
b	Organized/sponsored	এখানে পৃষ্ঠপোষকতায় থাকা বা সংগঠিত হওয়া অর্থ বোঝাতে 'organized/ sponsored' ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।
c	companies	এখানে বহুজাতিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বোঝানো হয়েছে তাই 'company' শব্দটি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে এবং একাধিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বোঝাতে company এর Plural form 'companies' ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।
d	exchange	এখানে কোনো কিছুর বিনিময়ে বোঝাতে 'exchange' শব্দটি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।
e	advertise	এখানে তাদের পণ্যের বিজ্ঞাপন দেয়া বোঝাতে 'advertise' শব্দটি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।
f	telecast	এই event গুলো বিশ্বব্যাপী প্রচারিত হয় এটি বোঝানোর জন্য 'প্রচারিত হওয়া' শব্দটির ইংরেজি অর্থে 'telecast' ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।
g	live	এখানে সরাসরি সম্প্রচার দেখতে পায় এই অর্থ বোঝাতে 'live' ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।
h	result	এখানে ফলস্বরূপ বোঝাতে 'as a result' ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।
i	coverage	এখানে অধিক সংখ্যক মিডিয়ার প্রচারণা পেতে পারে এটা বোঝাতে 'coverage' ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।
j	spreading	এখানে ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের সম্প্রসারণ অর্থ বোঝাতে 'spreading' ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।



Board Questions

[DB'24]

01. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

The development of communication in any (a) _____ creates an impact on the development of the economy (b) _____ the gross (c) _____ product of any country. Bangladesh, in this sense, has become a (d) _____ model all over the world. The present government has scheduled (e) _____ and such projects recently (f) _____ increase the lifestyle of the country people. We can (g) _____ here some of such developments: The Padma Multipurpose Bridge, the (h) _____ way, the Bangabandhu Tunnel under the river (i) _____ and the Metro Rail in Dhaka City. The national and international business will be (j) _____ by these kinds of communication development.

[RB'24]

02. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

If you want to (a) _____ English properly and fairly, you have to achieve writing skill. To attain this skill, you need (b) _____ some measures. At first you should (c) _____ your vocabulary since everywhere words are required. Words will help you (d) _____ your ideas appropriately. Next you should know how to arrange (e) _____ in a sentence. Here grammar will help you the (f) _____ way. For that, basic (g) _____ items must be known to you. Then you have to (h) _____ your general knowledge to generate ideas and make sentences accordingly. Be creative and try to (i) _____ sentences of your own. Finally, regular (j) _____ will help you succeed in achieving this skill.

[Ctg.B'24; CB'17]

03. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

Bangladesh is a land of (a) _____ beauty. Its beauty is so captivating that a stranger cannot but be (b) _____ looking at this endless variety. Nature has (c) _____ showered its blessings on this country. The rivers, hills and forests are rich in natural (d) _____. The people of this country feel a strong (e) _____ for their motherland. They love their motherland from the (f) _____ of heart. They work hard to (g) _____ its economic condition and to remove poverty. Most of them toil hard from dawn to dusk to accelerate the pace of (h) _____. The progress of this country lies in the (i) _____ of common people. They are the (j) _____ of a beautiful and prosperous Bangladesh.

[BB'24]

04. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She (a) _____ vulnerable to all forms of abuse, (b) _____ dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still (c) _____ for a bride's family to pay dowry, (d) _____ the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also (e) _____ after the wedding. For an adolescent (f) _____ even if her in-laws are supportive, there (g) _____ greater health risks in terms of (h) _____ and childbirth. The majority of adolescent (i) _____ and their families are uninformed or insufficiently (j) _____ about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

[JB'24]

05. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Nelson Mandela was an unconditional brave fighter against race discrimination. During his (a) _____, he had (b) _____ himself to this (c) _____ of the people of Africa. He stated that he had fought against (d) _____ domination and he had fought against black (e) _____. Being (f) _____ with his (g) _____, Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for literature, once (h) _____ that Mandela was at the (i) _____ of their time, theirs in South Africa, and the other people (j) _____ they were.

[CB'24]

06. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (a) _____ from time to time. Most of these events are (b) _____ by multinational manufacturing (c) _____ and business firms. They pay for the sports events in (d) _____ for the right to (e) _____ their products during those events. These events are (f) _____ worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (g) _____. As a (h) _____ the sponsors' products receive maximum media (i) _____. Thus sports help the (j) _____ of trade and commerce.

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

07. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:** [Din.B'24]
 Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) _____ and delight. It (b) _____ do everything. A person without (c) _____ is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) _____ respect to him. His friends do not (e) _____ him. He has to depend on the (f) _____ of others. In order to (g) _____ money, he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) _____ our life. But it does not necessarily (i) _____ happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) _____ matter.
08. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:** [MB'24]
 Self-employment means to create job opportunity for oneself by one's own effort. Various government organizations (a) _____ trying to create (b) _____ congenial atmosphere for (c) _____. Different NGOs have (d) _____ rendered their help. Livestock (e) _____, agriculture farming, poultry (f) _____ are some of (g) _____ sectors. There are (h) _____ opportunities for self (i) _____ in Bangladesh. One (j) _____ easily engage oneself in these jobs.
09. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:** [Alim'24]
 Independence is the (a) _____ right of a man. But no nation can achieve it without (b) _____. Our war of independence (c) _____ place in 1971. People of all walks of life (d) _____ the war to (e) _____ the country. They did not run (f) _____ showing their back from the battle field, rather, they (g) _____ bravely. Many were (h) _____ while (i) _____. Today we remember them with (j) _____ respect.
10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:** [DB'23]
 The Padma Bridge is a multi-purpose road-rail bridge over the (a) _____ Padma River in Bangladesh. It is the longest bridge in Bangladesh. At first the World Bank intended to (b) _____ for the construction of the bridge and later (c) _____ their decision. But this mega project has been built with domestic funding without (d) _____ aid. It is 6.15 km long and 18.10 m wide. There is a four-lane highway on the upper level and a one-lane railway on the lower level. The construction journey was started on 7 December 2014 and completed by May 2022. The dream of Bengalis has come to the reality after (e) _____ various uncertainties. The bridge was (f) _____ by the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on June 25 of 2022. Through the opening of the bridge, 19 districts of the south-western region have been directly (g) _____ with the eastern part of the country. The importance of the Padma Bridge is (h) _____ in economic development and in changing the living (i) _____ of millions of people. The world has (j) _____ the historical achievement of the people of Bangladesh through this construction of the Padma Bridge. The Padma Bridge symbolizes Bangladesh's self-esteem.
11. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:** [RB'23]
 The process of globalization obviously requires a common language for international communication. For many different reasons. English has (a) _____ the (b) _____ of being that language. As a result, it has (c) _____ national borders to reach people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (d) _____ possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that (e) _____ to the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English for (f) _____ its monolingual native speakers. This phenomenon has led to a (g) _____ variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (h) _____ which are strongly influenced by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the (i) _____ mother tongues. World English has now (j) _____ away from the control of its native speakers.
12. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap:** [Ctg.B'23]
 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 change our life.

14. Fill in the blanks with a appropriate word in each gap:

Kuakata is a rare scenic spot (a) _____ in Patuakhali district about 320 km (b) _____ Dhaka. It is a famous (c) _____ destination because of the picturesque (d) _____ beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen (e) _____. The name Kuakata (f) _____ from the digging of a well (kua) by the early Rakhaines for (g) _____ water. Kuakata allows its visitors to (h) _____ both sunrise and sunset from the (i) _____. Gentle and sandy slopes make it (j) _____ for bathing, swimming and diving. [SB'23]

15. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap:

Student life is a life of (a) _____ for future struggle. To make him (b) _____ for the struggle, education is necessary. So, the first and foremost duty of a student (c) _____ to prosecute his studies well. He who (d) _____ his lessons regularly (e) _____ well in the examination. On the (f) _____ the student who wastes his time cuts a (g) _____ figure. It should be (h) _____ in mind that none can get back the (i) _____ time. If the students neglect their studies, they will suffer in the (j) _____ run. [BB'23]

16. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

Air and water are two important (a) _____ of the environment. These elements are (b) _____ for life on earth. They are often (c) _____ in many ways. Air is polluted mostly by (d) _____ and water by different kinds and waste and (e) _____. If we want to live a (f) _____ life, we should (g) _____ the pollution of the environment. Total prevention may be (h) _____, but we can certainly (i) _____ pollution by raising (j) _____ among people. [JB'23]

17. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

A large number of people learn English (a) _____ the world. Some people use it (b) _____ a first language and some people take it as a (c) _____ language. Many international (d) _____ now depend on English for (e) _____ with offices in different countries. They offer employment to people (f) _____ adequate knowledge of English. The advertisements (g) _____ in many dailies (h) _____ in English. So, it would not be (i) _____ to neglect this (j) _____ language. [CB'23]

18. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

The environment (a) _____ various things. All the things of the environment are related to (b) _____ another. Any change in the ecosystem can (c) _____ all the other parts. To prevent the environment from destruction is the (d) _____ of human beings. The environment should be (e) _____ neat and clean to enjoy a healthy and comfortable (f) _____. But people are not (g) _____ of the dangerous effect of the ecological change. They do unwise things and bring about dangers for their own (h) _____. Imbalance in the ecology brings about climatic (i) _____ and the result of the change is various natural (j) _____. [Din.B'23]

19. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

The food (a) _____ of the young people of our country has changed greatly. Our young people are getting (b) _____ to fast foods and western foods day by day. Today they go to fast food shops and enjoy much taking (c) _____ such as; pizza, burger, soft drinks etc. When fast foods (d) _____ high level of salt, sugar and fats, then it is called (e) _____ food. It lacks fibre, (f) _____ and minerals. The world is currently facing an obesity epidemic which puts people at the (g) _____ of chronic (h) _____ like heart disease and diabetes. Junk foods (i) _____ to obesity. So, we should be (j) _____ about having fast foods now and then. [MB'23]

20. Fill in each gap using a suitable word:

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere in their work are (a) _____ of making anything success. Those who are not (b) _____ can never (c) _____ a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere because they do not know the (d) _____ of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (e) _____ a good use of it. Sincerity means not only to do work (f) _____ but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. If all of us (g) _____ sincere, our country will (h) _____ be prosperous. [DB'22, RB'17]

20. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap

Language plays a very important (a) _____ in our life. We use language from the (b) _____ we wake up in the morning (c) _____ we go to bed at night. We use language to express what we (d) _____ and to say what we like or (e) _____. We also use language to (f) _____ information. In short language is (g) _____ present in our life. It is an (h) _____ part of what we do and believe.

21. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

In recent years there have been many alarming reports that world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide (a) _____ evidence (b) _____ world's temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global (c) _____ is caused (d) _____ increased amounts of carbon dioxide (e) _____ the earth. Most climatologists (f) _____ that greenhouse effect is the likely (g) _____ of this global warming. It may harm human (h) _____ seriously. This could catastrophically (i) _____ mankind's (j) _____ to grow food.

22. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

Covid-19, the pandemic disaster has forced us to (a) _____ some rules of health. Students are regularly wearing (b) _____ and using sanitizer. As a result, they are keeping themselves aloof (c) _____ many diseases. They are now very much aware of the (d) _____ of cleanliness. If this habit is (e) _____ permanently, it will certainly be helpful in making a healthy generation. This is a precondition for (f) _____ education. Therefore, this pandemic condition has paved the way for a good (g) _____ environment and a good generation. Now, we must (h) _____ the opportunity this pandemic disease has created.

23. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

Examination is very important in student's life. It justifies a student's (a) _____. No student can be (b) _____ to next class without examination. So, every student (c) _____ hard to pass the examination. There are many ways to do (d) _____ in the examination and meritorious students follow these ways. Gathering (e) _____ is not all things to approach the examination. One may gather much (f) _____ about his subject, but if he cannot (g) _____ his performance in the examination, his such kind of knowledge is (h) _____.

24. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

Civility means polite (a) _____ or modesty. It also (b) _____ courteous manner. It is a great virtue (c) _____ a man. To be well-behaved, or good-natured, we need not (d) _____ money. We have to (e) _____ willingness to attain civility. We have to (f) _____ some code of conduct and (g) _____ the norms of etiquette of the society. It (h) _____ from society to society. However, one has to practise good manner in one's character from an early age. No expenditure but consciousness is required.

25. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

Gender (a) _____ is a deeply rooted social and cultural problem of our country. From the very (b) _____ of a girl child, the disparity begins. Day by day she grows up and faces the (c) _____ attitude of the (d) _____ members to her. She begins to understand that she is deprived of the basic (e) _____ necessary to build up her career. But she does not get (f) _____ way to overcome the burdens of the (g) _____ of social oppression. In this way, she ends up her life keeping her dreams in her (h) _____.

26. Fill in the gaps using suitable words.

Our liberation is the (a) _____ achievement in our national life. It was (b) _____ in 1971. We had been (c) _____ Pakistani rule for twenty-five years. But the discrimination, (d) _____ and suppression of the West Pakistani rulers (e) _____ us to wage the Liberation War. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the struggle for (f) _____. But soon he was (g) _____ by the Pakistani rulers. However, people from all (h) _____ of life took part in the war responding to the call and order of Bangabandhu.

27. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

We all know what a dream is. Generally, we dream during our sleep. Dreams are sweet or (a) _____. When we dream of 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 thousands 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.



28. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

[RB'19]

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. [Unit 9, lesson 1]

29. Fill in the blank with appropriate word in each gap:

[SB'19]

We know that all species are (a) _____ for maintaining ecological balance. If one is (b) _____, the whole natural environment (c) _____. In order to (d) _____ the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect (e) _____ wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now (f) _____ action to protect their (g) _____ wildlife. We should (h) _____ the earth's wild (i) _____ to save ourselves. To be (j) _____ to animals is to be kind to mankind.

30. Fill in the blank with an appropriate word in each gap:

[BB'19]

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) _____.

31. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

[JB'19, Ctg.B'17]

There goes a proverb that child is (a) _____ of the man. Today's child is the (b) _____ of a nation. He will (c) _____ the country. The whole (d) _____ depends on their proper (e) _____. It is our fundamental (f) _____ to rouse their (g) _____ talent. A sound environment is (h) _____ both in the family and the society so that a child (i) _____ up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) _____ to build up a beautiful and developed country.

32. Fill in the blank with appropriate word in each gap:-

[All Boards'18; (Ka Set)]

In our country, women are the worst sufferers in every stage of life. Social prejudices and customs tend to (a) _____ their position. When a female child is born, it is not regarded (b) _____ a happy event. She is not welcomed with the deep (c) _____ of heart. Instead of being delighted, most of the members of the family think that she has come to add to their (d) _____. Even the mother of the female child is not welcomed cordially for giving (e) _____ to a female child. Rather the mother of the female child is (f) _____ for this. In the most cases, women are the victim of gender (g) _____. In fact the life of our women is not smooth (h) _____. If we want lasting development of the country, we have to (i) _____ the dignified status of (j) _____ women of our country. The government is conscious of this matter.

33. Fill in the blank with appropriate word in each gap:-

[All Boards'18; (Kha Set)]

Dream is a series of thoughts, images and sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep. Dream is (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. [Unit 6, Lesson 1]

34. Fill in the gaps using suitable words:

[DB'17]

Rabindranath Tagore was a man of (a) _____ genius. He was (b) _____ a poet and a novelist (c) _____ a playwright, a composer, a painter and a philosopher. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for (d) _____ 'Gitanjali' into English. Those translations earned him a great (e) _____ in the West. As a humanist, Tagore accused the British (f) _____ and pleaded for the (g) _____ of India from Britain. Tagore was highly influential in (h) _____ the best of Indian culture to the West and Vice-versa. He (i) _____ himself to literature at a very early age. After coming back from England, he began to write (j) _____ in all branches of literature.

35. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

[SB'17]

The proper (a) _____ of study involves regular and proper understanding. In order to (b) _____ the best benefit from study, we should read (c) _____ and intelligently. We should not study (d) _____ for the purpose of (e) _____ examinations. We should take genuine (f) _____ in our studies, so that we can enjoy what we (g) _____. This will give us knowledge and wisdom and (h) _____ the horizon of our (i) _____. We should, therefore, study not for immediate gains but for (j) _____ the wealth of our mind.

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

36. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap:

Many events of great importance (a) ___ during the last century. Significant advances (b) ___ in the field of science and technology. Many European colonies gained independence. The movement (c) ___ democracy became (d) ___ in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) ___ in the century. It (f) ___ witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely destroyed as a result of dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Gulf war killed many innocent people. However, the (g) ___ of Bangladesh as an independent nation (h) ___ a momentous event. After a (i) ___ war of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we (j) ___ our heads high as an independent country in the world.

37. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap:

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. If we look around, we will discover beauty in (a) ___ objects and sights 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 beholder? Thus, there will arise a number of (g) ___ in our mind. However, poets, artists, philosophers and thinkers always (h) ___ 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) ___.

Answer

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 01. (a) sector/field/country
(e) projects
(i) Karnaphuli | (b) and
(f) significantly/ to help
(j) boosted/flourished | (c) national
(g) mention/ see/notice | (d) role
(h) Elevated Express |
| 02. (a) learn
(e) them/words
(i) make/create | (b) to take/ to implement
(f) right
(j) practice | (c) enrich
(g) grammatical | (d) express/ write/formulate
(h) apply/ use |
| 03. (a) natural
(d) resources
(h) development | (b) fascinated/ mesmerized
(e) love/ affection
(i) hands | (c) generously/ lavishly
(f) core
(j) source | (g) develop |
| 04. (a) becomes
(e) continue/ remain/ prevail
(i) brides | (b) including/like
(f) bride
(j) informed | (c) common
(g) are/remain | (d) despite
(h) pregnancy |
| 05. (a) lifetime
(e) oppression
(i) epicenter | (b) dedicated
(f) aligned
(j) where | (c) struggle
(g) struggle | (d) white
(h) said |
| 06. (a) organized
(e) advertise /promote
(i) coverage | (b) sponsored
(f) broadcast/telecast
(j) promotion | (c) companies
(g) live | (d) exchange
(h) result |
| 07. (a) pleasure
(e) value/respect
(i) bring | (b) can
(f) mercy
(j) relative | (c) money
(g) earn | (d) proper
(h) for |
| 08. (a) are
(e) rearing
(i) employment | (b) a
(f) farming
(j) can | (c) employees
(g) the | (d) also/ already
(h) many/ some |
| 09. (a) birth
(e) liberate/emancipate
(i) fighting | (b) struggle
(f) away
(j) profound | (c) took
(g) fought | (d) joined
(h) martyred |

1. (a) mighty/powerful
(b) foreign/any
(c) connected/linked
(d) seen/witnessed
2. (a) gained/achieved/got
(b) belongs
(c) different
(d) necessary/essential
(e) were
(f) ability/capacity
3. (a) situated/located
(b) forest/forests
(c) beach
(d) preparation
(e) learns
(f) kept
4. (a) elements
(b) filth/rubbish
(c) reduce
(d) throughout
(e) communicating
(f) are
5. (a) includes
(b) duty/responsibility
(c) lives
(d) habit
(e) have/contain
(f) diseases
6. (a) capable
(b) values/importance/significance
(c) are
(d) role
(e) dislike
7. (a) enough/sufficient/strong
(b) by
(c) beings
(d) follow/maintain
(e) formed/followed
8. (a) ability/quality/skill
(b) must study/should study/studies/tries
(c) knowledge/information
(d) show
(e) behaviors
(f) have
9. (a) disparity/inequality/discrimination
(b) family
(c) mind/heart
(d) greatest/biggest
(e) compelled/forced

- (b) invest/spend
(c) having/facing
(d) huge/great

- (b) status/rank/place
(c) communicating
(d) run/passed

- (b) development/evolution
(c) knowledge/awareness
(d) better/structured
(e) solve

- (b) from
(c) originates
(d) pleasant

- (b) capable/prepared/ready
(c) does/performs
(d) lost/wasted

- (b) essential
(c) healthy
(d) awareness

- (b) as
(c) with
(d) logical/wise

- (b) one
(c) kept/maintained
(d) change
(e) habituated/accustomed/attracted
(f) junk
(g) lead

- (b) sincere
(c) certainly/surely/easily
(d) moment
(e) gather

- (b) that
(c) on/around
(d) destroy/reduce
(e) mask
(f) proper/sound

- (b) mask
(c) proper/sound

- (b) knowledge/information
(c) show
(d) behaviors
(e) have

- (b) means
(c) follow
(d) disparity/inequality/discrimination
(e) family
(f) mind/heart

- (b) achieved/gained
(c) freedom/liberation
(d) greatest/biggest
(e) compelled/forced

- (c) overturned/withdrew
(d) inaugurated/commenced
(e) standard

- (c) crossed
(d) wide

- (c) knowledge/awareness
(d) teaches
(e) that/which

- (c) tourist
(d) collecting

- (c) is
(d) other hand/contrary
(e) long

- (c) polluted
(d) decrease/reduce

- (c) second
(d) published/circulated
(e) important

- (c) affect/interrupt/disrupt
(d) life
(e) disasters/calamities
(f) vitamins
(g) aware/conscious/sensible/careful

- (c) go
(d) make

- (c) till
(d) always/constantly

- (c) temperature
(d) believe
(e) ability

- (c) from
(d) healthier

- (b) promoted
(c) well

- (h) useless/meaningless

- (c) of
(d) maintain

- (b) birth
(c) enough/proper

- (c) under
(d) arrested

- (d) only
(e) evolved/risen/appeared

- (g) decision/choice

- (d) natural
(e) watch

- (g) sorry/bad/poor

- (d) smoke/fume
(e) difficult/impossible

- (d) organizations/institutions

- (g) aware/conscious

- (c) foods
(d) risk/risks

- (f) properly/appropriately

- (d) do
(e) integral/important

- (g) cause/reason

- (d) rules/importance
(e) use/grab

- (d) have/own
(e) varies/differs

- (c) cruel
(d) shackle/chain

- (d) oppression
(e) walks

Question
No: 05

27. (a) unpleasant/haunting (b) nightmare (c) shape/colour (d) untouchable/pleasant
(e) day-dream (f) say/define (g) clear (h) searching
(i) practical real (j) it/dreaming
28. (a) depend (b) families (c) experience/learn (d) enable/help/assist
(e) issues/pressures/problems (f) childhood (g) of (h) effectively
(i) responsibility/duty
29. (a) needed/essential/important necessary (b) destroyed/gone (c) collapses/suffers
(d) protect (e) our/the (f) taking/undertaking (g) natural/own
(h) protect/save (i) lives/creatures/animals (j) kind
30. (a) strictly (b) safety (c) abide (d) equipped/furnished
(e) promulgated/given/declared/set (f) which that (g) transports
(g) enforcing (h) efficient/strict (i) best
31. (a) father (b) future/leader (c) lead/guide/govern (d) country/nation
(e) development/guidance/leadership (f) duty/responsibility (g) inner/latent/hidden
(h) required/necessary/essential (i) can grow (j) possible
32. (a) degrade/worsen/lower/humiliate/belittle/demean/undermine (b) as
(c) feeling/love/affection/warmth/desire (d) suffering/misery/affliction/agony/problem
(e) birth (f) condemned/censured/blamed/maltreated/neglected/tortured
(g) discrimination/disparity/inequality (h) at all/always/enough/yet/running
(i) ensure/confirm/ascertain/recognize (j) all/the
33. (a) mixture/combination/ conglomeration (b) may/might (c) something
(d) But (e) call (f) it (g) a
(h) psychological (i) of (j) and
34. (a) great (b) not only (c) but also (d) translating
(e) fame (f) rulers (g) freedom (h) introducing
(i) devoted (j) tirelessly/spontaneously
35. (a) way (b) get (c) properly (d) only
(e) passing (f) interest (g) learn (h) widen
(i) knowledge (j) increasing
36. (a) occurred (b) were made (c) of/for (d) momentous/prominent
(e) took place (f) also (g) rise/birth (h) was
(i) bloody (j) can keep
37. (a) pleasurable (b) laughter/smile (c) difficulties/debate (d) universal/absolute
(e) organs (f) eyes (g) questions (h) remain
(i) truth (j) forever

Board Standard Practice Questions

01. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

[সরকারি আজিজুল হক কলেজ এবং আরো ১০ টি কলেজ]

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and expressed his desire to (a) ___ knowledge. Accordingly, he begged him to (b) ___ him about the arts and sciences. The learned man wished to (c) ___ out what sort of ability the lad (d) ___. So, the teacher asked him, 'where God (e) ___.' The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you will first (f) ___ me where He is (g) ___." The teacher impressed (h) ___ of the boy's (i) ___ and according to his (j) ___, the teacher started to teach him.

02. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

[রাজশাহী ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৫ টি কলেজ]

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) ___ of the environment by dumping (b) ___ into it. Moreover, farmers (c) ___ chemicals which wash away by rain and flood. Eventually, They (d) ___ mixed with water in river, canals and pond and pollute water. Water is also (e) ___ by mills and factories when they throw their (f) ___ chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste (g) ___ them. Sanitary latrines (h) ___ on river and canal banks are also (i) ___ for further pollution. In this way, various (j) ___ of waste and filth pollute water.





03. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

If we (a) ___ forests and cut (b) ___ trees, the effects might eventually (c) ___ us all. If forests (d) ___ into deserts, what will (e) ___ carbon dioxide? The weather pattern (f) ___ change and the world will become (g) ___. This is (h) ___ the greenhouse effect. As a result of this effect, the polar ice-caps will (i) ___ and this will cause the flood of (j) ___ areas of the globe.

[আনন্দ মোহন কলেজ এবং আরো ১১ টি কলেজ]

04. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Learning a language is (a) ___ riding a cycle. The most (b) ___ thing (c) ___ any language is communication. You learn to (d) ___ effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You (e) ___ learn English in the same (f) ___ as one learns to ride a cycle. Do not (g) ___ if people laugh at you (h) ___ you make (i) ___. You can certainly learn (j) ___ mistakes.

[বাকলিয়া শহিদ এনএমএমজি কলেজ, চট্টগ্রাম]

05. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Everybody (a) ___ to live a happy and peaceful life. But what are the (b) ___ that can assure you of such a nice life? Naturally people's opinions are quite different on this point. The factors (c) ___ be money, power, security, honour, love, health, good family bondage, education, voluptuous pleasures etc. Most people (d) ___ money alone can ensure all other elements (e) ___ for a happy life. It's partly true. But if you (f) ___ stick to money, you may start running after money. But you cannot live in two rooms, cannot (g) ___ two persons' food etc. at the (h) ___ time. You should bear in (i) ___ that your necessity or desire has a limit. If you exceed the limit and run (j) ___ money with an endless greed, you will be utterly ruined.

[পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

06. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

English is called an (a) ___ language. In almost all countries, there are people who can (b) ___ English. No other language than English serves the (c) ___ of a common language through which people can (d) ___ with one another across the national border. We should learn English for a great (e) ___ of purposes. English is a skill-based (f) ___. We should therefore learn the (g) ___ skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learn English does not (h) ___ one to know or learn definitions of grammar (i) ___. Traditional grammar has little or no place in learning English through the (j) ___ approach.

[জালালাবাদ ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ]

07. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a) ___ to the fields of science, literature, economics and for the (b) ___ of peace. It is the world's most (c) ___ prize. If there is 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.

[রংপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

08. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Morning shows the day. If the morning is dull, it is the (a) ___ of a dull day of rainfall and if it is bright, it (b) ___ the bright sunshine. Similarly, childhood shows the (c) ___ of a man. If one shows signs of intelligence and (d) ___, one is sure to gain success but if one shows (e) ___ of foolishness and idleness, one may not (f) ___ and (d) ___, one is sure to gain success but if one shows (e) ___ of foolishness and idleness, one may not (f) ___ in life. That's why we should be (g) ___ of it. Everything is very precious and (h) ___ on the basis of its preliminary performances. We should take care of a child at the very (i) ___ stage if it shows its excellent capability of doing anything (j) ___ to be careful of evaluating anything done by anybody or otherwise it will get lost at the beginning.

[বি.এ.এফ. শাহীন কলেজ, চট্টগ্রাম]

09. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Cultural assault (a) ___ the bad influence of foreign culture (b) ___ native culture. In the global world it is (c) ___ difficult to check this cultural aggression. (d) ___ the development (e) ___ the device of information and communication, it has become very (f) ___ for a nation's culture to be influenced by another country. The cultural areas are vast. The culture of dress pattern, ways of entertainment, music, songs even some important thoughts and ideas (g) ___ influenced (h) ___ cultural aggression of other countries. Our Bangladeshi culture is mostly (i) ___ because of cultural (j) ___.

[রাজশাহী ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

Question
No: 05



[সিলেট ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

10. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) ___ on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) ___. They become very (c) ___ to have wishes from their beloved persons. Whole day they (d) ___ to spend times in joys. Usually, a child on her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) ___ close to her presents. It becomes a (f) ___ day if she is presented anything very (g) ___ to her. Children also want to have their friends (h) ___ to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) ___. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) ___ mind.

11. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[ক্যান্টনমেন্ট পাবলিক স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ ও আরও ১৩টি কলেজ]

Modern life (a) ___ much on transport. We can very well (b) ___ how important transport is when it is (c) ___ by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) ___ for us to reach places previously (e) ___. It has (f) ___ helped the flourishing of trade and commerce and to (g) ___ new knowledge and ideas. (h) ___ transport has (i) ___ friendship and understanding among nations and people (j) ___ the globe.

12. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[সরকারি পি.সি কলেজ ও আরও ০৪টি কলেজ]

Today, women (a) ___ an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) ___ no longer confined within the four walls of their home. They have (c) ___ out of their kitchens and are (d) ___ side by side with men in all the development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) ___ higher education and (f) ___ as doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators, judges etc. They have been able to (g) ___ their worth. However, women still face (h) ___ discrimination. Many girls are married (i) ___ at an early age. Many never (j) ___ to school.

13. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[রাজধানী আইডিয়াল কলেজ ও আরও ০৮টি কলেজ]

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) ___ and delight. It (b) ___ do everything. A person without (c) ___ is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) ___ respect to him. His friends do not (e) ___ him. He has to depend on the (f) ___ of others. In order to (g) ___ money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) ___ our life. But it does not necessarily (i) ___ happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) ___ matter.

14. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[সরকারি আশেক মাহমুদ কলেজ ও আরও ০৩টি কলেজ]

Most of our people live (a) ___ the poverty line. Poverty creates (b) ___ problems. It is a gigantic task to (c) ___ poverty. No individual or government is able to turn the (d) ___ of fortune overnight. The condition of every poor family is almost as (e) ___ as that of Ayesha. Early marriage is a very (f) ___ phenomenon in poor families. Recently many cases of divorces are being (g) ___. Most of the divorces are (h) ___ out of dowry. Even the housewives are (i) ___ if the demands of dowry are not (j) ___.

15. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[কুমিল্লা ক্যাডেট কলেজ ও আরও ০৩টি কলেজ]

The proper way of study involves (a) ___ and proper understanding. In order to get (b) ___ from study, we should read (c) ___. We should not study only for the (d) ___ of passing examination. We should take genuine (e) ___ of our studies so that we can (f) ___ what we (g) ___. This will give us (h) ___ and wisdom and (i) ___ the horizon of our outlook. We should therefore study not only for immediate gains but also for (j) ___ the wealth of our mind.

16. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

[শাহজালাল সিটি কলেজ ও আরও ১১টি কলেজ]

Your performance in the interview is very important, even (a) ___ some people regard (b) ___ as poor predictors of future (c) ___. There is a good (d) ___ of subjectivity in an interview to judge a (e) ___ but as a candidate, the subjectivity inherent in interviews can work to your (f) ___. If you manifest confidence and enthusiasm, smile (g) ___ and generally look as though you know (h) ___ you are talking about, then you are well on the (i) ___ to a result. (j) ___ you respond is probably more important than what you say.



17. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Atom bomb was first (a) _____ on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the World War II. When the first bomb (b) _____, the world knew for the first time that man (c) _____ at long last been in possession of a force, (d) _____ in all respects. The atom bomb (e) _____ for the welfare of human beings. But alas! the superhuman energy has been (f) _____ against mankind. One single bomb (g) _____ the (h) _____ town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i) _____ many children, women and patients not (j) _____ in the problems of the war.

[মিরপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ ও আরও ০৮টি কলেজ]

18. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Television has become a (a) _____ source of entertainment of the present world. A wide (b) _____ of programmes is (c) _____ on numerous channels. Almost every family has a television (d) _____ today. Television (e) _____ are not only entertaining, they can be highly (f) _____ too. For example, television is now (g) _____ used for distance learning. Courses (h) _____ by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative and (i) _____ programmes. However, too much watching TV (j) _____ not permissible.

[চুয়াডাঙ্গা সরকারি কলেজ ও আরও ১০টি কলেজ]

19. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a (a) _____ city. It is a city (b) _____ traffic jam. A flyover is built at Mohakhali with a view to (c) _____ the traffic jam. To (d) _____ this problem, traffic rules (e) _____ be enforced. Besides this, drivers, passers-by and (f) _____ should honour and abide (g) _____ all rules (h) _____ making the city habitable. Otherwise, our life (i) _____ remain (j) _____ stake.

[মিরজাপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ ও আরও ০৭টি কলেজ]

20. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

It is a happy news that the (a) _____ of adopting unfair means in the examination has been (b) _____ to a greater extent. Our students have now (c) _____ that passing in the examination is not the only goal of student life. But still this heinous (d) _____ has not been totally (e) _____. When an examinee is caught copying in the examination, there is nothing open to authority (f) _____ to (g) _____ him/her. This damages not only the concerned examinee, but also (h) _____ a total loss to the whole family of that examinee. So, our students must refrain themselves (i) _____ this bad practice. They should also remember that a building (j) _____ a strong foundation must fall down either today or tomorrow.

[কুমিল্লা ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ ও আরও ০২টি কলেজ]

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

E-mail has brought about (a) _____ in modern (b) _____. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within a few (c) _____. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly (d) _____ on this speedy mode of communication. It has, (e) _____, not reached everyone, specially in (f) _____ countries like ours, as most of the people cannot (g) _____ to have a personal computer. But (h) _____ of the people have started (i) _____ commercially operated e-mail for important (j) _____.

[হলিফ্রস কলেজ ও আরও ০৬টি কলেজ]

22. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Natural disaster (a) _____ throughout the world in recent years. The main reason behind this is greenhouse effect or (b) _____ of the air (c) _____ the earth. Global warming is melting the (d) _____ ice of polar regions and of the peaks of (e) _____ mountains. Consequently the (f) _____ of sea water has alarmingly increased. Cyclones and tidal bores (g) _____ inundating and destroying the coastal regions to a large extent. Climatologists (h) _____ that in the last 185 years 99 cyclones hit the coastal (i) _____ and off shore islands of our country causing irrecoverable loss (j) _____ life and properties.

Answer

01. (a) acquire/gain (b) teach
(f) tell (g) not
02. (a) element (b) waste
(f) poisonous/toxic (g) into
03. (a) burn/destroy (b) down
(f) will (g) warmer
04. (a) like (b) important
(f) way (g) worry

- (c) find
(h) highly/greatly
- (c) use
(h) standing/built
- (c) endanger/harm
(h) called
- (c) of
(h) when

- (d) possessed/had
(i) wisdom/intellect
- (d) get
(i) responsible
- (d) are turned
(i) melt
- (d) communicate
(i) mistakes

- (e) is
(j) promise
- (e) polluted
(j) types/kinds
- (e) absorb
(j) coastal/huge/large
- (e) can
(j) through

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

05. (a) wants/likes (b) factors/things (c) may (d) think/believe (e) necessary/required
(f) always (g) eat/have (h) same (i) mind (j) after
06. (a) international (b) not speak (c) purpose/motive (d) communicate (e) deal
(f) language (g) four/ fundamental (h) compel/allow/inspire (i) only (j) communicative
07. (a) contributions/achievements (b) promotion (c) prestigious/honourable
(d) divided/distributed (e) instituted/ introduced (f) invented (g) educated
(h) famous/renowned (i) huge (j) treated
08. (a) sign (b) indicates (c) future (d) talent/diligence (e) signs
(f) succeed/shine (g) aware (h) vital/necessary (i) early (j) and
09. (a) means (b) on (c) very/quite (d) With/For (e) of
(f) common/easy (g) are (h) by (i) changed (j) assault/aggression
10. (a) joyous (b) flooded/whelmed (c) eager (d) want (e) remain
(f) nice (g) favorite (h) invited (i) elders/parents (j) festive
11. (a) depends (b) realize (c) hampered (d) easier (e) difficult
(f) mainly (g) gain (h) Besides (i) fostered (j) around.
12. (a) play (b) are (c) come (d) working (e) had/taken
(f) employed (g) prove (h) gender (i) off (j) go.
13. (a) happiness (b) can (c) money (d) any (e) love
(f) charity (g) earn (h) in (i) bring (j) personal
14. (a) below (b) many (c) remove (d) wheel (e) like/same
(f) common (g) happened (h) caused (i) tortured (j) fulfilled.
15. (a) concentration (b) benefit (c) extensively/widely (d) purpose (e) care
(f) enjoy (g) read/study (h) knowledge (i) broaden (j) enriching/increasing
16. (a) though (b) interview (c) performance/ career/ progress (d) deal
(e) candidate (f) advantage (g) lot (h) what (i) way (j) How
17. (a) dropped (b) fell (c) had (d) terrible/ violent (e) was invented
(f) used/ applied (g) destroyed (h) beautiful/ big (i) been (j) involved
18. (a) great (b) range (c) telecast (d) set (e) programmes
(f) educative (g) being (h) run (i) entertaining (j) is
19. (a) big/ large/ populous (b) of (c) reducing/ avoiding/ controlling/removing/ easing
(d) solve (e) must/should (f) others (g) by (h) for
(i) will (j) at
20. (a) tendency/ practice/ rate/ trend/ mentality/ intention (b) reduced/ decreased/ minimized/ declined
(c) realized/ understood/ felt (d) practice/ act/ deed/ activity/ task
(e) controlled/ eliminated/ stopped/ uprooted/ eradicated (f) but
(g) expel (h) causes/ incurs/ inflicts/ makes
(i) from (j) without/ lacking/ except
21. (a) changes/ revolution (b) communication (c) seconds (d) dependent (e) however
(f) developing (g) afford (h) some (i) using (j) purpose/ reason
22. (a) has increased (b) warming (c) around (d) huge (e) high
(f) level (g) are (h) report (i) areas (j) of



Question No.
06

Rearranging (Unseen)

Few Words

Rearrange লেখার সময় বারবার Sentence গুলো পড়ে ঘটনার ধারাবাহিকতা ঠিক রাখবে। সম্পূর্ণ ঘটনাটি না লিখলেও চলবে। ১০ টি বাক্য থাকবে। সর্বমোট নম্বর ১০।

Hints with Sample Answer

- ❖ সাধারণত Rearrange কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।
 01. Historical Incident or story based/Person based (ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা বা গল্পভিত্তিক/ব্যক্তিকেন্দ্রিক)।
 02. Abstract topics/Description based (ভাবমূলক বিষয়/বর্ণনামূলক)।
- ❖ You can follow this pattern for the first one:
 - (a) Name/title/Beginning of the incident (নাম/উপাধি/ঘটনার প্রারম্ভিকতা)।
 - (b) Birth/parentage/Short-term consequence of the incident (জন্ম/বংশপরিচয়/ঘটনার স্বল্পকালীন ফলাফল)।
 - (c) Profession/marriage/Primary initiative in accordance with the incident (পেশা/বিবাহ/ঘটনার প্রেক্ষিতে প্রাথমিক উদ্যোগ)।
 - (d) Children/issue/Result of Primary initiative (শিশু, ছেলে মেয়ে/প্রাথমিক উদ্যোগের ফলাফল)।
 - (e) Extraordinary deeds/Final Action (অসাধারণ কাজ/চূড়ান্ত কার্যক্রম)।
 - (f) Old age/Death/Final Result (বৃদ্ধ বয়স/মৃত্যু/চূড়ান্ত ফলাফল)।
 - (g) Homage/Tribute/Remember/Concluding line (সম্মান/শ্রদ্ধা/সমাপ্তি)
- ❖ You can follow this pattern for the second one:
 - (a) Definition/nature (সংজ্ঞা/ব্যাখ্যা)।
 - (b) Good sides with examples (উদাহরণসহ ভাল দিক)।
 - (c) Bad sides with examples (উদাহরণসহ খারাপ দিক)।
 - (d) Methods of solve (সমাধানের উপায়)।
 - (e) Concluding line (সমাপ্তি)
- ❖ The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rearrange in a proper order: [DB'19]
 - (i) All the servants were called and interrogated. (সকল দাস/দাসীকে ডাকা হলো এবং জিজ্ঞাসাবাদ করা হলো)
 - (ii) In order to find out the thief, the judge chalked out an intelligent plan. (চোরকে খুঁজে পেতে, বিচারক একটি দারুণ পরিকল্পনা আঁটলেন।)
 - (iii) Once a gold necklace was lost from a rich man's house. (একদা এক ধনী ব্যক্তির বাড়ি থেকে একটি স্বর্ণের গলার হার হারিয়ে গেল।)
 - (iv) The servants were summoned to the court but they denied having stolen the necklace. (দাস/দাসীদের আদালতে ডাকা হলো কিন্তু তারা হার চুরি করার দায় অস্বীকার করলেন।)
 - (v) When the servants came to the court the next day, the thief had already cut off an inch of his stick. (যখন পরেরদিন দাস/দাসীরা আদালতে হাজির হলেন, চোর তার লাঠির এক ইঞ্চি আগেই কেটে ফেলেছেন।)

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

- (vi) But nobody confessed their guilt. (কিছু কেউ তাদের দোষ স্বীকার করল না।)
- (vii) So, the owner of the house lodged a complaint in the court. (তাই, বাড়ির মালিক আদালতে একটি নালিশ/মামলা দায়ের করলেন।)
- (viii) The judge found one of the sticks shorter than the others and in that way he could easily catch the thief. (বিচারক দেখলেন একটি লাঠি অন্য সবগুলো থেকে ছোট এবং এভাবে তিনি সহজেই চোরকে ধরতে পেরেছিলেন।)
- (ix) Naturally it was suspected that one of the servants had stolen the necklace. (স্বাভাবিকভাবেই এটি মনে করা হচ্ছিল যে, দাস/দাসীদের কেউ একজন তা চুরি করেছে।)
- (x) He gave each of the suspects a stick of equal length and said that one of the sticks would increase by an inch the next day. (তিনি প্রত্যেক সন্দেহভাজন ব্যক্তিকে একটি সমান-দৈর্ঘ্যের লাঠি দিলেন এবং বললেন এদের মধ্যে যে লাঠি পরের দিন এক ইঞ্চি বৃদ্ধি পাবে।)

Answer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iii	ix	i	vi	vii	iv	ii	x	v	viii

Once a gold necklace was lost from a rich man's house. Naturally it was suspected that one of the servants had stolen the necklace. All the servants were called and interrogated. But nobody confessed their guilt. So, the owner of the house lodged a complaint in the court. The servants were summoned to the court but they denied having stolen the necklace. In order to find out the thief, the judge chalked out an intelligent plan. He gave each of the suspects a stick of equal length and said that one of the sticks would increase by an inch the next day. When the servants came to the court the next day, the thief had already cut off an inch of his stick. The judge found one of the sticks shorter than the others and in this way he could easily catch the thief.

Explanation

- (iii) মনে রাখবে once সাধারণত অতীত নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহার করা হয়। তাছাড়া কোন গল্পের শুরুতে once/once upon a time ব্যবহার করা হয়ে থাকে। আরো মনে রাখতে হবে যেকোনো rearrange সাধারণত general statement দিয়ে শুরু হয়। সেই হিসেবে rearrange শুরু হয়েছে Once a gold necklace was lost from a rich man's house. যার দ্বারা গল্পের প্রারম্ভিকতা বোঝায়।
- (ix) নেকলেস চুরির পরে অর্থ অনুসারে সন্দেহ করার ব্যাপারটি উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে।
- (i) দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে চুরি হওয়ার কথা বলা হয়েছে। আর জিজ্ঞাসাবাদ (Interrogate) অবশ্যই চুরির পরে হয়। তাই অর্থ অনুসারে (i) ওয় বাক্যের স্থানে বসবে।
- (vi) But nobody confessed their guilt. এই বাক্যে দুটি বিষয় লক্ষণীয়, প্রথমত But এর ব্যবহার। সাধারণত পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের বিপরীত অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে But ব্যবহার করা হয়। দ্বিতীয়ত confessed শব্দটি ব্যবহার হয়েছে। অবশ্যই কোনো জিজ্ঞাসাবাদ (Interrogation) করার পরে confess এর বিষয়টি আসবে।
- (vii) কোনো কাজের ফলাফল হিসেবে কিছু হওয়া বোঝাতে So ব্যবহার করা হয়। দোষ স্বীকার না করার ফলাফল বোঝাতে So, the owner of the house lodged a complaint in the court. বাক্যটি ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ, তিনি আদালতে complain করলেন তদন্তের জন্য।
- (iv) এলোমেলো বাক্যগুলো খেয়াল করলে দেখা যাবে এই বাক্যে court এর কথা বলা হয়েছে। এবার court এর কাজ বোঝাতে (vii) এর পরে (iv) সঠিক উত্তর হবে। কেননা, complain করলে servants দেরকে অবশ্যই কোর্টে বিচারের জন্য ডাকা হবে।
- (ii) পরবর্তীতে Court কী করেছিল সেটা বর্ণনা করতে অর্থ অনুসারে In order to find out the thief, the judge chalked out an intelligent plan. বসবে। এবার কোর্ট কী কী করেছিল সেটা বর্ণনা করতে হবে। সেক্ষেত্রে প্রথমে লাঠি দেওয়া (x). পরবর্তী দিন servants দের কোর্টে ফেরা (v) এবং শেষে চোর খুঁজে পাওয়ার (viii) বিষয়টি উল্লেখ করতে হবে।

Board Questions

2. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-arrange them in a proper sequence (01-30):

[DB'24]

- (i) For this, he was awarded gold medal in all India.
- (ii) Joyrul Abedin was such a personality who enriched our culture.
- (iii) The artist did not like the hard rules of school.
- (iv) He died on 28 May, 1976 in Dhaka.
- (v) Joyrul Abedin was born at a village in Kishoregonj in 1914.
- (vi) The great personality is a person who contributed for his country or the people.
- (vii) He drew the pictures of the famine of the 2nd world war and got huge reputation.
- (viii) His father Tamij Uddin was a police officer.
- (ix) So, at the age of 15, he went to Kolkata and was admitted in a Government Art College.
- (x) He was a great artist who owned name and fame for himself and his country.

[RB'24]

- (i) Knowledge of these machines is essential to keep pace with the future world.
- (ii) The sooner we can make and activate this plan, the better it will be for us.
- (iii) This is known to be AI (Artificial Intelligence) Revolution.
- (iv) Therefore, learning technology and achieving technological skill should be thought of seriously.
- (v) The machines will mainly include computer, mobile phone and robot.
- (vi) But we can no longer wait; exact and realistic plan should be made now.
- (vii) The fourth revolution is knocking at the door.
- (viii) Those who are skillful in it will survive successfully.
- (ix) We have not yet been prepared for this sort of education.
- (x) This revolution will turn the world into a machine-based one.

[Ctg.B'24]

- (i) The crow tried to turn the jar over again and again, but it had no effect.
- (ii) At last, he found a jar in a garden.
- (iii) As he was leaving the jar in despair, he noticed a heap of pebbles nearby.
- (iv) There was some water in the jar, but it was at the bottom and out of reach.
- (v) He flew from one place to another in search of water.
- (vi) He took some pebbles and dropped them into the jar.
- (vii) Then he hit upon a plan.
- (viii) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to have a drink.
- (ix) When the water came to the mouth of the jar, the crow drank and met up his thirst.
- (x) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.

[BB'24]

- (i) Hojja became furious and decided to teach him a lesson.
- (ii) Suddenly, he saw someone calling from below.
- (iii) Hojja immediately replied, "Why did you make me climb all the way down stairs to ask for money? Couldn't you see that I was working?"
- (iv) When he came near, the man said that he was a beggar and wanted some money.
- (v) One day, Nasiruddin Hojja was mending a hole on the roof of his two storeyed house.
- (vi) The beggar was very surprised and asked why Hojja had made him climb the stairs to say he had no money.
- (vii) When they both got to the rooftop, where he was previously working, Hojja turned towards the man and said, "Sorry, I have no money, so you have to leave."
- (viii) He saw there was a man standing at the foot of the stairs and was asking him to get down and listen to him.
- (ix) So, he told the man to climb the stairs with him.
- (x) Being curious, he climbed down from the roof and went down the stairs.

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

05. (a) The cook was very stubborn.
 (b) The cook could not check his temptation and ate one of the drumsticks.
 (c) The master was also very clever and was not to be fooled so easily.
 (d) The cook was more than clever.
 (e) He replied that it was a one-legged duck.
 (f) Once a cook roasted a duck for his master and it looked very delicious.
 (g) The master came to have his meal and noticed one of the legs missing.
 (h) He said that there was no one-legged duck.
 (i) He asserted that this duck had only one leg.
 (j) He asked what had happened to the other leg. [JB'24]
06. (a) The angel took down his request and went away.
 (b) His name was Abu Ben Adhem.
 (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.
 (f) Once upon a time there was an honest and pious man.
 (g) He asked the angel if his name was there.
 (h) He was once sleeping peacefully.
 (i) In reply the angel said that his name was not there.
 (j) Suddenly he woke up and he saw an angel. [CB'24]
07. (a) There she became a teacher of a school in Kolkata.
 (b) Soon her activities for the service of mankind spread all over the world.
 (c) She was on her heels for her selfless services to mankind even at her old age.
 (d) As a recognition to her service, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979.
 (e) She was one of those people who dedicated their lives to the service of mankind.
 (f) When she was eighteen, she decided to be a nun and came to Kolkata.
 (g) She swore to dedicate her life for the cause of helpless and poor people.
 (h) She was born in Yugoslavia in 1910.
 (i) She was also given 'Bharat Ratna Award' in the following year.
 (j) You have heard the name of Mother Teresa. [Din.B'24]
08. (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 where he is not.
 (vi) The boy devoted himself to earning knowledge.
 (vii) He begged to instruct him in arts and science.
 (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. [MB'24; Ctg.B'23; DB'22; JB'17]



9. (a) He lost his father in his childhood.
 (b) Very often he used to flee away from school.
 (c) He was called Dukhu Mia for his sorrow.
 (d) One day this Dukhu Mia became a great poet.
 (e) Nazrul Islam was born on the 25th May, 1899 Burdwan.
 (f) He was fond of adventures, music and jatra party.
 (g) He did not like the hard and fast rules of the school.
 (h) He spent his early life in great hardship.
 (i) As a boy Nazrul was restless and absent-minded.
 (j) He could sing, dance and compose verses even in his childhood.

[DB'23]

10. (a) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer.
 (b) Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, "I am going to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to carry my things."
 (c) The grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. So, I can't return you."
 (d) "A crow carried your son away", replied the fruit seller.
 (e) One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller.
 (f) The grocer sent his son with the fruit seller but he came back alone from the town.
 (g) "You liar! How can a crow carry away such a big boy?" the grocer shouted angrily.
 (h) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit seller very angry. But he checked his temper.
 (i) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights" said the fruit seller.
 (j) After a few days, the fruit seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights.

[RB, SB'23, 19]

11. (i) One day, he was very hungry.
 (ii) The grapes were too high for him to reach.
 (iii) Again and again he jumped.
 (iv) At last, he entered into a vineyard.
 (v) Once upon a time, there lived a fox in a forest.
 (vi) But each time, he failed to reach the grapes.
 (vii) At last being tired, he went away saying that the grapes were sour.
 (viii) He took a run and jumped to reach the bunch of grapes but could not reach it.
 (ix) He searched food everywhere but he did not get any food.
 (x) There were ripe grapes hanging up on the vine.

[BB'23, RB'17]

12. (a) As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
 (b) He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative Politics.
 (c) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
 (d) Aristotle was born in Greece.
 (e) His father wanted him to be a Physician but he never cherished to be so.
 (f) Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
 (g) He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
 (h) 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
 (i) He wanted to be a free thinker.
 (j) He was the son of a royal physician.

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

[JB'23; RB, JB'22; DB, BB'17]

13. (i) Then he invited applications.
 (ii) The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
 (iii) Long ago, there lived a Sultan in a country.
 (iv) Then the Sultan found the desired man.
 (v) He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
 (vi) A number of people applied for the job.
 (vii) All the applicants blushed and refused except one.
 (viii) So, he asked for the wise counselors' advice.
 (ix) When they arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.
 (x) They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.

14. (a) He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh.
 (b) He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.
 (c) He was second to none in Bengali Language and Literature.
 (d) Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 24 Porgona, West Bengal in 1885.
 (e) He joined Jessore Zilla School in 1910.
 (f) He passed the entrance and FA exam in 1904 and 1906.
 (g) He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature.
 (h) He passed Hons. and M.A. in 1910 and 1912.
 (i) He joined Dhaka University as a lecturer of Bengali in 1921.
 (j) He got his Ph.D. in 1928.

[CB'23, Ctg.B'17]

15. (i) They dug the hole, killed the snake and took the necklace.
 (ii) The crow at last thought of a plan to get rid of its enemy.
 (iii) 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.
 (iv) A snake lived in a hole at the foot of a tree.
 (v) The king became very angry at the loss and sent out men to look for the necklace.
 (vi) High up on its branches was the nest of a crow.
 (vii) In this way, the snake ate up three of the chicks.
 (viii) In course of time, they noticed the scattered rubies near the hole.
 (ix) The crow had four young chicks in its nest.
 (x) Whenever the crow would leave the nest to bring food for its chicks, the snake would climb up and eat one.

[Din.B'23]

16. (i) He used to tell interesting stories to the people of the village.
 (ii) He never spoke the rest of his life.
 (iii) His name was Nambi.
 (iv) He lived in a temple at the edge of the village and passed his time under the banyan tree in front of the temple.
 (v) Before telling a story, he used to light a lamp in front of the tree.
 (vi) There was a remote village named Somal.
 (vii) One day, he could not continue his story.
 (viii) After a few days, he called the villagers and told them something.
 (ix) He was so ignorant that he could not tell his age, but he could make up stories
 (x) The villagers were enchanted by a man.

[MB'23]

প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী বন্ধুরা, ২০২২ সালের সংক্ষিপ্ত সিলেবাসে Rearrange-এ মোট ৮ নম্বর বরাদ্দ ছিল। সেই জন্যে ২০২২ সালের সকল বোর্ড প্রশ্নে Rearrange অংশে ৮টি করে বাক্য রয়েছে। কিন্তু ২০২৪ সালের সংক্ষিপ্ত সিলেবাসে এই প্রশ্নে মোট ১০ নম্বরের জন্য ১০টি করে বাক্য দেওয়া ছিল। তবে ৮টি বাক্য হওয়া সত্ত্বেও ২০২২ সালের প্রশ্নগুলো যথেষ্ট গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। কারণ, প্রদত্ত ঘটনাগুলোর সাথে সম্পর্কযুক্ত আরো দু'টি বাক্য যুক্ত করে একই প্রশ্নটি ২০২৫ সালেও আসতে পারে।



17. He wrote a lot of poems, songs-gazals, short stories, poems, novels, etc. [Ctg.B, Din.B'22, CB'19]
- (a) He lost his father at the age of eight and at the age of eleven he showed his poetic genius.
- (b) At the age of nineteen, he joined the Army as an ordinary soldier to the fight in the First World War.
- (c) On his return from the battlefield, he gave up the sword for the pen.
- (d) It was tragic that he had been suffering from a fatal disease since 1942 and remained paralyzed for the rest of his life.
- (e) In 1924 he married Promila in Kolkata.
- (f) Bangladesh became independent in 1971 and he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata in 1972.
- (g) Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 in the district of Burdwan in West Bengal.
- (h)
18. Due to this drastic change, people cannot decide what appropriately to do to fight this danger. [SB'22]
- (a) We are witnessing a serious education crisis that was once beyond imagination.
- (b) Because of the inconceivable Covid-19 disaster, the entire world is passing a very difficult time.
- (c) They also find difficulties keeping pace with this change
- (d) This disaster has changed the world scenario drastically.
- (e) The hope is that with the problems, some prospects are also appearing.
- (f) Our education sector is undergoing the same critical condition.
- (g) However, there is a ray of hope.
- (h)
19. Haji Mohsin took him to another room and opened a box. [BB'22]
- (a) Haji Mohsin woke up and caught hold of the thief.
- (b) The box was full of gold and money.
- (c) He took pity with the poor man.
- (d) He was famous for his kindness.
- (e) Haji Mohsin helped the poor and the helpless people with food and clothes.
- (f) A thief entered into his bedroom one night.
- (g) The man said, "Sir, I am very poor, I have no food in my house".
- (h)
20. MRT Line-6 is the first line to be approved from Uttara to Motijheel covering a length of 20 km. [JB'22]
- (a) This project is being developed by the Dhaka Mass Transit Company.
- (b) Moreover, this Metro Rail Project will have 16 elevated stations in total.
- (c) Indeed, the initiative will uplift the traffic system to an internationally advanced level.
- (d) It is projected to serve 60,000 passengers per hour.
- (e) The Dhaka Metro Rail Project' is a wise and far-sighted initiative by the current government.
- (f) It will also reduce the existing traffic jams to a great extent.
- (g) A total of five lines, MRT 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 have been proposed for this project.
- (h)
21. In 1994, Mandela was elected as the first black president of Africa. [CB'22]
- (a) After passing nearly three decades, he was freed.
- (b) Nelson Mandela, the black leader understood the fact.
- (c) Finally, he left his public life in 2004 and worldly life in 2013.
- (d) White domination in South Africa was a very inhuman practice.
- (e) So, he was arrested and sent behind the prison bar.
- (f) He raised his voice against the cruelties of apartheid.
- (g) The white African leader F.W. de Klerk negotiated the end of racism.
- (h)

22. (a) As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline.
 (b) Khan Jahan Ali was a philanthropic man.
 (c) He, therefore, excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people.
 (d) He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people.
 (e) He found Bagerhat beset with many problems.
 (f) His memory will never be sunk into oblivion.
 (g) Thus he redressed the problem of drinking water.
 (h) The scarcity of drinking water is one of them.

23. (a) He showed extraordinary credit in every examination of the school.
 (b) He has made great contribution to the scientific research of Bangladesh.
 (c) Dr. Kudrat-e-Khuda was born on 8th May at village Maragra in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal in 1900 AD.
 (d) In 1925 getting star marks he passed M.Sc in Chemistry from Kolkata Varsity.
 (e) He died on 3rd November in 1977.
 (f) His father Hazrat Shah Abdul Mukit was a pious man.
 (g) In 1929 he passed D.Sc from Imperial College in England.
 (h) At the age of six, he was admitted into a Furkania Madrasa and then he was admitted into an English School.
 (i) He made a great plan to give the new structure of education system.
 (j) In 1953, he was appointed Chairman of Secondary Education Board.

[RB'19]

24. (a) Still challenge remained with the immortal one.
 (b) Strangely enough, whenever Hercules knocked off a head of Hydra, two new ones erupted in its place.
 (c) Hercules, a Greek mythical hero, was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.
 (d) These huge tasks in Greek myths are called 'The Twelve Labours of Hercules'.
 (e) It had nine heads of which the middle one was said to be immortal.
 (f) One of the tasks was to slay a monster called Hydra that was ravaging the country of Argos.
 (g) His cousin Eustheus, the king of Mycenae, made him undergo some difficult tasks.
 (h) Eventually, with the help of Iolaus, his devoted servant, Hercules succeeded in burning all the heads except the ninth.
 (i) However, with much effort, he buried the immortal head under a huge rock and completed the task successfully.
 (j) Initially Hercules started striking off its heads with his club.

[Ctg.B'19]

25. (a) The last words of the speech are: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."
 (b) Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America.
 (c) On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him to a place called Gettysburg.
 (d) It is one of the finest and shortest speeches in English language.
 (e) He was going there to speak at a meeting.
 (f) On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
 (g) These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
 (h) He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelope.
 (i) In the train, he was busy with writing something.
 (j) In fact, the speech on the envelope is now famous as "Gettysburg Address".

[BB'19]



- The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
- The king called him to the palace.
 - At this king got furious and condemned him to death.
 - A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
 - Once there was a king.
 - With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death".
 - But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
 - The king then asked, "How long would you like to live?"
 - The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
 - He then thought for a while some ways of escape.

- During his stay he received an unpaid letter from his friend, which contained nothing but some words.
- With a great hope in mind, he opened the box.
 - He wanted to teach his friend a good lesson.
 - An English poet was staying in Italy for the benefit of his health.
 - To his utter surprise, he found nothing but an ordinary stone.
 - Thus, the poet taught his friend a good lesson.
 - So, he procured a heavy stone and packed it up in a fine box.
 - His friend thought that the contents of the parcel were valuable, so, he paid the heavy charge for carrying.
 - The poet had to pay double postage, so, he became very annoyed.
 - Then he sent it to his friend with the words on it "Carriage to be paid on delivery".

[Din.B'19]

- They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- The blacks were treated cruelly.
 - The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
 - They were denied all basic human rights.
 - Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
 - Eventually, the great leader realized the goal of liberating his own people.
 - He was thrown behind the prison bar.
 - Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
 - But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
 - In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world who struggled against apartheid throughout his whole life.

[All boards'18]

- One prize is awarded in each field.
- The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
 - Nobel prize is the world's most important prize.
 - He is Alfred Bernard Nobel.
 - Though he is a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
 - Nobel prizes are awarded everyone for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for promoting world's peace.
 - The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution.
 - If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.
 - Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
 - He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896.

[SB'17]

Question
No: 06

30. (a) "Please let me go to my country."
 (b) An English boy was making a small boat.
 (c) "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat."
 (d) He made all arrangements to send him to his country.
 (e) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
 (f) Napoleon was charmed by the words of the small boy.
 (g) "I haven't seen my mother for a long time."
 (h) The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea."
 (i) One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the sea shore.
 (j) The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat.

Answer

01.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	vi	ii	x	v	viii	iii	ix	vii	i	iv

02.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	vii	iii	x	v	i	viii	iv	ix	ii	vi

03.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	viii	v	ii	iv	i	iii	vii	vi	x	ix

04.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	v	ii	viii	x	iv	i	ix	vii	vi	iii

05.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	f	b	g	j	d	e	c	h	a	i

06.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	f	b	h	j	e	g	i	c	a	d

07.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	j	h	f	a	g	b	e	d	i	c

08.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	iii	ix	vii	x	i	v	iv	ii	viii	vi

09.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	e	a	i	g	b	f	j	h	c	d

Or,

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

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

11.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	v	i	ix	iv	x	ii	viii	iii	vi	vii

12.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	d	j	e	i	a	c	f	h	b	g

13.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	iii	v	viii	i	vi	ii	x	ix	vii	iv

14.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	d	a	c	f	e	h	i	j	g	b

15.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	iv	vi	ix	x	vii	ii	iii	v	viii	i

16.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	vi	x	iii	iv	ix	i	v	vii	viii	ii

17.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	h	b	c	d	a	f	g	e	-	-

18.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	e	a	d	g	b	h	f	-	-

19.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	f	e	g	b	h	d	a	c	-	-

20.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	f	b	h	a	c	e	g	d	-	-

21.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	e	c	g	f	b	h	a	d	-	-

22.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	b	d	e	h	a	c	g	f	-	-

23.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	f	h	a	d	g	j	i	b	e

24.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	g	d	f	e	j	b	h	a	i

25.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	b	c	e	i	h	f	j	d	a	g

26.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	e	a	d	b	i	c	g	h	j	f

27.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	d	a	i	c	g	j	h	b	e	f

28.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	h	j	b	a	d	e	f	c	g	i

29.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	b	d	j	e	f	i	g	a	h

30.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	i	e	b	j	h	g	c	a	f	d

Or,

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



Board Standard Practice Questions

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. (01-47)

[সিলেট ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

1. (a) Porus came forward with his people and fought courageously, but unfortunately, he was defeated in the battle.
 (b) Alexander, the conqueror of the world, once crossed the Khyber Pass and reached India.
 (c) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his prompt and bold reply and allowed him to rule his country as before.
 (d) "Like a king" was the reply of Porus.
 (e) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
 (f) There ruled a king called Porus.
 (g) He wanted to conquer the land of Porus.
 (h) Then he was taken prisoner by the soldiers of Alexander.
 (i) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated by him.
 (j) He was brought before Alexander.

(a) It became a shelter for the sufferers.

[প্রেসিডেন্ট প্রফেসর ড. ইয়াজউদীন আহমেদ রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ]

2. (b) She was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
 (c) Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul and her earlier name was Agnes.
 (d) She came to India in 1929 for serving the people and started her life in Kolkata as a teacher in a convent school.
 (e) Then she became an Indian citizen.
 (f) She established Nirmal Hriday at Kalighat in Kolkata.
 (g) She was born in 1910 at a small village in Yugoslavia named Skopje and she was of Albanian descent.
 (h) She decided to become a nun when she was eighteen.
 (i) Her activities spread all over the world.
 (j) She began to serve the downtrodden.

[পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

3. (a) Saadi replied, "My dress deserves this food."
 (b) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
 (c) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house, but the courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
 (d) The courtier understood his fault and begged the poet's pardon.
 (e) Once, he was invited to the emperor's palace.
 (f) On his way back home, Saadi again took shelter in the same courtier's house putting on gorgeous dress.
 (g) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious foods.
 (h) Sheikh Saadi, the great Persian poet, was simple in his ways of life.
 (i) Now, Saadi began to put his foods in the pockets of his dress.
 (j) Being surprised, they asked, "Why are you putting the foods in your dress?"

[মির্জাপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ]

4. (a) It was a uranium gun-type atomic bomb.
 (b) It caused a great massacre in human history.
 (c) The bombing of Hiroshima was executed after meticulous planning.
 (d) But there was no bang or explosion.
 (e) He flew hours before reaching the target.
 (f) The charge was given to a Colonel in the United States Air Force named Paul W. Tibbets.
 (g) Thus, the new nuclear age began, not with a bang but with a whimper.
 (h) Then the bomb was set exploded 2000 ft. above the town.
 (i) Only a brownish-purple mist all around.
 (j) On the day of execution, Colonel Tibbets took off at a quarter to three in the morning.

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

Question
No: 06

05. (a) Sometimes, it was difficult to satisfy him with answer.
 (b) His father got angry for this kind of activity.
 (c) Because he always asked "Why, why, why".
 (d) The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
 (e) He was Thomas Alva Edison.
 (f) But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
 (g) For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.
 (h) Do you know who this boy was?
 (i) And that person was his loving mother.
 (j) A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.
06. (a) Today, we remember them with profound respect.
 (b) Again, many were killed in the war.
 (c) Many died while fighting.
 (d) Independence is the birthright of a man.
 (e) Our war of independence took place in 1971.
 (f) They did not run away showing their backs.
 (g) They fought face to face, with the enemies.
 (h) No nation can achieve it without struggle.
 (i) People from all walks of life joined the war.
 (j) Many went to the battlefield to save the country.
07. (a) William Somerset Maugham, a British writer, was living in Paris.
 (b) It was twenty years ago.
 (c) The writer was flattered and he was too young to say 'no' to a woman.
 (d) In this busy city, the writer was earning barely enough to keep his body and soul together.
 (e) In the letter, she said that she was passing through Paris.
 (f) After reading the book, she wrote to him about it.
 (g) He answered, thanking her, and presently he received from her another letter.
 (h) Once, a lady read one of his books
 (i) She also wrote that she would like to have a chat with the writer.
 (j) Paris was a busy city and there the writer had a tiny apartment in the Latin Quarters overlooking a cemetery
08. (a) One day, he fled away from his master's house.
 (b) After a while, a great noise awakened him up.
 (c) He hid himself in a forest for many days.
 (d) He thought that he might die.
 (e) He felt sure that the beast would kill him.
 (f) Once, there was a slave named Androcles.
 (g) A lion had entered the cave roaring loudly.
 (h) Consequently, he became very weak and sick for want of food.
 (i) His master was very cruel and used to inflict heavy torture on him.
 (j) So, one day, he crept into a cave and felt fast asleep.

9. (i) It established his reputation as a greatest scientist. [বরিশাল ক্যাডেট কলেজ, বরিশাল, সোনার বাংলা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কলেজ, কুমিল্লা]
 (ii) He was considered the greatest physicist after Einstein.
 (iii) In it, he explained cosmology for the general public.
 (iv) He wrote a book, "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bangs to the present Times".
 (v) He was famous for his investigations into the origins of the universe.
 (vi) He got his PhD in Cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old.
 (vii) He was very skilled in Mathematics from an early age and also very skilled in theoretical physics.
 (viii) Stephen Hawking was born in an educated family.
 (ix) He had a brilliant result.
 (x) Thus, he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award.
10. (i) She was known as the lady with the lamp for her habit of making rounds at night.
 (ii) There she tended to the wounded soldiers. [রাজউক উত্তরা মডেল কলেজ, ঢাকা]
 (iii) It was the first secular nursing school in the world.
 (iv) Florence Nightingale was the founder of modern nursing.
 (v) The International Nurse's Day is celebrated around the world on her birthday.
 (vi) She was born on 12 May 1820 in Britain.
 (vii) This great lady died on 13 August 1910.
 (viii) She came to prominence while serving as a nurse during the Crimean War.
 (ix) In 1860, Nightingale established the nursing school at St. Thomas Hospital in London.
 (x) The Nightingale pledge taken by nurses was named after her.
11. (i) Similar is the case with the Christmas presents of Jim and Della. [বীরশ্রেষ্ঠ নূর মোহাম্মদ পাবলিক স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ, ঢাকা]
 (ii) But it was an irony of fate that their presents became useless.
 (iii) The Magi were the three wise men of the East.
 (iv) Out of their true love, they had sacrificed their dearest possessions in order to buy Christmas present.
 (v) They brought gifts to the infant Jesus.
 (vi) Della sold her beautiful hair to buy a platinum fob chain for her husband's gold watch.
 (vii) They introduced the custom of giving Christmas presents.
 (viii) Jim, on the other hand, sold his gold watch to buy a set of beautiful combs for his wife.
 (ix) Being wise, their gifts were, no doubt, wise and these proved their love and respect for the baby in manger.
 (x) They were led by a star to the stable of Bethlehem where Jesus was born. [শহীদ পুলিশ স্মৃতি কলেজ, ঢাকা]
12. (i) The first friend climbed a tree.
 (ii) Suddenly, a bear came there.
 (iii) Once upon a time two friends were passing through a forest.
 (iv) The other friend didn't know how to climb a tree.
 (v) They were talking about their love for each other.
 (vi) he did not find any way out.
 (vii) The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
 (viii) He lay down on the ground and feigned to be dead.
 (ix) Then the bear went away.
 (x) He thought him to be dead.

Question
No: 06

[ঢাকা ইন্সটিটিউট কলেজ, ঢাকা]

13. (i) But first, he wanted to know how much they loved him.
 (ii) The king called on his daughters.
 (iii) Being pleased, Lear gave each of them one-third of his kingdom.
 (iv) His eldest daughter declared, "Sir, I love you more than I can say."
 (v) Long ago, there was a mighty king in England named Lear.
 (vi) At first, Lear asked his eldest daughter, "How much do you love me?"
 (vii) The king wanted to divide his kingdom among his three daughters.
 (viii) When asked, his second daughter said, "My love for you king angrily disowned her."
 (ix) She told that she had no word to describe it and so the king angrily disowned her.
 (x) Being glad the king gave her reward and then asked the younger daughter about her felling for him.
14. (i) But his father did not want that Gulliver should go to the sea. [সফিউদ্দিন সরকার একাডেমী এন্ড কলেজ, গাজীপুর]
 (ii) So leaving home, one day Gulliver took the job of a cabin boy in the ship.
 (iii) His father wanted him to be a lawyer.
 (iv) He boarded a commercial ship heading to France.
 (v) However, Gulliver did not like the idea at all.
 (vi) Lemuel Gulliver was born in England.
 (vii) He wanted to be a sailor from his childhood.
 (viii) There he slept a deep sleep because of his tiredness.
 (ix) When he woke up, he saw many tiny creatures around him.
 (x) Unfortunately, the ship was wrecked and he somehow managed to swim ashore.
15. (i) He used to tell interesting stories to the people of the village. [মধুপুর শহীদ স্মৃতি উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক স্কুল, টাঙ্গাইল]
 (ii) He never spoke in the rest of his life.
 (iii) He lived in a temple at the edge of the village and passed his time under the banian tree in front of the temple.
 (iv) His name was Nambi.
 (v) There was a remote village named Somal.
 (vi) Before telling a story, he used to light a lamp in front of the tree.
 (vii) After a few days, he called all the villagers and told them something.
 (viii) One day, he could not continue his story.
 (ix) The villagers were enchanted by a man.
 (x) He was so ignorant that he could not tell his age, but he could make up stories.
16. (i) Now, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.
 (ii) The most spectacular of which is the imposing multi-domed mosque in Bangladesh known as the Shat Gambauj Masjid. [রাজশাহী ক্যান্টনমেন্ট বোর্ড স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ, রাজশাহী]
 (iii) The arches are six feet in thickness. Have slightly tapering hollow and round walls.
 (iv) The mosques is roofed over with 77 squat domes including 7 chauchala or four-sided domes, in the middle row.
 (v) In mid 15th century, a Muslim colony was founded in the inhospitable mangrove forest of the Sundarbans near the seacoast in Bagerhat district, by a saint Ulugh Kahan Jahan.
 (vi) Besides, being used as a prayer hall, the mosque was also used as the court of Khan Jahan Ali.
 (vii) He was the earliest torchbearer of Islam in south who adorned Bagerhat city with numerous mosques, tanks and public buildings.
 (viii) From these columns, spring rows of endless arches supporting the domes.
 (ix) The interior and exterior of the mosques give a view of rather plain architecture but the interior western wall of the mosque was beautifully decorated with terracotta flowers and foliage.
 (x) The vast prayer hall is provided with 11 deep bays by a forest of lender stones columns.



- (i) Hojja became furious and decided to teach him a lesson.
 (ii) The beggar was very surprised and asked why Hojja had made him climb up the stairs to say he had no money.
 (iii) The man was asking him to get down and listen to him.
 (iv) So, he told the man to climb up the stairs with him.
 (v) When he came down, the man said that he was a beggar and wanted some money.
 (vi) Suddenly, he saw a man calling him from below.
 (vii) Hojja immediately replied, "Why did you make me climb all the way down the stairs to ask for money?
 (viii) Couldn't you see that I was working?"

[বেড়া সরকারি কলেজ, পাবনা]

- (ix) One day, Nasiruddin Hojja was mending a hole on the roof of his two-storied house.
 (x) When both got to the rooftop where he was previously working, Hojja turned towards the man and said, "Sorry, I have no money, so you have to leave."
 (xi) Being curious, he climbed down from the roof and went down the stairs.

- (i) Once upon a time, there lived a girl named Cinderella.
 (ii) Her stepmother and stepsisters treated her very poorly.
 (iii) Cinderella's Fairy Godmother appeared and helped her get ready for the ball.
 (iv) She lost one of her glass slippers on the way back home from the ball.
 (v) The prince searched for the glass slipper and found Cinderella.
 (vi) Cinderella and the prince fell in love.
 (vii) The prince asked Cinderella to marry him.
 (viii) They lived happily ever after.
 (ix) Cinderella's stepmother and stepsisters were jealous of her happiness.
 (x) The Fairy Godmother helped Cinderella escape the jealousy of her stepmother and stepsisters.

[দিবাজগন্না সরকারি কলেজ, দিবাজগন্না]

- (i) He enrolled himself at the Islamia College, a well-respected college affiliated to the University of Kolkata.
 (ii) Mujib became politically active when joined the All India Muslim Federation in 1940.
 (iii) Two years later he took admission in class four at Madaripur Islamia High School.
 (iv) He returned to school after four years owing to the severity of the surgery and slow recovery.
 (v) He joined the Bengal Muslim League in 1941.
 (vi) In 1929, Mujib entered into class three at Gopalganj Public School.
 (vii) In 1946, he became the general secretary of the Islamia Collage Students Union.
 (viii) However, Mujib was withdrawn from school in 1934 to undergo eye surgery.
 (ix) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born in Tungipara, a village in Gopalganj district.
 (x) He was the third child in a family of four daughters and two sons.

[বি.এ.এফ. শাহীন কলেজ, যশোর]

- (i) The ant said, "Since you sang all summer."
 (ii) An ant was taking out some grains of wheat from his granary, which he stored during the summer.
 (iii) The ant asked what he was doing during the summer.
 (iv) The grasshopper replied that he was not idle.
 (v) A grasshopper, half-dead with hunger, came limping to ant.
 (vi) It was a frosty winter day.
 (vii) He was singing all day long during the summer.
 (viii) Hearing this, the ant smiled grimly.
 (ix) It seems you have to dance all winter.
 (x) He then asked the ant for some food.

[সরকারি খানবাহাদুর আহম্মদউল্লাহ কলেজ, সাতক্ষীরা]

Question
No: 06

21. (i) Solomon was puzzled for a time. [সরকারি হোসেন শহীদ সোহরাওয়ার্দী (এইচ.এস.এস.) কলেজ, মাদার]
- (ii) Everyone has heard the name of king Solomon.
- (iii) Attracted by such reports, she came to test the king.
- (iv) The Queen of Sheba had heard much about the grandeur of Solomon's Court.
- (v) The Queen of Sheba was really surprised and went away admiring the king's great wisdom.
- (vi) He asked the windows to be opened.
- (vii) She placed them before the king to take the natural one.
- (viii) The bees came in and settled on the natural flowers.
- (ix) She brought with her two garlands of flowers; one natural and the other artificial.
- (x) While pondering, he noticed some bees humming for honey in a withered rose.
22. (i) In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India. [ইস্পাহানি পাবলিক স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ, কুমিল্লা]
- (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 Bangla songs of superior quality.
- (v) Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 into a respectable family at Jorasanko in Kolkata.
- (vi) At the age of 17, in 1878, he reached London to attend school.
- (vii) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of 8.
- (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.
23. (a) He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its disease into its blood. [হাজী মুহাম্মদ মহসিন কলেজ, চট্টগ্রাম]
- (b) Other doctors began to study his works.
- (c) Pasteur was a French scientist.
- (d) One day, a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to him.
- (e) The dog was cured.
- (f) The news of Pasteur's success spread all over the world.
- (g) He had been bitten by a mad dog.
- (h) He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them.
- (i) Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy didn't get the dog's disease.
- (j) At first, he only treated animals because he didn't want to cause the death of any human being.
24. (i) When his master sat down to eat, he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg.
- (ii) He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks had indeed one leg.
- (iii) It put down its other leg as well as ran off.
- (iv) The roast looked so delicious that the cook couldn't resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks.
- (v) A cook once roasted a duck for his master.
- (vi) The cook told him that the duck had one leg only.
- (vii) The master said that there was no such thing as a one-legged duck.
- (viii) The cook said that if he had known this trick, he would have clapped his hands too before cooking to bring out the other leg.
- (ix) The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck.
- (x) Right at that moment, the cook looked out of the window and saw some ducks one of which was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside.



25. (a) This dauntless spider climbed the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts, inspiring Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
 (b) The enemies were defeated and Bruce regained his kingdom.
 (c) The spider failed again and again to succeed but did not give up hope.
 (d) Once, Bruce was lying in the cave and saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling.
 (e) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
 (f) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
 (g) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
 (h) He had to flee from his kingdom and took shelter in a remote cave to save his life.
 (i) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
 (j) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.
26. (a) The authority sent an under aged boy named Jerry.
 (b) The writer had been trying hard to put a finish to an extremely difficult literary work.
 (c) Finding no other way, she requested the orphanage authority to send someone to the cabin, who could chop well.
 (d) Jerry looked so small in size that the writer felt hesitated to appoint him for doing a heavy job like chopping.
 (e) So, she unwillingly appointed him to see what he could do.
 (f) For this purpose, she badly needed a very lonely place.
 (g) This situation caused her to look for fire-wood which was available there but not ready for fire.
 (h) With this end in view, she hired a cabin which belonged to an orphanage on the Carolina Mountains.
 (i) But the boy insisted on his doing the job.
 (j) It was a very cold place.
27. (a) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
 (b) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
 (c) There lived a number of mice in an old house.
 (d) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
 (e) Several proposals were made but none of the proposals was good.
 (f) The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
 (g) The mice were in great difficulty, because they could not move freely as before.
 (h) They held a meeting to discuss the matter and find a way to be free from this danger.
 (i) At last, a young mouse rose to speak and said, "I have a good plan for your consideration. Let us tie a bell round the cat's neck. Then we will hear him coming and be able to hide ourselves in time."
 (j) But an old mouse stood up and said, "No doubt, the idea is good. But who will tie the bell?"
28. (a) The lion laughed and said, "O you! Are you suitable to help me?"
 (b) The lion also said, "You are small in size but really worthy."
 (c) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
 (d) The lion caught the mouse and it began to tremble in fear.
 (e) Once, a lion was sleeping in a cave.
 (f) Listening to this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
 (g) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body while playing.
 (h) After some days, the lion fell into a trap and was crying loudly for help.
 (i) The mouse remembered his promise and cut the net into pieces and let the lion come out.
 (j) The mouse said, "Let me go now; sooner or later, I may help you."

29. (a) At one moment, a huge ice-berg was spotted very close to the ship and the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
 (b) It was April 10, 1912.
 (c) She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891.
 (d) The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton of England.
 (e) Four days after setting out, a great disaster happened when the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
 (f) The Captain went down to see what had happened.
 (g) So, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking down rapidly.
 (h) Five of the ship's sixteen watertight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
 (i) Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below.
 (j) At that time, she was the largest ship in the world built in a special way and was regarded as unsinkable.
30. (a) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.
 (b) The cup contained hemlock, a deadly poison.
 (c) At last, the hour of departure had arrived and Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
 (d) They burst into tears and cried loudly
 (e) He asked them to let him die in peace.
 (f) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
 (g) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.
 (h) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
 (i) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
 (j) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.
31. (a) Hazrat Abdul Quader was born in Jilan in Iraq.
 (b) His mother decided to send him to Baghdad with a view to educating him there.
 (c) The boy left for Baghdad with a caravan of merchants, but on their way, a gang of robbers fell upon them and looted their money.
 (d) One of the robbers said that the small boy might have something with him.
 (e) At the time of sending, his mother sewed forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him never to tell a lie.
 (f) The boy said, "Mother has advised me never to tell a lie even in danger."
 (g) The leader felt surprised and said, "You might not have disclosed the fact."
 (h) Boy Abdul Quader spoke out, "No, no, I have forty gold coins sewed in my shirt."
 (i) The robbers were ashamed of their deeds and gave up robbery.
 (j) The gang leader said that perhaps the boy had nothing with him.
32. (a) Einstein walked all the way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
 (b) Accordingly, the queen sent some gorgeously dressed officials to the station to receive him.
 (c) They could not think that Einstein would come in a simple.
 (d) When Einstein got down from the train at Brussels, he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials were there to receive him.
 (e) "I did not think that, anybody would send a car for me," replied the greatest scientist.
 (f) They went back and told the queen that Einstein had not come by the train.
 (g) When he reached the destination, the queen told him that she had sent a car for him.
 (h) Once, the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
 (i) The world famous scientist Einstein led a very simple life.
 (j) The officials also expected him in a rich aristocratic dress.

33. (a) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of a strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
 (b) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
 (c) He had shown his bravery in many blood battles against the Turks and everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
 (d) Her pity soon turned to love and she admitted to Othello that she loved him.
 (e) She was so beautiful that many young men wished to marry her, but she refused them all because she loved Othello.
 (f) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
 (g) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
 (h) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
 (i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
 (j) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.
34. (a) The king was angry because he wanted that people should like him instead of the wise man.
 (b) Once, there was a foolish king who had a white horse.
 (c) Before the end of the seven years, the foolish king died and the wise man kept the horse.
 (d) The king also had a wise friend whom everyone liked.
 (e) One day, he called the wise man and asked him to teach his white horse to speak.
 (f) He told everything to his daughter.
 (g) The wise man went to the king next day and begged seven years for the job.
 (h) His daughter advised him to go to the king and begged seven years, because teaching a horse to speak needed long time.
 (i) The king gave him the horse and also seven years.
 (j) The wise man went home sadly because the king threatened him to kill if he failed.
35. (a) A tortoise also lived nearby.
 (b) The next day, both the competitors reached the venue and got ready.
 (c) Thanks to his habit of eating carrot, he could spot his opponent from such a distance.
 (d) The hare was proud of his speed and teased the tortoise.
 (e) Long ago, there lived a hare in a forest.
 (f) Looking backwards, he saw the tortoise trailing far behind.
 (g) He then thought it needless to expedite the victory that was a certainty to him.
 (h) The hare outdistanced the tortoise soon after the race started.
 (i) One day, the hare challenged the tortoise in a race and the tortoise accepted it.
 (j) Because the tortoise usually moved at a snail's pace.
36. (a) He wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood.
 (b) Robinson Crusoe was born in England.
 (c) He became a clever sailor in a few years.
 (d) Once, a storm arose in one of the voyages.
 (e) It drove the ship on to a sand bank.
 (f) His father did not want that he should go to sea.
 (g) He became a cabin boy on a sailing ship.
 (h) His father wanted him to study law.
 (i) He did not like the idea.
 (j) He ran away from home one day.

Question
No: 06

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

37. (a) One said, "I have lost my husband."
 (b) A poor woman once came to Buddha.
 (c) The sorrowful mother went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds, but at every door, she met with sad replies.
 (d) She returned with heavy heart to the great teacher and told him the result of her great search.
 (e) He told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
 (f) Another said, "Our youngest child died last year."
 (g) Then Buddha told her affectionately that she must not think much of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
 (h) The holy man was touched by the great sorrow of the woman.
 (i) She asked him whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
 (j) He told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.
38. (a) We only know that he entered St. John's College of Cambridge.
 (b) Robert Herrick, a famous English poet, was born in London, UK.
 (c) He was reinstated to his post and worked there till his death.
 (d) Nicholas Herrick suddenly died when Robert was a boy of only five.
 (e) We do not know anything about his school years.
 (f) His father Nicholas Herrick was a famous goldsmith of London.
 (g) There he worked as an apprentice to his uncle in his trade of goldsmith for ten years.
 (h) After the death of his father, his family shifted to a village in Middlesex.
 (i) But he was removed from the post by the Puritan government.
 (j) After taking his graduation, he joined as a Rector of Dean Prior in Devonshire.
39. (a) In 1609, Galileo heard of telescope invented by Hans Lippershey, a maker of spectacles.
 (b) He persuaded his father to let him study medicine and philosophy at the University of Pisa.
 (c) He wanted to make his son a cloth-dealer.
 (d) Soon, Galileo made more powerful telescopes with which he made many amazing discoveries about the sun and the moon and stars.
 (e) Galileo was born on 15 February 1564 in Pisa, Italy.
 (f) He set to work on the day he heard of the Dutch telescope and made one of his own.
 (g) He showed at a very early age an unusual talent for science.
 (h) But Galileo had no taste for business.
 (i) His father was a skillful musician and mathematician.
 (j) At the age of only seventeen, he had invented an important scientific law - the Law of the Pendulum.
40. (a) He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using non-violent civil disobedience.
 (b) There he established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history.
 (c) King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.
 (d) He was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, to Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. and Alberta Williams King.
 (e) He became known for his public speaking ability and was a part of the school's debate team.
 (f) As a part of his African-American Civil Rights Movement, King helped to organize the 1963 March on Washington where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial.
 (g) Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who was a leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement.
 (h) On October 14, 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through non-violent resistance.
 (i) On April 4, 1968, King was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.
 (j) Growing up in Atlanta, King attended Booker T. Washington High School.



1. There she became a teacher of a school.
- Soon, her activities for the service of mankind spread all over the world.
 - She was on her heels for her selfless services to mankind even at her old age.
 - As a recognition to her service, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
 - She was one of those people who dedicated their lives to the service of mankind.
 - When she was eighteen, she decided to be a nun and came to Kolkata.
 - She swore to dedicate her life for the cause of the helpless and poor people.
 - She was born in Yugoslavia in 1919.
 - She was also given 'Bharat Ratna Award' in the following year.
 - You have heard the name of Mother Teresa.
2. At last, the fire brigade was called.
- George took off his jacket and rolled up his sleeves and pushed his right arm through the drain cover.
 - Yesterday, I gave my nephew, George, six pence and advised him to save it.
 - A crowd of people gathered round him.
 - He could not get his arm out of the drain cover.
 - On the way to the sweet shop, he dropped his six pence and it rolled along the pavement and disappeared down a drain.
 - Instead, he bought himself six pence worth of trouble.
 - He could not find his six pence anywhere.
 - A lady rubbed his arm with soap and butter to get his arm out of the drain cover but in vain.
 - Two fire brigade men freed his arm using a special type of grease and George heaved a sigh of relief.
3. Shakespeare was married at eighteen to a woman of twenty one.
- There he became an actor and a playwright.
 - But he never attended any college.
 - By this time, he was thirty.
 - He received a sound and basic education.
 - During the next ten years, he composed his greatest plays.
 - William Shakespeare was born in 1564 at Stratford-on-Avon in England.
 - He had three children before he was twenty one.
 - A few years later, he went to London.
 - He became prosperous before he reached the age of thirty four.
4. Soon, he gave up medicine for literature.
- This brought for him a good name.
 - He was born in 1874 in Paris.
 - It is the realistic study on the life of lowly neighborhood in London.
 - He wrote a few other novels as well.
 - William Somerset Maugham is one of the greatest short story writers of modern time.
 - Then he took to writing plays.
 - He qualified as a doctor but this life had no charm for him.
 - Some of his well-known plays are 'Mrs. Cardillac', 'Lady Frederick' etc.
 - He made his first appearance in literature by writing his first novel 'Liza of Lambeth'.

Question
No: 06

45. (a) He also found his clothes all in rags and falling to pieces.
 (b) To his surprise, he found that he had a white beard more than a foot long.
 (c) He thought that perhaps he had been dreaming.
 (d) When he woke up, he rubbed his eyes and looked about.
 (e) There was no sign of the strange people with whom he drank.
 (f) He found his old gun lying on the grass rusty and useless.
 (g) On the way, he came across a group of strange looking fellows in a place.
 (h) Suddenly, he felt something strange on his face and he put his hand.
 (i) There he drank a drink and soon fell into a deep sleep.
 (j) One day, Rip Van Winkle went out for a walk with his gun and his dog.
46. (a) Yahya Khan declared martial law, banned Awami League and ordered arrest of Sheikh Mujib.
 (b) The West Pakistan rulers, however, were completely against Mujib's demand for greater autonomy.
 (c) On April 17, 1971, the first government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was formed and Mujib was made the first President of the country in his absence.
 (d) Soon after that Mukti Bahini was formed and it started strong resistance against the Pak Army.
 (e) After nine months of bloody war, Bangladesh became independent and Sheikh Mujib took the charge reconstructing the war-torn country.
 (f) In the general election of Pakistan in 1970, Awami League won on a massive majority under Mujib's leadership.
 (g) His party swooped in all but two of East Pakistan's quota of seats in the National Assembly.
 (h) In a historic speech at the Racecourse Ground in Dhaka on March 7, 1971, Mujib called for the independence of Bangladesh.
 (i) On the night of March 25, 1971, Pak Army launched Operation Searchlight and started large scale genocide of the innocent Bengalese and arrested Sheikh Mujib.
 (j) The then Pak President Yahya Khan delayed the Awami League from forming the Provincial government.
47. (a) At one point, Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning and breathed his last at 4 pm.
 (b) They started taking up their positions against the students.
 (c) The students were preparing to violate section 144.
 (d) On February 17, Section 144 was imposed on Rajshahi City.
 (e) On hearing this, Professor Zoha, a famous teacher of Rajshahi University rushed to the spot.
 (f) The armed forces were deployed in front of the university main gate.
 (g) The Ayub Khan Govt. killed Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison on 15 February, 1969.
 (h) While he was requesting, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene and set it on fire.
 (i) He repeatedly requested the officers, "Please, don't open fire, my students will go back now."
 (j) So, a flame of protest spread throughout erstwhile East Pakistan.

Answer

01.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	b	e	f	g	a	h	j	i	d	c

02.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	g	h	d	e	f	a	j	i	b

03.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	h	e	b	c	f	g	i	j	a	d

04.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	c	f	j	e	h	d	i	a	b	g

05.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	j	a	c	d	g	b	f	i	h	e

06.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	d	h	e	i	j	f	g	c	b	a

07.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	b	a	j	d	h	f	g	e	i	c

08.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	f	i	a	c	h	d	j	b	g	e





29.

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

30.

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

31.

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

32.

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

33.

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

34.

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

35.

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

36.

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

37.

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

38.

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

39.

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

40.

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

41.

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

42.

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

43.

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

44.

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

45.

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

46.

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

47.

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

Question No: 06

Question No.

07

Interpreting Graph/Chart



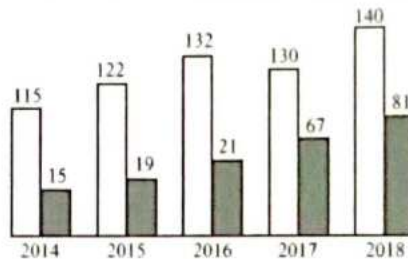
Few Words

এই প্রশ্নে বিভিন্ন সালের বিভিন্ন বিষয়ের উপর তুলনামূলক গ্রাফ/চার্ট তুলে ধরা হবে। তোমাদের চার্টের সেই তথ্যগুলো বিশ্লেষণ ও তুলনামূলক আলোচনা করতে হবে। এই প্রশ্নের জন্য ১০ নম্বর বরাদ্দ থাকবে।

Hints with Sample Answer

- ☞ প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, তোমাদের সুবিধার্থে এই অংশে একটি গ্রাফ এর উত্তর আমরা ব্যাখ্যা সহকারে নিচে উপস্থাপন করছি।
- ☛ The chart below shows the number of mobile phone and internet users in Bangladesh from the year 2014 to 2018. Describe the chart in least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features: [DB'19]

□ Mobile phone users.
■ Internet users.
N.B. – Numbers indicate million people.



এই প্রশ্নে ২০১৪ সাল থেকে ২০১৮ সালে মোবাইল এবং ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহারের তুলনামূলক গ্রাফ তুলে ধরা হয়েছে। প্রতিটি সালের জন্য দুটি করে বার (Bar) উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে। এখানে নিজের মত করে লিখতে হলে তোমাকে কিছু ধাপ অনুসরণ করতে হবে। চলো ধাপ গুলোর সাথে প্রশ্নে উল্লিখিত বার চার্ট (Bar chart) কে লেখার চেষ্টা করি,

- প্রথম ধাপ: শিরোনামে উল্লিখিত তথ্য অনুসারে গ্রাফের General statement বা সাধারণ তথ্য উল্লেখ করতে হবে। যেমন: এই গ্রাফের ক্ষেত্রে লেখা যেতে পারে-

This chart shows/describes the number of mobile phone and internet users in Bangladesh from the year 2014 to 2018.

অথবা,

The bar chart shows how many people used mobile phone and internet from the year 2014 to 2018 in Bangladesh.

- দ্বিতীয় ধাপ: প্রথম বারে উল্লিখিত সাল এবং ব্যবহারকারীর সংখ্যা উল্লেখপূর্বক নিজের মত করে বার (Bar) টি ব্যাখ্যা করতে হবে। গ্রাফের বর্ণনার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নোক্ত Phrase গুলো ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে-

According to the graph, According to the information given in this graph, From general view, The graph shows that, It is observed that ইত্যাদি

যেহেতু এখানে দুটি Bar ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে সেহেতু দুটি Bar-এর তুলনা করতে হবে।

তাহলে প্রশ্নের প্রথম বার সম্পর্কে বলা যেতে পারে-

From general views, this graph shows that in 2014 about 115 million people used mobile phone whereas only 15 million people used internet.

মনে রাখবে, গ্রাফের বাইরের কোনো তথ্য উল্লেখ করা যাবে না। যেমন: এই গ্রাফে মাত্র ১৫ মিলিয়ন মানুষের ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহার করার কারণ উল্লেখ করার দরকার নাই।

তৃতীয় ধাপ: গ্রাফে উল্লিখিত দ্বিতীয় বার (bar) কে বর্ণনা করতে হবে এবং সেটিকে তার পূর্ববর্তী সালের বারের (Bar) সাথে তুলনা করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে কিছু word আগে শিখে নাও।

অনেক বা দ্রুত হারে বৃদ্ধি পেলে- **Rapidly, Quickly, Enormously, Significantly** etc.

যেমন The internet user increased significantly etc.

খুব কম বৃদ্ধি পেলে- **Slightly, somewhat better** etc.

যেমন The rate was somewhat better...

হার কম-বেশি ওঠানামা করলে- **Fluctuation, oscillation** etc.

The fluctuation of rates is observed in this graph...

তাহলে দ্বিতীয় বারের (Bar) ক্ষেত্রে লেখা যেতে পারে-

In 2015, we can see that the number of mobile phone users increased slightly and reached 122. On the other hand, the users of the internet enhanced very well compared to previous year and reached 19 million which is 4 million higher than those of 2014.

চতুর্থ ধাপ: এই পর্যায়ে তৃতীয় বার (Bar)-কে বর্ণনা করতে হবে এবং তার পূর্ববর্তী বার bar এবং প্রথম বারের সাথে তুলনা করতে হবে।

যেমন প্রশ্নের গ্রাফের ক্ষেত্রে বাক্য হতে পারে- In 2016, it can be observed that the number of mobile phone users is 132 million which is 10 and 17 million higher than those of the previous year and of the year 2014 respectively. Besides, we also see that in 2016 the number of internet users did not increase too much and it reached to 21 million.

পঞ্চম ধাপ: চতুর্থ বার (Bar) কে বর্ণনা করতে হবে এবং তার পূর্ববর্তী ও প্রথম বারের সাথে তুলনা করতে হবে। যেমন- এই গ্রাফের ক্ষেত্রে হবে- In the year 2017, the fluctuation of rate of mobile phone users is seen. Here, the number of mobile phone users decreased 2 million and it became 130 million. On the contrary, the user of internet increased rapidly, it became 67 million which is more than 3 time higher than those the previous year and 52 million higher those that of the year of 2014.

ষষ্ঠ ধাপ: এখন পরবর্তী বার (Bar)-কে উল্লেখ করতে হবে এবং পূর্বের মতই তার পূর্ববর্তী এবং প্রথম বারের সাথে তুলনা করতে হবে। এই গ্রাফের ক্ষেত্রে লেখা যায়- Later on in the final year 2018, we can see that the number of the mobile phone users remained stable and it increased to 140 million which is 10 million higher than that of the previous year. Similarly, the users of internet increased to 81 milion which is almost 6 times higher than those of 2014.

সপ্তম ধাপ: সর্বশেষ পর্যায়ে General observation বা সাধারণ ধারণা দিয়ে শেষ করতে হবে। যেমন: We can say that the bar chart has illustrated an overall increase in the number of both mobile and internet users though mobile phone users decreased in 2017. The highest number of internet and mobile phone and internet users were 81 million and 140 respectively in the year 2018. The lowest number of mobile phone & internet users were 115 million and 15 respectively in the year 2014. Finally, it can be declared that the users of both mobiles and the internet are increasing.

হলো, এবার প্রতিটি ধাপকে কিছু Cohesive device দিয়ে যুক্ত করি-

কিছু Cohesive device হলো- **then, further, again, it can be said that, moreover, finally** ইত্যাদি)

This chart shows the number of mobile phone and internet users in Bangladesh from the year 2014 to 2018. From general views, this graph shows that in 2014 about 115 million people used mobile phone whereas only 15 million used the internet. In 2015, we can see that the mobile phone users increased slightly and reached 122 million. On the other hand, the users of the internet enhanced so rapidly compared to its previous year and reached 19 million which is 4 million higher than those of 2014. In 2016 it can be observed that the users of mobile phone were 132 million which is 10 and 17 million higher than those of the previous year and the year 2014 respectively. Besides, we also see that in 2016 the number of internet users did not increase too much and it reached to 21 million. In the year 2017, a fluctuation of rate of the number of mobile phone users is seen. The number of mobile phone users decreased 2 million and it became 130 million. On the contrary, the user of the internet increased rapidly becoming 67 million which is more than 3 times higher than those of previous year and 52 million higher than those of 2014. Later on, in the final year 2018, we can see that the number of the mobile phone users remained stable and it increased to 140 million which is 10 million higher than those of previous year. Similarly, the users of internet increased to 81 million which is almost 6 times higher than those of 2014. So, we can say that the bar chart has illustrated an increase in number of both mobile and internet users though mobile phone users decreased in 2017. The highest number of mobile phone and internet users is 140 million and 81 respectively in the year 2018. The lowest number of mobile phone and internet users is 115 million and 15 respectively in the year 2014. Finally, it can be declared that the users of both mobile and internet are increasing.

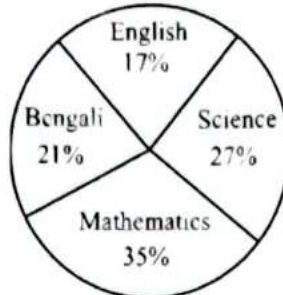
Question No: 07

Pie Chart

- ❖ The pie-chart below shows the interest of the students of a secondary school in different subjects. Describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart:

[Ctg.B'19]

Percentage of Students



- ❖ Pie-chart এর সম্পূর্ণ বৃত্তটি ১০০ পার্সেন্টে ভাগ করা থাকে। Pie-chart ব্যাখ্যা করার সময়ে এই Percentage অনুসারে চার্টের বিভিন্ন বিষয় আলোচনা করতে হবে।

- প্রথম ধাপ: শিরোনামে উল্লিখিত তথ্যানুসারে Pie-chart-এর General statement বা সাধারণ তথ্য উল্লেখ করতে হবে। যেমন: এই pie-chart-এর ক্ষেত্রে লেখা যেতে পারে-

This pie-chart shows/depicts/portrays the interest of the students of a secondary school in different subjects

অথবা,

The pie-chart shows the percentages of students interested in different subjects of a secondary school.

- দ্বিতীয় ধাপ: সবচেয়ে বেশি বা সবচেয়ে কম Percentage আছে এমন বিষয়বস্তু উল্লেখপূর্বক নিজের মতো করে Pie-chart-টি ব্যাখ্যা করতে হবে। বর্ণনার ক্ষেত্রে নিম্নের নিয়ম অনুসরণ করা যেতে পারে-

According to the pie-chart, according to the information given in the pie-chart,

From general view, the pie-chart shows that, it is observed that etc.

তাহলে প্রশ্নের প্রথম বিষয়বস্তু সম্পর্কে বলা যেতে পারে-

From general view, this pie-chart shows that 35% of the total students are interested in Mathematics.

অথবা, The pie-chart shows that 17% of the total students are interested in English.

(মনে রাখবে, Pie-chart -এ বাইরের কোন তথ্য উল্লেখ করা যাবে না। যেমন: এই চার্টে ২৭% শিক্ষার্থী বিজ্ঞানে আগ্রহী হওয়ার করার কারণ উল্লেখ করার দরকার নেই।

- তৃতীয় ধাপ: দ্বিতীয় ধাপে উল্লিখিত বিষয়বস্তুর সাপেক্ষে তার পরবর্তী বিষয়বস্তু উল্লেখপূর্বক দুটি বিষয়বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে তৃতীয় ধাপে চার্টের বিষয়বস্তু কী আসবে তা নির্ভর করবে দ্বিতীয় ধাপে সর্বোচ্চ নাকি সর্বনিম্ন পারসেন্টেজ সম্বলিত বিষয়বস্তু আলোচনা করা হয়েছে তার উপর। আর তুলনা করার ক্ষেত্রে দুটি বিষয়বস্তুর মধ্যে পার্থক্য কত শতাংশ কিংবা একটি আরেকটি থেকে কত কম বা কত বেশি সেটাও উল্লেখ করতে হবে। যেমন:

25% of the total students are interested in Mathematics which is only 2% lesser than the percentage of the students interested in Science.

অথবা, 21% of the total students are interested in Bengali which is 4% higher than the percentage of the students interested in English.

- চতুর্থ ধাপ: এই পর্যায়ে বিষয়বস্তুকে বর্ণনা করতে হবে এবং তার পূর্ববর্তী বিষয়বস্তু এবং প্রথম বিষয়বস্তুর সাথে তুলনা করতে হবে। যেমন প্রশ্নের চার্টের ক্ষেত্রে বাক্য হতে পারে-

Then in the pie-chart, we can see that the percentage of students interested in English is 21% which is 4% lesser than the percentage of students interested in Mathematics and 6% lesser than the students interested in Science.

অথবা, Then in the pie-chart, we can see that the percentage of students interested in Mathematics is 25% which is 4% higher than the percentage of students interested in Bengali and 8% higher than the percentage of students interested in English.





পঞ্চম ধাপ: চতুর্থ বিষয়বস্তুকে বর্ণনা করতে হবে এবং পূর্বের মতোই তার পূর্ববর্তী ও প্রথম বিষয়বস্তুর সাথে তুলনা করতে হবে। যেমন: এই গ্রাফের ক্ষেত্রে হবে-

Finally, the percentage of students interested in English is 17% which is 4% lesser than the percentage of students interested in Bengali and 10% lesser than the percentage of students interested in Science.

অথবা, Finally, the percentage of students interested in Science is 27% which is 2% higher than the percentage of students interested in Mathematics and 10% higher than the percentage of the students interested in English.

সর্বশেষ পর্যায়ে General observation বা সাধারণত ধারণা দিয়ে শেষ করতে হবে।

কেনন: Above all, this pie-chart shows that the **highest** percentage of students is interested in Science and the **lowest** percentage of students is interested in English. So, it can be said that the students are eager to study science related subjects comparing to other subjects.

Answer

সলো, এবার দেখে নিই যদি আমরা চার্টের সর্বোচ্চ বিষয়বস্তু দিয়ে শুরু করি তবে উত্তর কেনন হতে পারে-

This pie-chart shows/depicts/portrays the interest of the students of a secondary school in different subjects. From general view, this pie-chart shows that 27% of the total students are interested in science. Secondly, 35% of the total students are interested in Mathematics which is 12% higher than the percentage of the students interested in Science. Then in the pie-chart, we can see that the percentage of the students interested in Bengali is 21% which is 14% lesser than the percentage of the students interested in Mathematics and 6% lesser than the students interested in Science. Finally, the percentage of the students interested in English is 17% which is 4% lesser than the percentage of the students interested in Bengali and 10% lesser than the percentage of the students interested in Science. Above all, this pie-chart shows that the highest percentage of the students is interested in Mathematics and the lowest percentage of the students is interested in English. So, it can be said that the students are eager to study science related subjects comparing to other subjects.

আর যদি আমরা চার্টের সর্বনিম্ন বিষয়বস্তু দিয়ে শুরু করি তবে উত্তর কেনন হতে পারে-

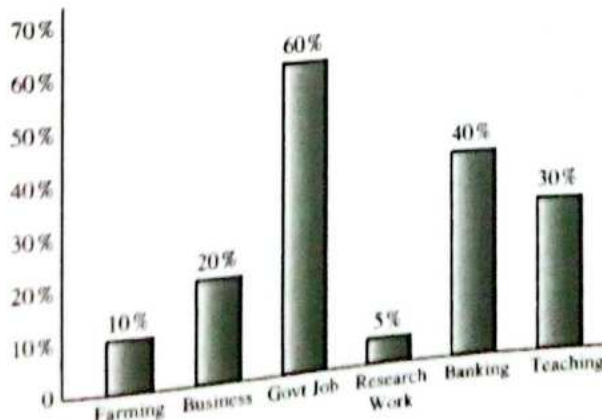
The pie-chart shows the percentages of students interested in different subjects of a secondary school. Firstly, the pie-chart shows that 17% of the total students are interested in English. Secondly, 21% of the total students are interested in Bengali which is 4% higher than the percentage of the students interested in English. Then in the pie-chart, we can see that the percentage of the students interested in Mathematics is 35% which is 14% higher than the percentage of the students interested in Bengali and 18% higher than the percentage of the students interested in English. Finally, the percentage of the students interested in Science is 27% which is 8% lesser than the percentage of the students interested in Mathematics and 10% higher than the percentage of the students interested in English. Above all, this pie-chart shows that the highest percentage of the students is interested in Mathematics and the lowest percentage of the students is interested in English. So, it can be said that the students are eager to study science related subjects comparing to other subjects.

সলো, আমরা কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Pie Chart-এর নমুনা দেখে নিই:

Question No: 07

The graph below shows the choice of profession by different educated people. Describe the graph in your own words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph:

[RB, DB, SB'23, JB'19, Ctg.B'17]



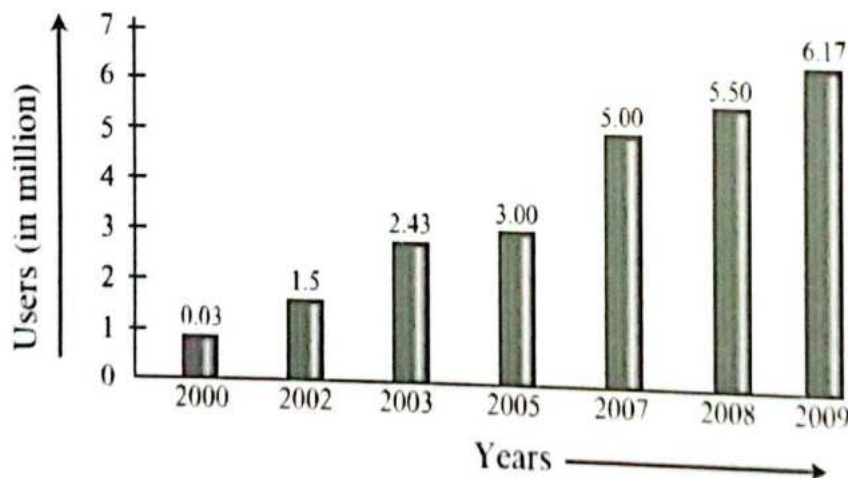
পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

Sample Answer

The graph shows the choice of profession by different educated people. It is apparent from the graph that highest number of educated people prefer government job. In the graph we can see that 60% of people like to go for government job due to various advantages and job securities. Then comes banking jobs holding 40% preference banking sector employs a large number of people and it provides some amenities similar to government job. That is why they are preferred in the second position. Teaching profession takes the third position 30% people prefer teaching profession due to flexibility and passion for teaching new generations. We can see 20% people wants to take business as profession because of its freedom and self-sufficiency. The lowest number of people like intellectual work like research and typical family enterprises. They hold rates only at 10% Overall, the graph illustrates that the highest number of educated people like government jobs and its percentage is 60. On the other hand, the lowest number of people like research and family and their percentages are only 10.

Explanation: লেখচিত্রটিতে শিক্ষিত মানুষদের পেশা পছন্দ করার প্রবণতা দেওয়া আছে। প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থীরা, তোমরা গ্রাফ লেখার ক্ষেত্রে সবচেয়ে পছন্দ করা পেশাকে ঠিক কতো শতাংশ মানুষ পছন্দ করে তা নিয়ে লিখবে। পরে পছন্দের পেশাগুলোকে নিয়ে লেখা শেষে Overall, Afterall ইত্যাদি Connector ব্যবহার করে সর্বোচ্চ ও সর্বনিম্ন, পছন্দ নিয়ে আলোচনা করবে। আশা করি এভাবে তোমরা একটি যথার্থ উত্তর করতে সমর্থ হবে।

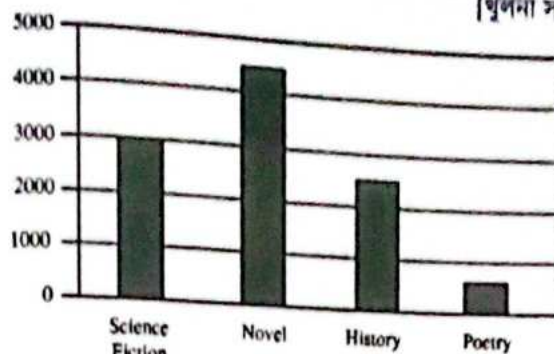
02. The graph below shows "The Internet Users" from 2000 to 2009. Describe the graph in 150 words. [CB'19]



Sample Answer

The graph clearly illustrates the number of internet users in Bangladesh from 2000 to 2009. We can see a continuous increase in the number of internet users during this period. It can be seen from the graph that the number of internet users has been increased from 0.03 lakh in 2000 to 6.17 lakh in 2009. In 2000, the number of internet users was 0.03 lakh which rose up to 1.5 lakh in 2002. In 2003 the number of internet users was 2.43 lakh. Which rose up to 3.00 lakh in 2005. The number of internet users is gradually in rise. The number of internet users was 5.00 lakh in 2007 which rose to 5.50 lakh in the next one year. And in the last year of 2009, the ultimate number of internet users reaches to 6.17 lakh. Overall, the graph shows that the number of internet users continues to rise from 2000 to 2009. It is apparent from the graph that the highest number of internet users was in 2009 and the lowest number was in 2000.

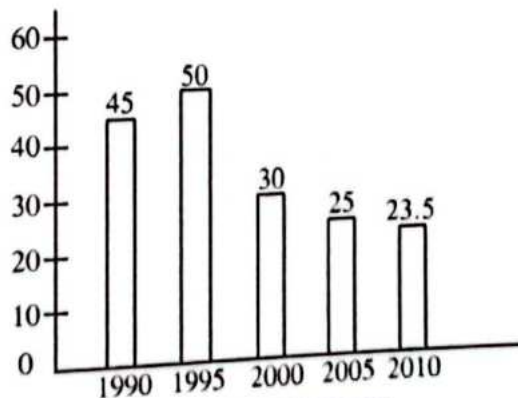
Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rate of four types of books in Ekushey Boi mela 2016. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.



Sample Answer

The graph shows a comparative selling rate of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2016. The types of books are science fiction, novel, history and poetry. From the graph we see that 4500 books of novel were sold in Ekushey Boi Mela in 2016. It was the highest selling rate among the four kinds of books. The second position was taken by science fiction books fair. The third highest selling rate was that of history and its number was 2500. It can be observed that the books which were sold of science fiction and history were 3000 and 2500 in number respectively. The selling rate is quite same with a bit higher in science fiction. The selling rate was the lowest in poetry. Only 500 books of poetry were sold in the book fair. The graph illustrates that very few readers are interested in poetry. Overall, the graph shows that there is a change in the preference of readers. Novel is getting more and more popular among the readers on the other hand the number of people who are interested in poetry are in decline.

The graph below shows the number of people in percentage, living below the poverty line from 1990 to 2010. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



Sample Answer

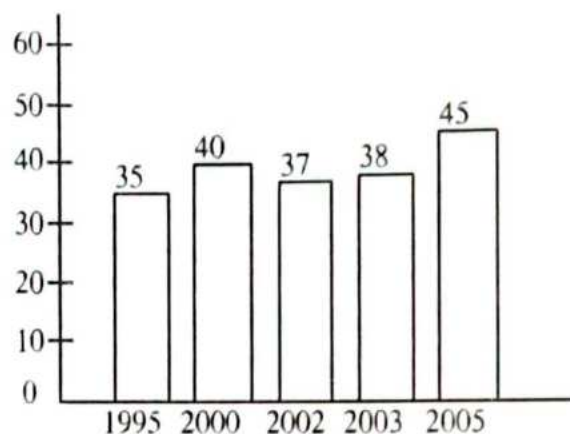
The graph shows the number of people in percentage living below poverty line from 1990 to 2010. In that 20 years the percentage of people living below poverty line has some ups and downs. In 1990, the percentage of people below poverty line was 45%. But in next 5 years the percentage increased and rose to 50%. But the rate started to decline in 1995. And by next 5 years the rate of people living below poverty live declined sharply and it reached at 30%. This very unusual event where poverty decreases by 20% in only five years. The government must have taken a lot of measures to fight poverty in those five years. Now we see in the next 10 years the percentage of people below poverty line decreased. But there is no uniformity in the decrease of poverty rate. In 2005 the poverty rate became 25% but in 2010 it became 23.5%. the graph shows that poverty increased between 1990 to 1995 and then from 1995 to 2010 it decreased. Overall, the graph illustrates that people living below the poverty line was highest in 1995 while it was the lowest in 2010.

Question
No. 07

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

05. The graph below shows the literacy rate in Bangladesh in different years from 1995 to 2005. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

[All Board '18 (ka Set)]



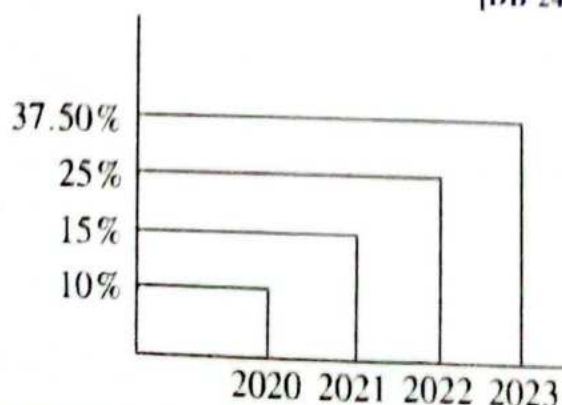
Sample Answer

The graph gives an idea about the literacy rate of Bangladesh from the year 1995 to 2005. The graph illustrates the rambling rate of rise and down in some years from 1995 till 2010. In 1995 the percentage was 35 which is lowest in the whole-time span. However, in the next 5 years there is a major growth in the literacy rate and from the graph it is clear that in 2000, the literacy rate became 40%. So, within 5 years the literacy rate rose to 5% more resulting in 40% literacy rate in 2000. The rate went downwards in next two years after 2000. Thus in 2002 the rate came down to 37% from the previous literacy rate, 40%. In 2003 the rate from 37% to 38%. It shows that between 2002 and 2003 there is a very small rise in the literacy rate and that is only one percent. But in 2003 the literacy rate took a sharp rise and in the following two years the rate rose up to 45% in 2005. Despite the decreasing between 2000 and 2002, the overall trend is on the rise. Thus in a decade between 1995 and 2005 the literacy rate rose from 35% to 45% and that's a very significant growth.

Board Questions

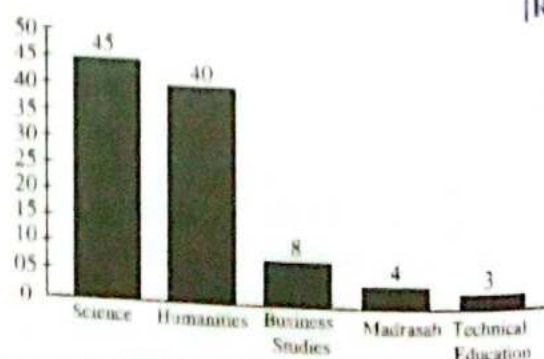
01. The graph below shows the users condition of the social sites of mobile phone in internet for the last four years. Now, describe the graph highlighting the information given in the chart.

[DB'24]

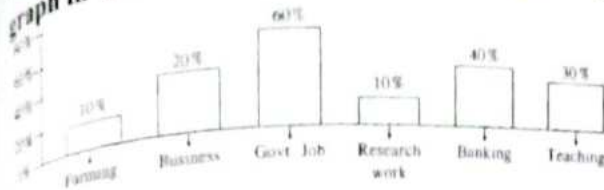


02. The graph below shows students from different academic areas who got themselves admitted into a public university last year. The left-aligned numbers show the percentages of students. You should analyse the information mentioning the ratio of their achievements in at least 150 words.

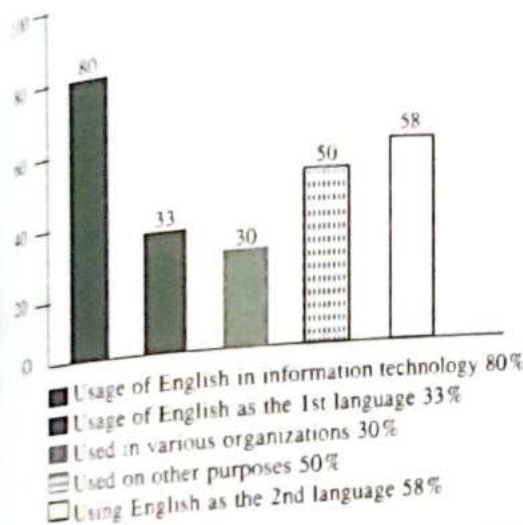
[RB'24]



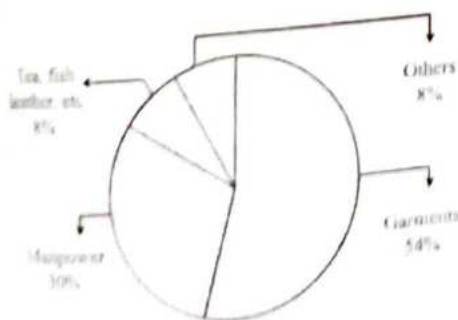
The graph shows the choice of profession by educated people in our - country. Analyze the graph in 150 words.. [Ctg.B'24]



The graph below shows the importance and usage of English. Describe the graph in at least 80 words: [BB'24]

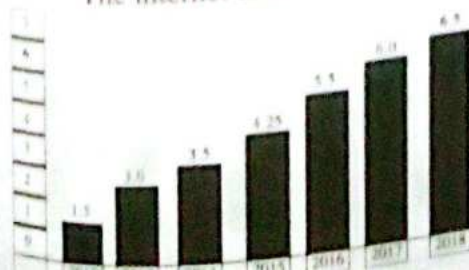


The pie chart shows the export sectors in Bangladesh that earn foreign currency. Write a paragraph describing the chart below. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the pie chart: [JB'24; BB'23]



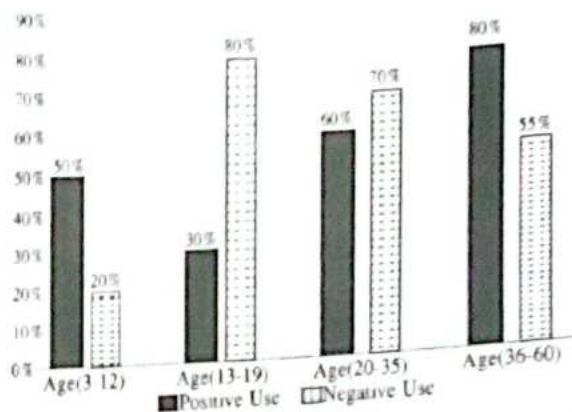
The graph shows "the internet users" from 2012 to 2018. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. [CB'24]

The internet users in lakh

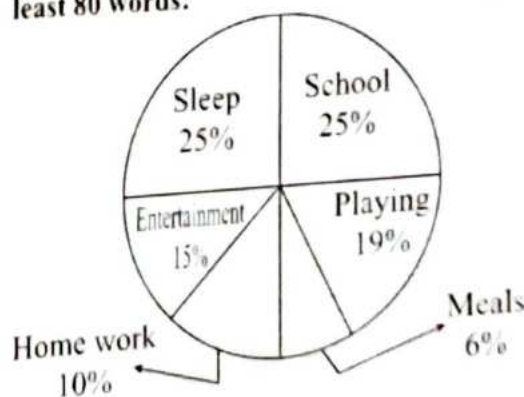


07. The graph below shows the positive and negative Uses of Internet according to different age groups of the users. Describe the chart at least in 150 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the chart. [Din.B'24]

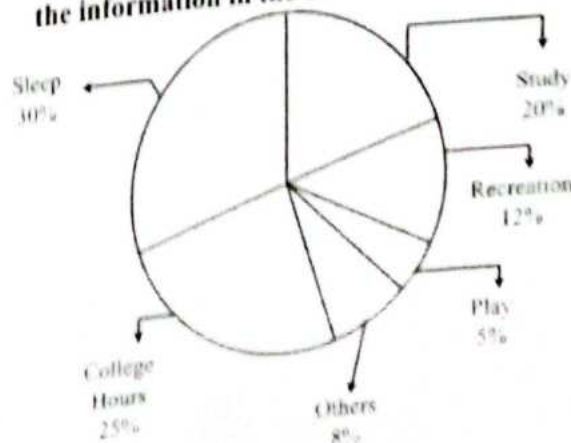
Positive and Negative Uses of Internet



08. The pie chart below shows Rima's time spending on various activities. Describe the chart in at least 80 words: [MB'24]

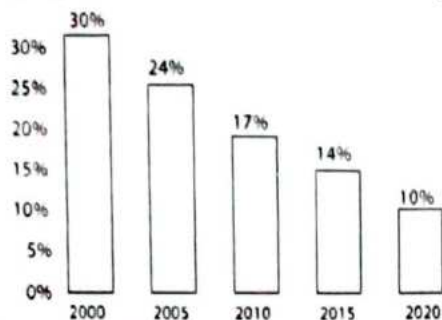


Or, The pie chart below shows the time allocation of a student's daily activities. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information in the chart. [CB, Din.B'23]

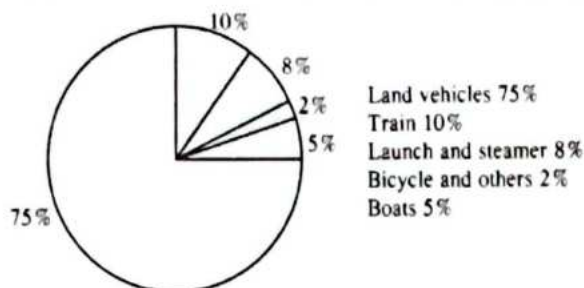


Question No. 07

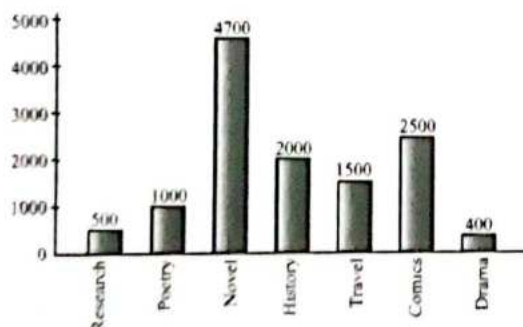
09. The graph below shows the numbers of unemployed people in Bangladesh. Now analyze the graph: [Alim'24]



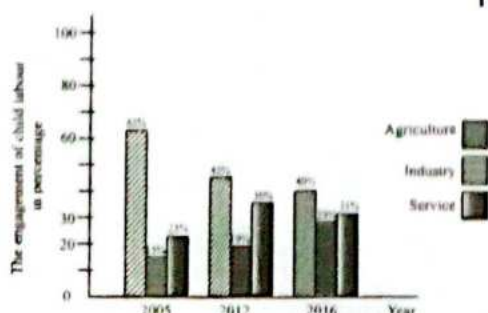
10. The pie-chart below shows the percentage of travellers in Bangladesh travelling in different transportation ways per day. Describe the pie-chart in at least 150 words: [RB'19, Ctg.B'23]



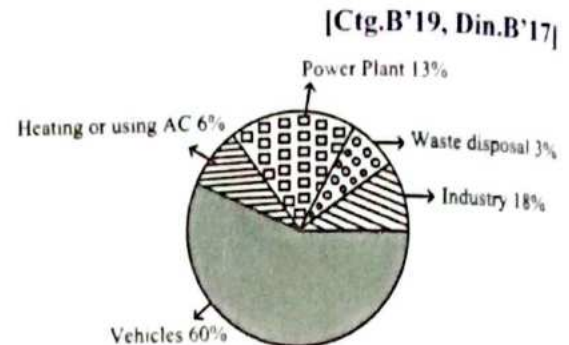
11. The graph below shows the selling rates of seven types of books in 'Ekushey Boi Mela-2023'. Describe the graph highlighting the information given in the bar chart: [JB'23]



12. The graph shows the engagement of child labour in different sectors of 'X' country from 2005 to 2016. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight the main features and summarize the information given in the graph. [MB'23]

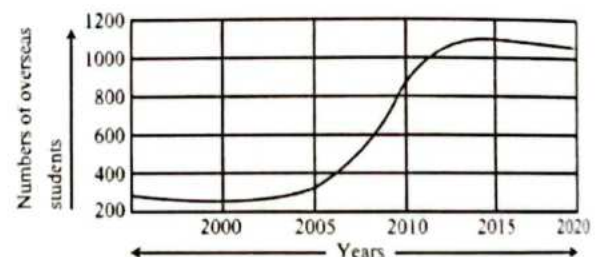


13. The chart below shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. [Ctg.B'19, Din.B'17]

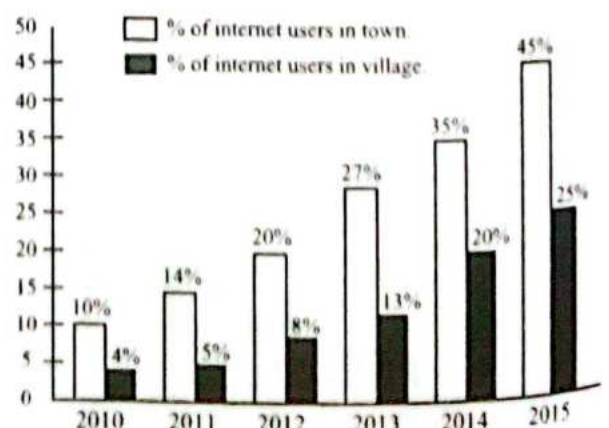


Sources of Air Pollution in 'X' City

14. The graph below shows an increase in the number of overseas students at the universities which usually takes place over a period of time. Describe the graph in 150 words. [SB'19]



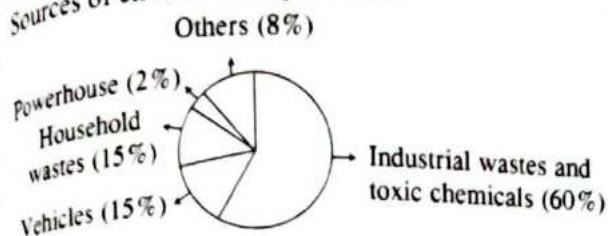
15. The graph below shows "The number of internet users in town and village from 2010 to 2015". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the graph. [BB'19]



Look at the chart below. It shows the sources of environment pollution in a city. Now, analyse the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and the main features given in the chart.

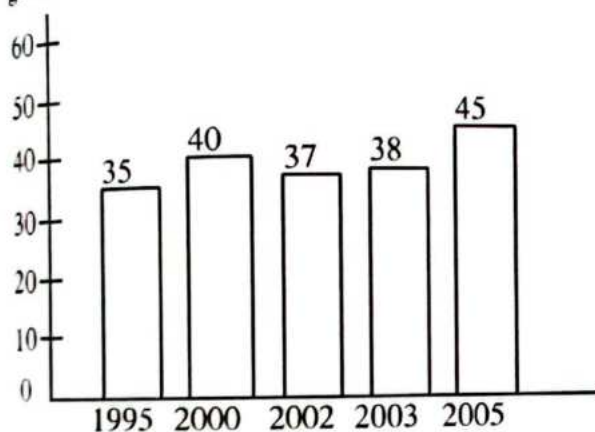
[Din.B'19]

Sources of environment pollution.



The graph below shows the literacy rate in Bangladesh in different years from 1995 to 2005. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

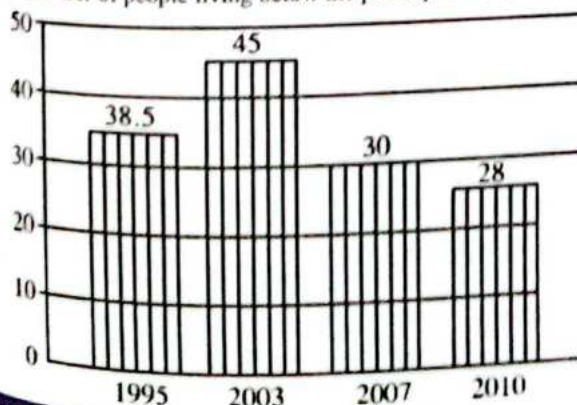
[All Board'18 (Ka Set)]



The graph below shows "The number of people living below the poverty line from 1995 to 2010." Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

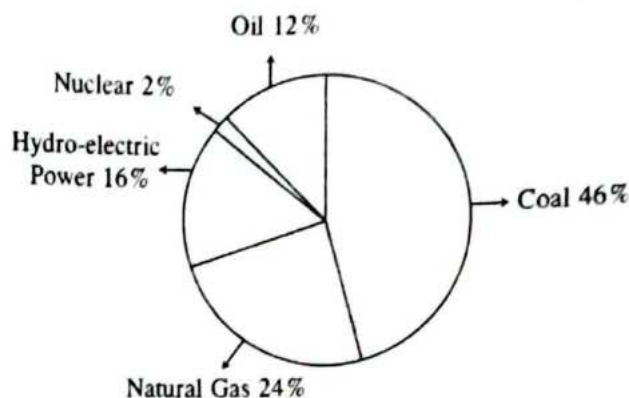
[All Board-2018 (Kha Set)]

The number of people living below the poverty line (%)



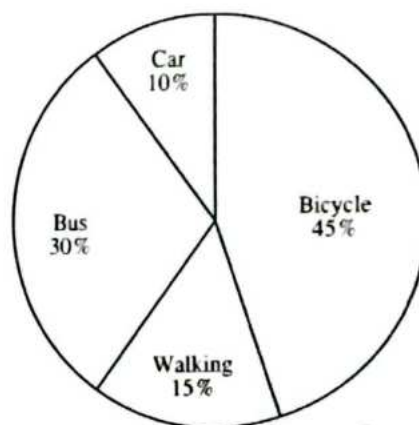
19. Look at the chart. It shows the sources of the U.S.A. electricity in 1980. Now, analyze the chart focusing the main aspects. (At least 80 words)

[DB'17]



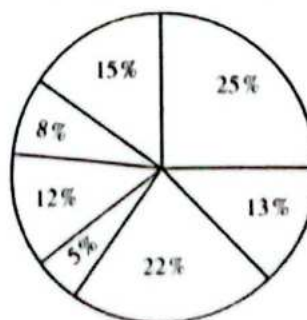
20. The pie chart below shows the percentages of transportation used by 800 students to come to college. Describe the chart in 150 words.

[SB'17]



21. Look at the chart. It shows the distribution of percentages of a family's income into different categories. Now, analyze the chart in 150 words focusing the main aspects.

[BB'17]



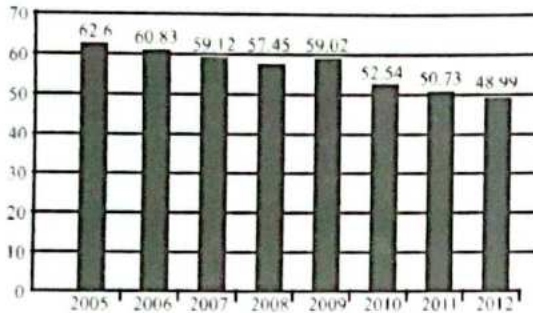
Food	25%
Clothes	13%
Education	22%
Power	5%
Transport	12%
Others	8%
Saving	15%

Question No: 07

Board Standard Practice Questions

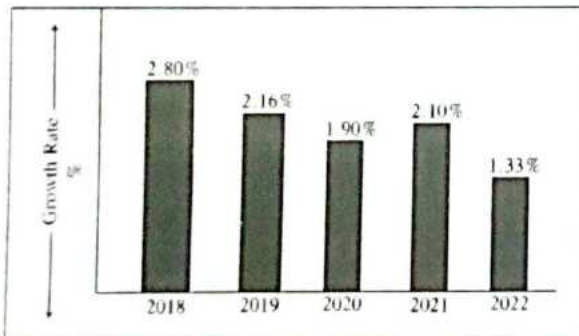
01. The graph below shows 'Infant Mortality Rate' in Bangladesh from 2005 to 2012. Now, describe and analyze the graph in around 80 words.

[মধুপুর শহীদ স্মৃতি কলেজ, টাঙ্গাইল]



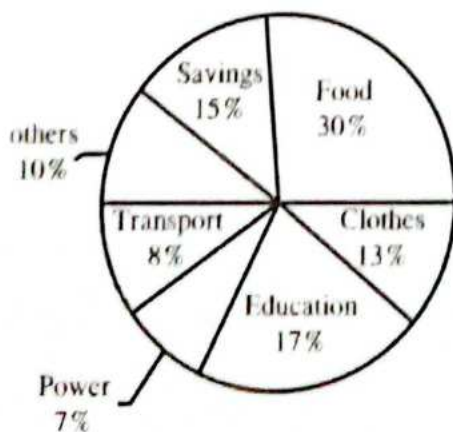
02. The graph below shows 'Population Growth Rate' from 2018 to 2022. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

[পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ০২ টি কলেজ]



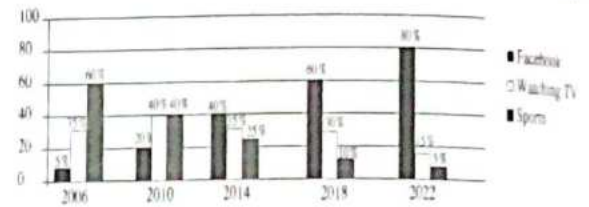
03. The pie chart shows the distribution (in percentage) of monthly cost of a family in Bangladesh. Describe the chart in at least 80 words.

[ঢাকা ইমপিরিয়াল কলেজ]

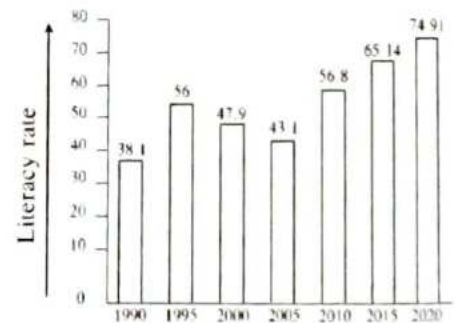


04. The graph below shows the percentage of the college students of our country in different areas spending their time for pastime activities from 2006 to 2022. Describe the graph in at least 80 words.

[বরিশাল ক্যাডেট কলেজ]



05. The graph below shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh from 1995 to 2020. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given the graph.



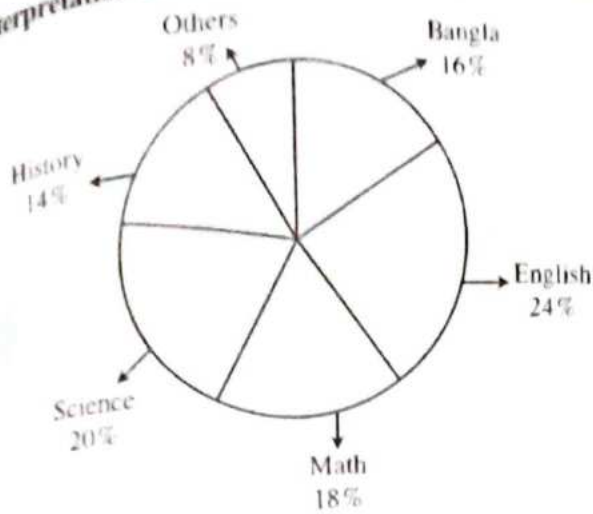
06. The chart below shows some particular information of three Asian countries including Bangladesh. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.

[সিলেট সরকারি কলেজ]

Chart showing facts about 3 countries:

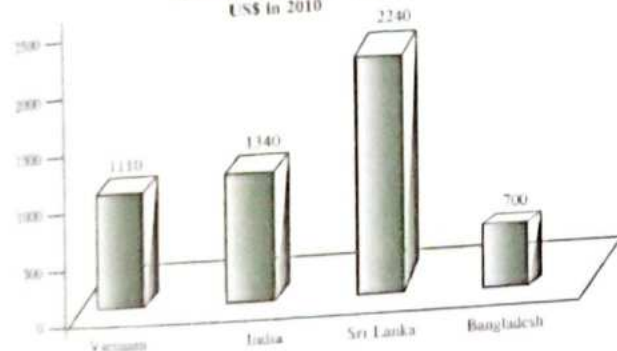
	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India
Land area	148,460 sq km	65,600 sq km	3,287,590 sq km
Population	160m	20m	1.15b
Density population	1265	332	382
Birth rate (per 1000)	17.50	17.42	22.22
Death rate	5.5	5.92	7.48
Growth rate	1.08%	0.7%	1.41%

The pie chart below shows the percentage of the types of books in a college library. Write an interpretation on the given data. [বংপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ]



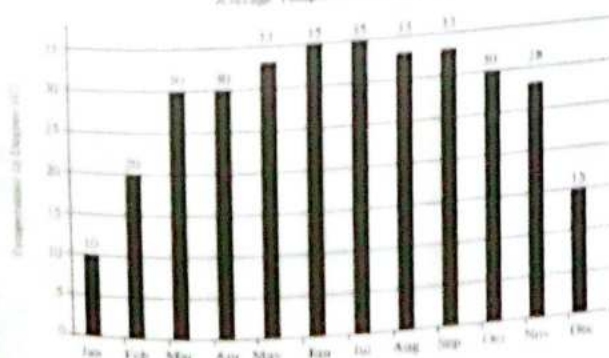
Check the following graph on the national income per capita of some of the Asian countries. Now, analyze the graph focusing on the main aspects. [মির্জাপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ, টাঙ্গাইল]

National Income per capita
US\$ in 2010

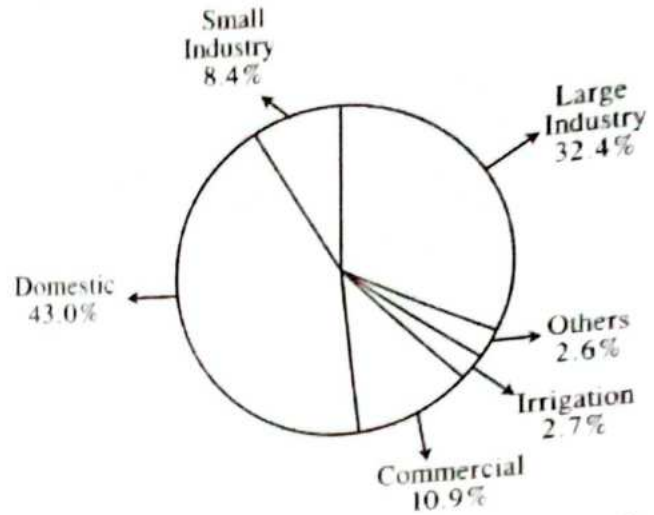


The graph below shows "The Average Temperature of Bangladesh" or a year. Describe the information in 150 words. [বীরশ্রেষ্ঠ নূর মোহাম্মদ পাবলিক কলেজ, ঢাকা]

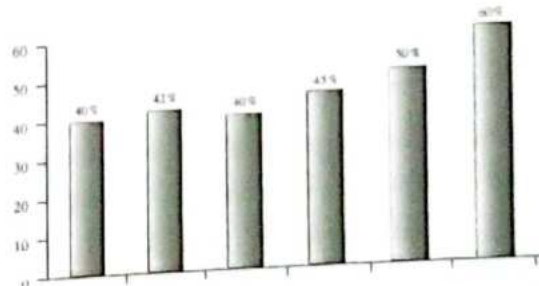
Average Temperature of Bangladesh



10. The pie chart below shows the consumption of power supply for different sectors in Bangladesh. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features. [সাতক্ষীরা সরকারি কলেজ]

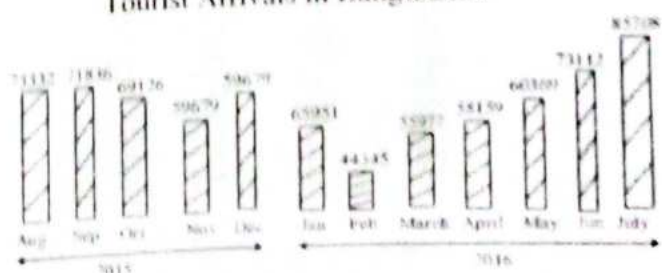


11. The graph below shows girls' education rate in Bangladesh from 2005 to 2010. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. [সোনার বাংলা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় কলেজ, কুমিল্লা]



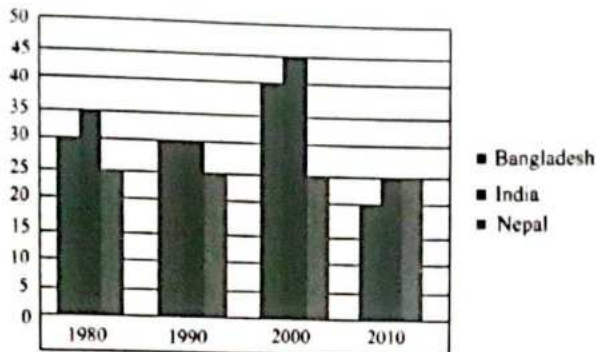
12. The graph below shows the tourist arrivals in Bangladesh from August of 2015 to July of 2016. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

Tourist Arrivals in Bangladesh

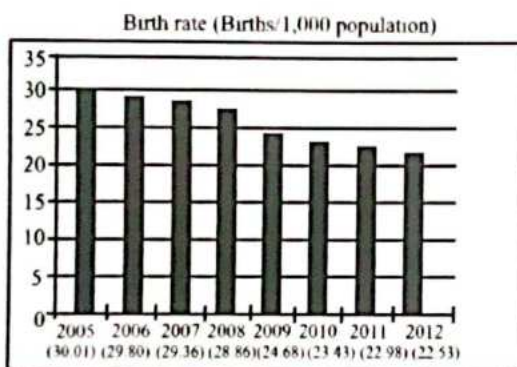


Question
No: 07

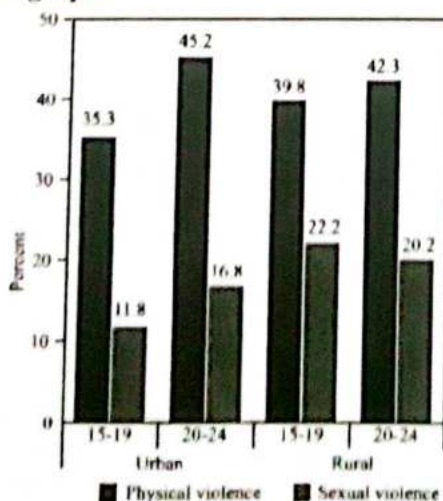
13. The following graph shows the percentages of domestic violence in Bangladesh, India and Nepal in different decades. Now describe the graph in about 80 words.



14. The graph below shows the 'Birth Rate' from 2005 to 2012. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

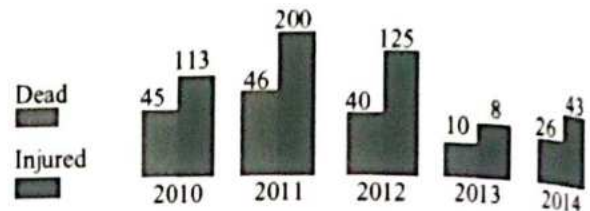


15. The graph below shows the percentage of 15-19- and 20-24-year-old married women in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh who have experienced physical or sexual violence. Analyze the graph.



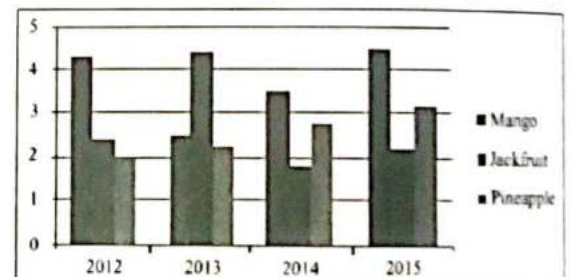
16. Look at the graph below and compare the death occurred in road accidents during Eid-ul Azha in recent years. (At least in 80 words).

Road Accidents during Eid-ul-Azha Holidays

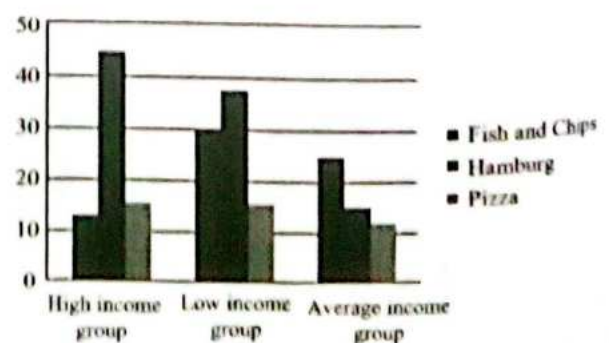


17. Look at the graph below. Bangladesh Fruit Export Ltd. exports fruits to different foreign countries. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report of the main features:-

Shows different fruits exports to different foreign countries



18. Look at the following chart. It shows the amount of money per person per week for fast foods in Britain. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report of the main features.

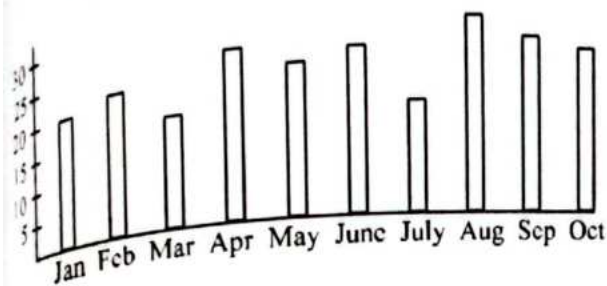


Question Bank 2025

English 1st Paper : Interpreting Graph/Chart

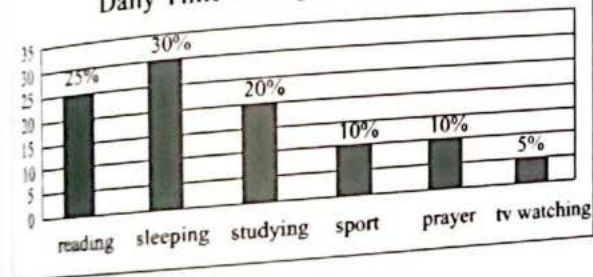
The graph below shows the irregularity of a student named Abir in attending the classes. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.

Month-wise absence of Abir

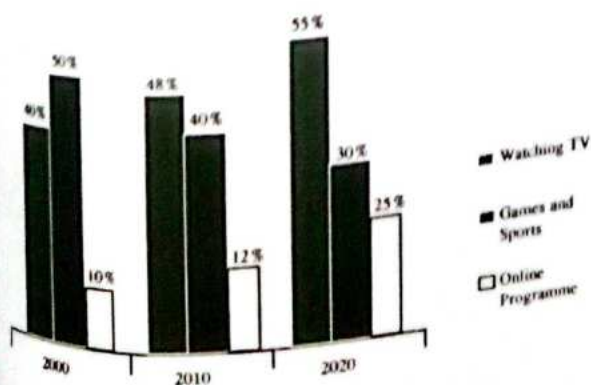


The chart below shows the time management of a college student name Tarek. Describe the chart in at least 80 words.

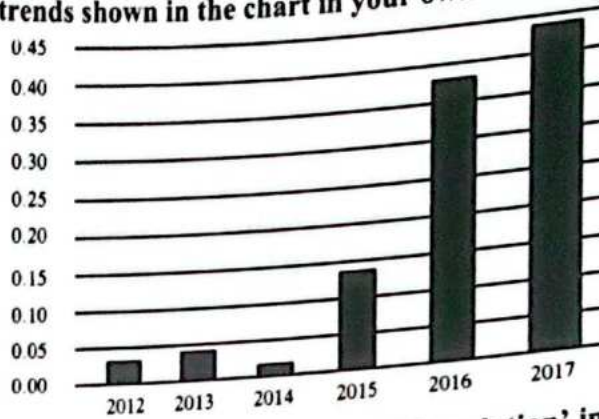
Daily Time Management of Tarek



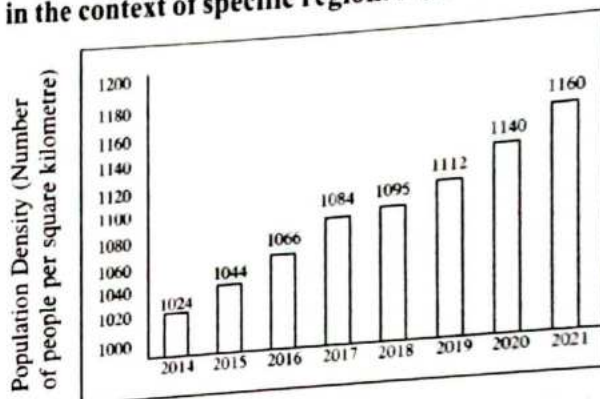
Look at the following graph. It shows different types of pastime activities of the students of Bangladesh from 2000 to 2020. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.



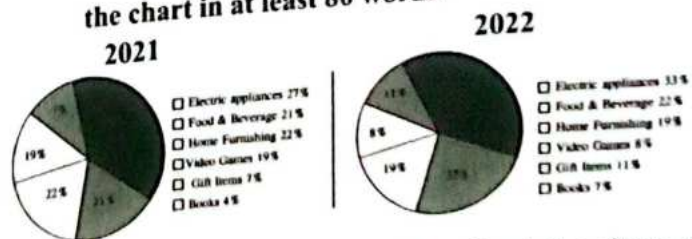
22. The following graph shows the value of hand woven rugs exported to European Union (EU) countries from Bangladesh from 2013 to 2017. The value of exported rugs for each year is shown in million Euros. Now, describe major trends shown in the chart in your own words.



23. The graph shows 'The Density of Population' in per square kilometre from the year 2014 to 2021 in the context of specific region. Now describe it.



24. The chart below compares shopping trends in Bangladesh in 2021 with those in 2022. Describe the chart in at least 80 words.



25. Look at the chart below. It is about the change of economic condition of a certain area. Now, describe the chart in our own words.

Time	Lower class	Middle class	Higher class
2001	70%	20%	10%
2011	60%	25%	15%
2021	50%	30%	20%

Question No.

08

Story Writing

Few Words

Story writing অংশে কোনো বিষয়ের ওপর একটি অসম্পূর্ণ গল্প থাকে। এখানে **Introduction** এর সাথে মিলিয়ে গল্পের বাকি অংশটুকু সম্পন্ন করতে হয়। তোমাদের প্রশ্নপত্রে ১৫ Marks এর একটি story লিখতে বলা হবে।

Hints with Sample Answer

- **Completing Story** লেখার কিছু নিয়ম:
 - যেকোনো **Story** লেখার প্রথমে **Title** দিতে হবে।
 - প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত ভূমিকা অংশ ছবছ লিখতে হবে, তো প্রশ্নে উল্লিখিত অংশটুকু অন্য রঙের কলম দিয়ে (নীল) লিখবে।
 - সর্বমোট 250 words-এ লেখা শেষ করতে হবে।
 - গল্পের **Moral Lesson** (নৈতিক শিক্ষা) বা মূলভাব অনুসারে **Title** (শিরোনাম) দিতে হবে।
 - **Title**-এ ব্যবহৃত শব্দগুলোর প্রথম অক্ষর **Capital letter**- এ হবে। তবে **Title**-এর মাঝে ব্যবহৃত **Conjunction**, **Preposition** ও **Article** গুলো **Small letter** - এ হবে।
 - **Creative Story** এর ক্ষেত্রে নিজের মতো করে গল্প সাজিয়ে লেখা যাবে। **Traditional Story** এর ক্ষেত্রে গল্পের কাহিনি ঠিক রেখে গল্পটিকে লিখতে হবে। কোনো বিখ্যাত ব্যক্তির জীবনের ওপর লিখতে বললে তার জীবনের বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ড, সাল ইত্যাদি সঠিকভাবে উল্লেখ করে গুছিয়ে লেখাটাই বাঞ্ছনীয়।
 - **Moral** দিতে হবে এমন কোনো বাধ্যবাধকতা নেই তবে দিতে পারলে সেটা অবশ্যই ভালো।
- ❑ নিচে তোমাদের জন্য বেশ কিছু story উদাহরণস্বরূপ দেয়া হলো। পাশাপাশি তোমরা তোমাদের নিজেদের **creativity** ব্যবহার করে story লিখতে পারবে এবং ভালো নম্বর পেতে পারবে।
- ❖ গল্প লেখার ক্ষেত্রে মনে রাখতে হবে গল্পে অবশ্যই একটি **climax** রাখতে হবে যেন গল্পটি আকর্ষণীয় হয়। **Climax** বলতে আগ্রহবজ্জ্বল কোন ঘটনাকে বোঝানো হয়ে থাকে। যেমন, ধরো গল্প শুরু হলো - One day Sirazul Islam was coming back from bank and he was carrying 10 lac takas. (একদিন সিরাজুল ইসলাম ব্যাংক থেকে ফিরছিল এবং তার সাথে ১০ লাখ টাকা ছিল।) এখন তুমি যদি গল্পটিতে বলো -তিনি রিক্সা নিলেন এবং বাড়ি চলে আসলেন, তাহলে কি এটা গল্পের মর্যাদা পাবে? না, এটাকে গল্প বলা যাবে না। যদি গল্পে সিরাজুল ইসলামের টাকা হারিয়ে যাওয়া এবং রিক্সা চালকের সততা উল্লেখ করা হয় তবে গল্পটি সার্থক হবে। নিচের প্রশ্নটি লক্ষ করো:
- ❖ **Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it:**
Sufia is a worker in a big garment factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One day while she was busy at work, a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help!"

Explanation: চলো এবার প্রশ্নে উল্লিখিত গল্পটি লেখা শিখি:

Sufia is a worker in a big garment factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One day while she was busy at work a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help!" অর্থাৎ, সুফিয়া একটি বড় গার্মেন্টসের কর্মী। পাঁচ হাজারের বেশি কর্মী সেই ফ্যাক্টরিতে কাজ করে। একদিন যখন সে তার কাজে ব্যস্ত, সে শুনতে পেল আগুন! আগুন! সাহায্য করো! সাহায্য করো! বলে চিৎকার..... আচ্ছা বলো তো, এটার climax কী হতে পারে? একটি বাচ্চা ফ্যাক্টরির মাঝে আটকে পড়ে যাওয়া এবং সুফিয়ার বাচ্চাটিকে বাঁচাতে এগিয়ে যাওয়ার কথা লিখে গল্পটি শেষ করা যেতে পারে। তাহলে গল্পটি কেমন হতে পারে? চলো চেষ্টা করা যাক।

A Tale of a Brave Woman

Sufia is a worker in a big garment factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One day while she was busy at work, a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help! Smoke engulfed everywhere. There was a terrible hue and cry. Everyone was running to escape from the building. With much toil and endeavor, Sufia came outside of the factory. It seemed that everyone had come out of the building. But suddenly something horrible was heard. Everyone could hear that a child was crying inside the building. All became startled. No one dared to save the child, but it was Sufia who ran into the factory and came back with the child. It was a wonderful event. She saved the child. Sufia did what men feared to accomplish.

আজ্ঞা লেখা শেষ হল এবার বলো তো গল্পের নাম কী হতে পারে?

সুফিয়ার সাহসিকতার উদাহরণ হিসেবে গল্পের নাম "A tale of a brave woman" হতে পারে। অবশ্যই প্রতিটি গল্পের ক্ষেত্রে একটি title দিতে হবে। তুমি এইক্ষেত্রে proverb ব্যবহার করতে পারো কিংবা নিজেও বানিয়ে যথাযথ টাইটেল লিখতে পারো।

আবার লক্ষ্য করো এই একই গল্প তুমি ভিন্নভাবে উপস্থাপন করতে পারবে। সেইক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই গল্পের climax তৈরী করে করে গল্পটা সম্পূর্ণ করতে হবে:

A Tale of a Brave Woman

Sufia is a worker in a big garment factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One day while she was busy at work a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help!" Panic gripped the workers as smoke filled the factory. Sufia's heart raced, and aimed to save herself and the others. Guided by her quick thinking, she alerted her fellow workers, guiding them towards the nearest emergency exit. With bravery and unity, they swiftly evacuated the building, ensuring everyone's safety. Sufia's courage and presence of mind saved countless lives, and her heroic act would forever be remembered at the factory.

এইবার লক্ষ্য করো: এই একই story- কে আমরা কত ভিন্নভাবে উপস্থাপন করেছি:

Results of Foolishness

Sufia is a worker in a big garment factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One Day while she was busy at work a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help!" The news quickly spread among the workers, creating a frenzy. However, nobody took the time to confirm if there was indeed a fire. Fear took hold, and the workers started running frantically, moving aimlessly and becoming utterly bewildered. Abandoning their tasks, they all rushed towards the single exit gate, resulting in a massive crowd and intense pushing. In the chaos, many individuals stumbled and were unable to get back on their feet, leading to several deaths. It was later discovered that there was no fire at all. Eventually, the workers realized the grave consequences of their foolish actions.

হল আরও একটি চেষ্টা করা যাক:

Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a title to it.

It was long since Robert Bruce had been the king of Scotland. Scotland was then under the domination of England. Robert Bruce wanted to gain freedom of his country and fought against Edward (i) of England. He met the English soldiers in six battles one by one. But he was defeated each time.

Explanation: লক্ষ্যবীক্ষণ বিষয় হলো পরীক্ষায় অনেক সময় এমন story আসে যা তোমাদের আগে থেকেই জানা জরুরি। যারা correct English- এ লিখতে পারো তারা শুধু কাহিনিটা জেনে নিজের ভাষায় লিখে দিবে। যারা দুর্বল তারা মুখস্থ রাখার চেষ্টা করবে যদিও তা আমরা পুরোদস্তুর নিকটসাহিত্য করি। মনে রাখবে এইক্ষেত্রে তোমরা নিজ থেকে মনের মাধুরি মিশিয়ে গল্প বানিয়ে লিখলে তা গ্রহণযোগ্য হবে না। এখন যদি তোমাকে বলা হয়, Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-I of England Being defeated for six times he lost his hope... এখানে তুমি রবার্ট ব্রুসের রাজ্যবিজয়, প্রেমকাহিনী কিংবা তাঁর শিকারের গল্প লিখলে হবে না। যেহেতু রাজাদের সাথে এই আখ্যানগুলো বেশী সম্পর্কিত তোমরা তা লিখতে পারো। কিন্তু তোমাকে রবার্ট ব্রুস সম্পর্কে তার বারবার পরাজয়ের পরে গুহাই থাকা মাকড়সা থেকে শিক্ষা নিয়ে জয়লাভ করেছিল সেই story লিখতে হবে। তাছাড়াও এখানে তার ছয়বার হেরে যাওয়ার কথা বলা হয়েছে। story টা এমন হতে পারে:

Question No: 08

Sample Answer

Failure is the Pillar of Success

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-I of England. Being defeated for six times, he lost his hope. Finally, he became disheartened and abandoned all hope of achieving success. Robert Bruce was removed from the throne and fled to ensure his own survival. One day, while taking refuge in a cave within a forest, he observed a spider struggling to climb the steep cave wall. Despite repeatedly falling down, the spider persisted in its attempts. On its seventh endeavors, it finally managed to reach the top. This act of determination greatly inspired Bruce. As a result, he rallied his soldiers and launched an expedition against England. Ultimately, he defeated the English army and successfully secured Scotland's independence.

চলো, আমরা কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Traditional Stories-এর নমুনা দেখে নিই:

01. The following is the beginning of a story and complete it in your own language: [DB'23]
There was a pond full of frogs. Some of them often put their heads out of the water and croaked loudly. One day some boys were playing by the side of the pond. When they heard the frogs croaking.....

Sample Answer

What is play to one is death to another

There was a pond full of frogs. Some of them often put their heads out of the water and croaked loudly. One day some boys were playing by the side of the pond. When they heard the frogs croaking, they started throwing stones at the frog. The frogs became startled and immediately dived back into the water. The boys, finding this amusing, continued their game, enjoying the challenge of hitting the frogs whenever they resurfaced.

Unfortunately, many frogs were injured, and a few were even killed. Eventually, an elderly frog emerged and pleaded with the boys, "Please, stop this cruel game. Don't throw stones at us." The boys replied, "It's just a game to us, and we're having fun. Why should we stop?" The old frog responded, "What is play to you is death to us. That's why you should stop." Feeling ashamed, the boys abandoned their cruel game and left the pond.

02. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [SB'23, 17]
Once there lived a wood cutter. He was very poor but honest. He lived on the bank of a river near a jungle. He used to cut wood.....

Sample Answer

The Honest Woodcutter's Reward

Once there lived a wood cutter. He was very poor but honest. He lived on the bank of a river near a jungle. He used to cut wood to lead a meager life.

One day, while chopping wood by a river, his axe accidentally fell into the water. Distraught, he sat by the river and cried.

Suddenly, something amazing happened. A fairy appeared and asked him why he was upset. The woodcutter explained his predicament, and the goddess felt sorry for him.

Then she dove into the river and returned with a golden axe and asked him whether it was his.

The woodcutter resisted temptation and said it was not his axe. The goddess then went into the river again and brought up a silver axe, but again the woodcutter said it was not his. Finally, she retrieved an ordinary iron axe, and the woodcutter joyfully claimed it as his. Impressed by his honesty and commitment to the truth, the fairy gave him all three axes. The woodcutter sold the golden and silver axes, earning a large sum of money, and he lived happily ever after as a wealthy man.

3. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words:
Once there was a farmer in a village. He was very idle. He had a few plots of land. But he did not plough them well. He did not sow seeds in time..... [Din.B'23]

Sample Answer

An Idle Farmer

Once there was a farmer in a village. He was very idle. He had a few plots of land. But he did not plough them well. He did not sow seeds in time. Consequently, he was unable to grow good crops and frequently faced food shortages. The farmer also had a kitchen garden near his house. One day, he noticed that the fence surrounding the garden was damaged. He thought to himself, "I'll fix it tomorrow," but completely forgot about it the next day.

As days passed, he still didn't repair the broken fence. One day, while sitting idly in front of his house, he saw goats entering the garden through the damaged fence. He called his wife to chase the goats away. His wife was cooking in the kitchen, but she ran out to drive the goats away. Meanwhile, their dog, waiting outside, entered the kitchen and spoiled some of the food. The farmer rushed in with a stick to chase the dog away. Unfortunately, as he threw the stick, it accidentally hit his son, who was playing outside, injuring him. All these problems occurred due to the broken fence. The farmer realized the importance of timely actions and understood that a stitch in time saves nine.

04. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [MB'23]
Once on a summer day, the scorching heat of the sun induced a Lion and a Boar to come at the same moment to a small well to drink. They fiercely disputed which of them should drink first and were soon engaged in.....

Sample Answer

A Lesson in Perspective

Once on a summer day, the scorching heat of the sun induced a Lion and a Boar to come at the same moment to a small well to drink. They fiercely disputed which of them should drink first and were soon engaged in a heated argument. Each boasted of his strength and refused to back down.

As the argument escalated into a fight, they began to attack each other with claws and tusks. The noise of their struggle echoed through the forest, frightening smaller animals away. Exhausted and wounded, they paused to catch their breath, still determined to win.

At that moment, a flock of vultures appeared overhead, circling ominously. Seeing the vultures ready to feast on the loser, the Lion and the Boar realized their folly. They stopped fighting and agreed to share the water. Side by side, they quenched their thirst, understanding that their survival depended on cooperation rather than conflict. Thus, they learned the value of peace and mutual respect.

05. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [Din.B'22; RB'19]
Once a farmer had a goose. It used to lay a golden egg every day. The farmer used to sell them in the local market and in no time, he became quite solvent. But his wife was very greedy.....

Sample Answer

Greed Brings Downfall

Once a farmer had a goose. It used to lay a golden egg every day. The farmer used to sell them in the local market and in no time, he became quite solvent. But his wife was very greedy and always desired more money. She wanted to become rich quickly and believed that the goose's stomach was full of eggs. She thought that if she could get all the eggs at once, they would become rich overnight. She decided that getting one egg a day was pointless.

One day, she shared her idea with her husband and suggested cutting open the goose's belly. Then they came up with a scheme to get all the eggs. One day, the farmer took a sharp knife and cut open the goose's belly, and found no egg inside. As he cut the belly, the goose was death. Thus the couple lost their valuable goose. They then faced hardship due to her actions. The couple understood their mistake. From then on, they both worked hard and lived without greed.

Question
No: 08

চলো, আমরা কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Creative Stories-এর নমুনা দেখে নিই:

01. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words:

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.....

[RB'23]

Sample Answer

The Unexpected Adventure

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, we noticed a small, fluffy puppy wandering alone by the side of the road. It looked lost and scared. We decided to stop and help the puppy. As we approached, it wagged its tail excitedly, seeming relieved to see friendly faces. After checking for any identification and finding none, we realized it might be abandoned. We discussed what to do and agreed that taking it to the animal shelter would be the best option.

On our way, we named the puppy 'Fortunate.' It quickly became fond of us, and our conversations shifted from picnic plans to how we could help 'Fortunate' find a new home. We arrived at the shelter, where the staff warmly welcomed 'Fortunate' and assured us they would take good care of it.

Our spontaneous decision to help turned our ordinary morning into an unexpected adventure. We felt fulfilled knowing we had made a difference, and 'Fortunate' had reminded us of the joy in small acts of kindness. Our excitement for the picnic grew as we anticipated sharing this story with our friends, turning it into an unforgettable day.

02. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words:

[Ctg.B'23; CB'17]

There was a boy hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent and innovative. He.....

Sample Answer

The Boy Who Reached for the Stars

There was a boy hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent, and innovative. He dreamed of changing the world through technology. His passion for learning was insatiable, and he often spent hours in the local library, poring over books on science and engineering.

One day, he learned about a nationwide science competition. Despite having limited resources, he was determined to participate. Using scrap materials from his neighborhood and old electronics donated by a kind librarian, he began working on his project—a device that could convert humidity in the air into clean drinking water.

Day and night, he worked tirelessly, tweaking and testing his invention until it was ready. On the day of the competition, he stood nervously before the judges, explaining his creation. As he demonstrated how his device worked, the audience was captivated by his ingenuity and determination.

His project won first prize, gaining national attention. The recognition brought opportunities he had never imagined, including scholarships and invitations to prestigious schools. Through hard work and perseverance, the boy proved that even from humble beginnings, dreams could reach the stars. His story inspired countless others to pursue their passions and make a difference in the world.



The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Give a title to it:

[BB'23]

Fardin was an educated young man. After completing his MA, he went to Dhaka in search of a job. He applied for various posts but he did not get any. Being frustrated, he returned.....

Sample Answer

The Unexpected Opportunity

Fardin was an educated young man. After completing his MA, he went to Dhaka in search of a job. He applied for various posts but did not get any. Being frustrated, he returned to his hometown with a sense of defeat. Back home, Fardin's father, who was a farmer, needed help with managing the family farm. Although it wasn't what Fardin had envisioned for himself, he decided to assist his father. As he worked on the farm, he began to see opportunities for improvement. He introduced modern farming techniques and efficient methods that he had learned during his studies. Within months, the farm's productivity increased significantly. The local community noticed Fardin's success and sought his advice. Fardin found a new passion in agricultural innovation and community development. His return to his roots not only revitalized the family farm but also opened doors to new opportunities, fulfilling his dreams in an unexpected way.

[JB'23]

04. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words:

Ismail Mian is an established farmer of Dhunchi, a village standing on the bank of the Padma. Though he was born in a poor family, today he is an idol to the hardworking youths of the area. One day, he told them about his success story to.....

Sample Answer

The Farmer's Legacy

Ismail Mian is an established farmer of Dhunchi, a village standing on the bank of the Padma. Though he was born in a poor family, today he is an idol to the hardworking youths of the area. One day, he told them about his success story to inspire and motivate them. He began by recounting his humble beginnings, when he struggled to make ends meet. Determined to change his fate, Ismail worked tirelessly, experimenting with different crops and farming techniques. He invested in education about modern farming practices and implemented them on his farm. Through perseverance and innovation, he transformed his small plot of land into a prosperous farm. His methods increased yield and brought him success beyond his dreams. Ismail emphasized the importance of hard work, continuous learning, and adaptability. The youths listened intently, realizing that their dreams were attainable with dedication and effort. Ismail's journey became a beacon of hope, showing them that with commitment, they too could rise from modest beginnings to achieve greatness.

[RB'22]

05. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words:

One day I was going to college to take my final exam at 10 am. At 9 when I was 20 minutes away from my college, suddenly a sick old man fell down.....

Sample Answer

A Timely Act of Kindness

One day, I was going to college to take my final exam at 10 am. At 9, when I was 20 minutes away from my college, suddenly a sick old man fell down in front of me. He looked distressed and unable to get up. Without hesitation, I rushed to his side and checked his condition. He was clutching his chest and gasping for breath. I immediately called for an ambulance while trying to keep him calm. Nearby, I asked a passerby to help me get him to a nearby bench. The ambulance arrived within minutes, and the paramedics took over. I gave them my contact details and informed them of the old man's condition. After ensuring he was in safe hands, I hurried to my college. Although I arrived just in time for the exam, the incident made me realize the importance of compassion and the impact of timely assistance.

Question
No. 08

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

Board Questions

Creative Stories

01. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [DB'24]
Raihan is a student who has recently passed the HSC Exam obtaining unexpected marks. He was not attentive to his studies. Rather passed time idly and disobediently. But after his Test Exam
02. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [RB'24]
Shrabandhara, a green village is situated on the bank of the river Chitra. People are very nice, as the village is. Most of them are farmers. One year, due to heavy rainfall Chitra overflowed her banks.....
03. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [BB'24]
Urmi was an HSC examinee. After completing her HSC exam, she went to Dhaka to take admission test in Dhaka University. But she did not get chance in the university. Being frustrated, she returned
04. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [SB'22]
Monon has studied Information and Communication Technology at a public university. He wants to be a skillful engineer. He is going to enter the job market and preparing himself accordingly. One day a company offers a job to Monon.....
05. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [BB'22, CB'19, All Board'18 (Ka Set)]
One day a boy of class five was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag on the road. He was at a loss.....
06. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [BB'22, CB'19, All Board'18 (Ka Set)]
One day a boy of class five was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag on the road. He was at a loss.....
07. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [CB'22]
Bithi is a shelter-less, helpless street orphan of ten years who sells flowers on the intersection of Dhaka- street. She lives on the income of what she gets from selling flowers. One day, while selling flowers in the traffic jam.....
08. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [JB'22]
It was 20 March of 2020. Sarah was very happy because her family was going to have a tour to Saint Martin Island the next week. She was watching TV with a jolly mood. Suddenly, a news popped up "Government has declared lockdown for a period of 15 days all over the country with a view to controlling the spread of Covid-19 and protecting people from being infected with it.....
09. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [SB'19]
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.....
10. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [Din.B'19]
Parul was a school girl whose parents were landless. They were unable to bear her educational expenses. But Parul was determined.....
11. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [RB'17]
It was late at night. I was taking preparation for my ensuing examination. All the members of my family were sleeping. All on a sudden, my phone rang and it was an unknown number. I got frightened



Traditional Stories

1. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [Ctg.B'24]
There was a naughty cowboy who grazed his cows beside a forest. He used to make fun with people crying Tiger! Tiger!.....
2. The following is the beginning of the story, complete it in your own words: [JB'24]
Once upon a time there lived a king in England. He had three daughters. Oneday he made up his mind to divide his kingdom among them. So, he called them in the court and asked each of them how much they loved him.....
3. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [CB'24]
Once an ant was very thirsty. He went to a river to drink water. When he began to drink water, a wave.....
4. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Give a suitable title to it. [Din.B'24]
Once a crow got a chance to be beautiful. One day the crow found some beautiful feathers of a peacock in a jungle. He became very glad.....
5. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [MB'24]
Once a lion was sleeping in a forest. Suddenly a mouse came there. It did not notice the lion.....
6. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a title to it: [Alim'24]
Sheikh Sadi was a great poet in Iran. He used to lead a very simple life. Once on his way to the court of the king of Iran, he took shelter in a nobleman's house. He was then in a very simple dress-----
7. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: [CB'23]
Once there was a selfish giant who had a large and beautiful garden. The garden was full of soft green grass. Here and there all over the grass stood many colorful flowers like stars.....
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [DB'22]
There was a naughty cowboy who grazed his cows beside a forest. He used to make fun with people crying Tiger! Tiger!.....
9. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [Ctg.B'22]
Once a golden necklace was lost from a Richman's house. A few servants worked in that house. Naturally, it was suspected that any one of the servants had stolen the necklace
10. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [MB'22, JB'19]
There lived a happy cobbler who passed his days working and singing from morning till night. A rich neighbour of his was a banker who one day said to him, "How much a year do you earn?"
1. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [DB'19, BB'17]
Once upon a time, a crow was very thirsty. It flew from place to place in search of water but unfortunately it did not find any water. All on a sudden it saw.....
2. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [BB'19, JB'17]
Once a crow was sitting on the branch of a tree. It had a piece of meat in its beak. Suddenly a fox came there.....
3. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [Ctg.B'19]
In an afternoon, Grandmother was knitting a scarf under a mango tree in the yard. Romim, her grandson, suddenly came running to her with an old photograph in his hand.....
4. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. [All boards'18 (Kha), DB'17]
Once upon a time there lived a dove. It was passing its days happily. One day while he was sitting on a tree beside a river, he saw an ant.....

Board Standard Practice Questions

Creative Stories

01. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

[নওয়াব হাবিবুল্লাহ মডেল স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ এবং আরো ০৩ টি কলেজ]

Once, Samir, a college student was returning home after completing his classes. When he was crossing the road, he saw a crowd nearby. Approaching there he found a girl lying on the road wounded seriously. She was senseless.....

02. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

[বরগুনা সরকারি কলেজ এবং আরো ০৩ টি কলেজ]

Zakir is a young man. He comes from a very poor family. Some days ago, he came to Dhaka to find a job.....

03. Complete the following story following the cue.

[রাজউক উত্তরা মডেল কলেজ, ঢাকা; বি.এ.এফ শাইন কলেজ, ঢাকা]

Nasima 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, a sound came to her ears that there was a breakout of fire from the short circuit. As ill news runs fast,

04. Complete the following story following the cue.

[খিনাইদহ ক্যাডেট কলেজ, খিনাইদহ]

Once upon a time, in a small village, lived a curious girl named Lily. One day, she discovered a mysterious key hidden in her backyard.

05. Complete the following story following the cue.

[জালালাবাদ ক্যান্টনমেন্ট পাবলিক স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ, সিলেট]

There was a little boy. His name was Babul. He was very intelligent. He used to play with his playmates after completing his lessons. Once he was playing hid and seek

Traditional Stories

01. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

Once a rich old lady found to her dismay that she was going more and more blind every day. So she called in a famous doctor, who could examine her and offered to cure her completely. He demanded a costly reward, and the rich lady gladly agreed to pay him the money if he could.

02. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

A powerful man lived in a city. He had everything under his will and disposal. He always boasted of his wealth and power. There lived another man in the same area having no power and money but what he had was immense love for the common people who used to call him a saint, a great lover of man. At this a rivalry began between those two over a simple matter.....

03. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

[সরকারি এম এম কলেজ, মালশির এবং আরো ০২ টি কলেজ]

Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was loved gold very much. Although he had a lot of gold, he wanted more.....

04. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.
Once a crocodile wanted her children to be educated. So she went to a fox and asked him to educate her children. The fox willingly agreed.....

05. Complete the following story following the cue. [মধুপুর শহীদ স্মৃতি কলেজ]
Once there was an old king. He did not like physical labour. As a result, he grew very fat and could not move from one place to another easily. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very clever and.....

06. Complete the following story following the cue.
From the very boyhood Bayezid Bostami devoted to his mother. He loved his mother very much. He was also very obedient. An interesting event took place one night. While he was studying.....

07. Complete the following story following the cue. [পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৫ টি কলেজ]
Once upon a time there lived a man in a village. He had a great desire to learn English and so he went to a teacher. The teacher began to teach him, but the man was dull-headed.....

08. Complete the following story following the cue. [বাংলাদেশ কলেজ টিচার্স এ্যাসোসিয়েশন]
Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. He was a good ruler and a brave warrior. He loved freedom. His enemy attacked his kingdom. He fought bravely but was defeated. Robert Bruce was.....

09. Complete the following story following the cue.
One day a fox in a jungle fell into a trap. He tried hard to be free himself and managed somehow but lost his tail. Without the tail the fox looked weird and ugly. He felt sad and ashamed. So, he hit upon a plan.....

10. Complete the following story following the cue. [রংপুর ক্যাডেট কলেজ]
There lived two close friends in a certain village. They promised to stay one other's side. One day they were walking through a deep forest suddenly.....

11. Complete the following story following the cue. [ক্যান্টনমেন্ট পাবলিক কলেজ, রংপুর এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ]
Once there lived two rats in a house. One day they stole a piece of bread from their neighboring house. But the problem arose how to divide it because each of the rats wanted the larger part. When they failed.....

12. Complete the following story following the cue. [ঢাকা ইম্পিরিয়াল কলেজ এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ]
Once there was an old farmer. He had three sons. They were all grown up. But they had no good relation with one another. They were disobedient and always quarreled among themselves. The old man was.....

13. Complete the following story following the cue. [ঢাকা কলেজ এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ]
One day a lion was sleeping in its cave. A mouse was playing at this place. While playing by chance the mouse ran over the lion's body.....

14. Complete the following story following the cue.
Once there lived a hare and a tortoise in a certain place. The hare was proud of his swift speed and he used to mock the tortoise for its slow pace.....

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

15. Complete the following story following the cue.

[মৌলভীবাজার সরকারি কলেজ এবং আরো ৩৭ টি কলেজ]

Sheikh Saadi was a great persian poet. He was very simple in his way of life. Once on his way to the court of the king of Iran, he took shelter in a nobleman's house for a night. He was then in very simple dressed.....

16. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once upon a time there lived a young man named Androcles. He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.....

17. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once a hungry fox was searching for food in the forest. After a while he came to a vineyard. He was tempted by the fine bunches of ripe grapes and wanted to eat some of it. But.....

18. Complete the following story following the cue.

Once upon a time there was an honest and a pious man. His name was Abu-Ben-Adhem. One day he was sleeping peacefully.....

19. Complete the following story following the cue.

[ঢাকা রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল কলেজ, ঢাকা]

Once, the town named Hamelin was infested with rats. The people were in much danger as there were rats everywhere.....

20. Complete the following story following the cue.

[কুমিল্লা ক্যান্টনমেন্ট কলেজ, কুমিল্লা]

Once there lived a wolf in a wood. He killed a lamb and started to eat it. But suddenly, a bone stuck in his throat. This gave him pain and he went about not knowing what to do

21. Complete the following story following the cue.

[শহীদ বীর উত্তম লে. আনোয়ার গার্লস কলেজ, ঢাকা]

Once upon a time, there lived a king in England. He had three daughters. One day, he made up his mind to divide his kingdom among them. So, he called them in the court and asked each of them how much they loved him

22. Complete the following story following the cue.

[আনন্দ মোহন কলেজ, মহম্মদসিংহ]

There lived two brothers in a village. After their father's death, they inherited three things — a cow, a plam tree and a blanket. They were Ali and Bashir. Ali, the younger was being exploited by the elder brother, Bashir. Bashir was very cunning

23. Complete the following story following the cue.

[রাজশাহী ক্যান্টনমেন্ট বোর্ড স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ, রাজশাহী]

Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he

"I am not a product of my circumstances. I am a product of my decisions."

- Stephen Covey



Question No.
09

Informal Letter Writing

Few Words

প্রশ্নে তোমাদেরকে 10 marks এর একটি Informal letter লিখতে বলা হবে। প্রশ্নে প্রেরক এবং প্রাপকের নাম দেওয়া থাকলে আমরা সেই নামগুলো অনুসরণ করবো।

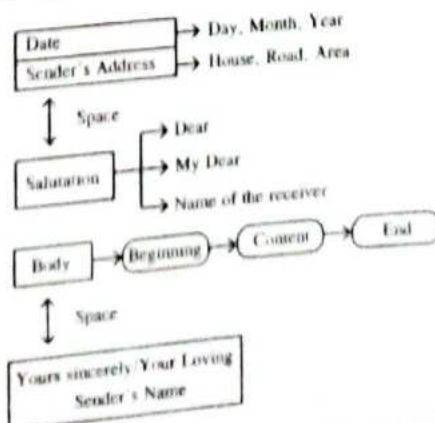
Some Tricks

Informal Letter:

- প্রথম ধাপ: Informal letter লেখার ক্ষেত্রে ডান অথবা বাম পাশে প্রথমে তারিখ এবং পরে প্রেরকের ঠিকানা লিখতে হবে।
তারিখ দুই রকম করে লেখা যায়। যেমন: 21 January 2023 বা January 21, 2023
তবে 21-01-2023 বা 21/01/2023 এমনভাবে তারিখ না লেখা ভালো।
ঠিকানা লেখার ক্ষেত্রে তুলনামূলক ছোট স্থান থেকে বড় স্থান লিখতে হবে। যেমন 10/A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka.
Dhaka, Dhanmondi 10/A এই রূপ লেখা যাবে না।
- দ্বিতীয় ধাপ: তারিখ এবং ঠিকানা লেখার পর কিছুটা গ্যাপ দিয়ে Salutation শুরু করতে হবে। Salutation হিসেবে Dear, My dear বা সরাসরি নাম উল্লেখ করলেই হবে। Salutation এর পরে কমা দিলেও হবে, না দিলেও হবে।
- তৃতীয় ধাপ: Letter এর Body তে প্রশ্ন অনুসারে নিজের মত লিখতে হবে। প্রথমে কুশলাদি জানিয়ে শুরু করা যেতে পারে। তবে অপ্রাসঙ্গিক কথা এড়িয়ে যেতে হবে। Body অংশে কথার ইতি টানতে হবে No more today convey my best regards to your parents ইত্যাদি দিয়ে।
- চতুর্থ ধাপ: Letter এর শেষে Yours ever, Yours sincerely, Your loving ইত্যাদি দেওয়া যেতে পারে। তবে Personal/informal letter এ Faithfully ব্যবহার করা যাবে না। সাধারণত অপরিচিত মানুষের ক্ষেত্রে Yours faithfully ব্যবহার করা হয়।
- পঞ্চম ধাপ: Informal letter এর শেষে cover আঁকতে হবে। নিচে cover এর গঠন দেখানো হলো-

From Sender's Name Address	To Receiver's Name Address	Stamp
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Informal letter এর Structure নিচে উল্লেখ করা হলো-

Question
No. 09

Sample Questions & Answer

01. Suppose you are Mukta. You have recently been to the Sundarbans. Now write a letter to your friend narrating the scenic beauty. [DB'23]

22 August 2024

Dinajpur

Dear Shamim,

I hope you are well. I am also well by the grace of Allah. In the last letter you wanted to know about my journey to the Sundarbans. I'm still buzzing with excitement from my recent trip to the Sundarbans! It's a place that truly needs to be experienced to be believed. The sheer natural beauty is simply breathtaking. Imagine a vast expanse of emerald green, stretching as far as the eye can see. That's the Sundarbans. Towering mangrove trees, their roots intricately woven together, create a mesmerizing labyrinth of waterways. We took a boat ride through this watery wonderland, and it felt like exploring a secret world.

The wildlife is another highlight. We spotted several deer gracefully grazing on the riverbanks, and the air was filled with the melodious calls of countless birds. Of course, the star attraction is the elusive Royal Bengal tiger. Though we didn't spot one, the thrill of knowing they could be lurking nearby added to the adventure. In addition, sunsets in the Sundarbans are a spectacle in themselves. The sky erupts in a riot of colors, painting the horizon with hues of orange, pink, and purple. It's a sight that will stay with me forever. I know I haven't been able to fully capture the magic of the Sundarbans in words. You simply have to experience it for yourself. I have already planned my next visit and strongly encourage you to join me!

Until then, I'll keep dreaming of those breathtaking sunsets and the thrill of exploring this natural wonder.

Your loving friend

Mukta

From, Mukta Dinajpur	To, Shamim Kurigram	Stamp
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02. Suppose, you are Mahin, Your friend Abir is very afraid of English. Now, write a letter to him describing how to be competent in English. [RB'23; BB'19]

11 January 2024

Patharghata, Barguna

Dear Abir,

How are you? I hope you are well. I am also well by the grace of Allah. I came to know that you are very much weak in English. You need to remove your weakness. In fact, achieving competence in English is a journey that requires dedication and consistent practice. While it might seem daunting, with the right approach reading, writing, speaking and listening, you can significantly improve your English skills. First of all, explore a variety of genres like novels, newspapers, and online articles. Pay attention to vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure. Secondly, for listening, watch English movies, TV shows, and documentaries. Pay attention to pronunciation, intonation, and different accents. Thirdly, for speaking, find opportunities to converse with native English speakers or practice with language partners. Don't be afraid to make mistakes. Again, make a strong foundation of grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary. Finally, write regularly to improve your writing style and grammar. Start with journals, emails, or short stories. Most importantly, don't hesitate to ask for feedback: Seek corrections from native speakers or teachers to identify areas for improvement. You need to learn from mistakes and stay motivated. Remember, consistency is a crucial key to this aspect. Small, daily efforts will yield significant results over time. Don't be discouraged by setbacks. Embrace the learning process and enjoy the journey of mastering the English language.

Best of luck on your language learning adventure!

Your loving friend

Mahin

From, Mahin Patharghata, Barguna	To, Abir Dhaka	Stamp
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Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to study seriously to be well prepared for the ensuing examination.

[Din.B'19; JB'17]

22 June 2024
Kalyanpur, Dhaka

Dear Shihab,

I hope this letter finds you in good health and spirits. I am writing to you today to express my concern about your upcoming examination. I know you are capable of achieving great things, but I believe you need to dedicate more time and effort to your studies. I understand that you may have other interests and hobbies, but it is important to prioritize your education at this time. By studying diligently and consistently, you will not only improve your grades but also develop valuable skills that will benefit you throughout your life. I encourage you to create a study schedule and stick to it. Find a quiet place to study where you can concentrate without distractions. Make sure you get enough sleep and eat healthy food to keep your body and mind energized. You have to work hard with English and Mathematics as you are very weak in them. I believe in you and your ability to succeed. With hard work and dedication, you can achieve your goals insha Allah.

I look forward to hearing about your progress. Wishing you all the best in your studies.

Your loving brother
Abdullah

From, Abdullah Kalyanpur, Dhaka	To, Shihab Mirpur, Dhaka	Stamp
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04. Suppose, you are Enam. Now, write a letter to your friend Sumon who lives in London describing your visit to Ekushey Boi Mela in Dhaka.

[পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ, পাবনা]

22 June 2024
Mirpur, Dhaka

Dear Sumon,

I'm still buzzing with excitement after my visit to the Ekushey Boi Mela! It was an absolute whirlwind of books, people, and culture. The moment I stepped into the fair, I was overwhelmed by the sheer number of stalls. It was like a book lover's paradise! Every publisher seemed to have brought their best, and the colorful displays were a feast for the eyes. I spent hours wandering through the aisles, discovering new authors and genres. I ended up buying a collection of short stories, a thought-provoking novel, and a beautifully illustrated children's book. I can't wait to dive into them!

But it wasn't just about the books. The atmosphere was electric, with people of all ages engrossed in reading or discussing their favorite authors. I came to meet Mr. Jafar Iqbal, a great writer. There were also cultural programs, book launches, and author signings happening throughout the day. I took an autograph from a renowned writer. I particularly enjoyed attending a poetry recitation session. The poets' passion for their craft was infectious. And of course, no visit to the Ekushey Boi Mela is complete without indulging in some delicious street food. It was truly an unforgettable experience. I wish you could have been there with me. Talk to you soon.

Your loving friend
Enam

From, Enam Mirpur, Dhaka	To, Sumon London	Stamp
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Question
No: 09

পরিবর্তনের প্রত্যয়ে নিরন্তর পথচলা...

05. Imagine that you spent a week in your friend's home and you were nicely entertained there. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him for the hospitality shown to you by him and other members of his family.

ঢাকা রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল কলেজ এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ।

22 July 2024

Rangpur

Dear Shameem,

How are you? I hope you and your family members are doing well. I'm still basking in the afterglow of my incredible seven-day stay at your place! It was an absolute blast, and I can't thank you enough for your incredible hospitality. From the moment I arrived, I felt right at home. Your warmth and generosity made me feel like family. I'll cherish the memories we made exploring the capital city Dhaka, trying new food, and just hanging out. I'm so grateful for your time and effort in making my visit so special. Your suggestions for things to do were spot on, and I loved every minute of it. Thank you very much, my friend.

I hope you know how much your friendship means to me. I can't wait to return the favor and host you at my place sometime soon. I am inviting you to visit Rangpur. We will surely roam around the district. Thanks again for everything, my friend.

Your loving friend

Anwar

From, Anwar Rangpur	To, Shameem Mirpur, Dhaka	Stamp
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Board Questions

01. Suppose, you are Jinia. Your younger sister Sonia reads in a school in Dhaka. Now, write a letter to her describing the advantages of learning English. [DB'24]
02. Suppose, you are Alal. Arif, your younger brother is afraid of using computer since he does not know how to run it. Write a letter to your younger brother giving some suggestions for learning and running computer. [RB'24]
03. Imagine, you are Rashed/Raisa. Recently you got a letter from your friend asking you what you would like to do after your HSC examination. Now write a letter to your friend telling him/her about it. [Ctg.B'24]
- Or,
Suppose you are Mushfiq/Musfiqa and your friend is Sharif/Sharifa. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her what she/he intends to do after the HSC examination and why? [Ctg.B'23]
04. Suppose, you are Shoshi. You have many friends who are students of class six. One of your friends is infected with dengue fever and hospitalized. Now, write a letter to your friend showing sympathy. [BB'24]
05. Suppose, you are Nadim/Neela, write a letter to your brother/sister, Shakil/Sabiha advising him/her not to share any wrong information on Facebook. [JB'24]
- Or
Write a letter to your younger brother/sister advising him/her not to share fake or baseless news on his/her social media account. [JB'23]

06. Suppose, you are Ahad/Afia. You have just received a letter from your pen-friend Tania who lives at 13 Moukan Street, UK. She wants to know about your country Bangladesh. Now, write a reply to the letter.
Or,
Suppose you are Alif/ Adrita. You have just received a letter from your pen – friend, Clara who lives at 17 Dawning Street, U.K. She wants to know about Bangladesh. Now, write a reply to the letter. [CB'24] [DB'17]
07. Suppose, you are Shimul from Feni and one of your best friends is Nayon who lives in Khulna. He does not go through the newspaper daily. Now, write a letter to your friend about the benefits of reading newspapers regularly.
Or,
Write a letter to your brother describing the importance of reading newspaper. [Din.B'24] [MB'24]
- Or,
Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to read English newspapers. [Din.B'23; DB'19]
08. Suppose, you are Shafi. Nafi is your best friend. You are going to enjoy a picnic. Now, write a letter to your friend Nafi inviting him to join the picnic. [Alim'24]
- Or,
Write a letter to your friend inviting him to join a picnic. [SB'17]
09. Suppose you are Mukta. You have recently been to the Sundarbans. Now write a letter to your friend narrating the scenic beauty. [DB'23]
10. Suppose, you are Mahin, Your friend Abir is very afraid of English. Now, write a letter to him describing how to be competent in English. [RB'23, BB'19]
11. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her getting first prize in English debate competition. [SB'23]
12. Suppose you are Arif/ Arifa. You have a younger brother who is a student of class eight. Now, write a letter to your brother advising him to study regularly and not to adopt unfair means in the examination. [BB'23]
13. Write a letter to your younger brother/sister advising him/her not to share fake or baseless news on his/her social media account. [JB'23]
14. Suppose, you have received a birthday gift from your friend. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for the birthday gift. [CB'23, BB'17]
15. Suppose, you are Radeeb/Raisa. Your younger brother Rohan is fond of computer games and takes little interest in outdoor games. Now write a letter to him telling him about the importance of outdoor games and sports. [MB'23, RB'19]
16. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to visit Bangladesh. [JB'19] [CB'19]
17. Write a letter to your father informing him of your progress of studies. [Din.B'19]
18. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to study seriously to be well prepared for the ensuing examination. [All Board'18]
19. Write a letter to your friend describing the scenic beauty of Bangladesh.

20. Suppose you are a student of class XII. Now, write a letter to your younger brother advising him to refrain from smoking. [RB'17]
21. Suppose your friend got first prize on debate competition. Write an e-mail congratulating him. [Ctg.B'17]
22. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to join a picnic. [SB'17]
23. Suppose, you are Raihan. Your younger brother, Masud is not sincere to his studies. As a result, he cannot make a good result. You want to make him aware of it. Now, write a letter to him advising him to be sincere and attentive to his studies. [JB'17]
24. Suppose you are Abir. You received a letter from your father yesterday. In the letter, he warned you not to spend much time in using Facebook. Now write a reply to his letter. [Din.B'17]

Board Standard Practice Questions

01. Suppose, you have recently visited a book fair. Now, Write a letter to your friend describing the book fair. [ময়মনসিংহ গার্লস ক্যাডেট কলেজ, ময়মনসিংহ]
02. Suppose, you are Enam. Now, write a letter to your friend Sumon who lives in London describing your visit to Ekushey Boi Mela in Dhaka. [পাবনা ক্যাডেট কলেজ, পাবনা]
03. Write a letter to your friend about book you have lately gone through. [বীরশ্রেষ্ঠ নূর মোহাম্মদ পাবলিক কলেজ, ঢাকা]
04. Suppose, you are Rafid. Write a letter to your friend Karima describing the prize giving ceremony of your college. [বি.এ.এফ শাহীন কলেজ, চট্টগ্রাম]
05. Imagine that you spent a week in your friend's home and you were nicely entertained there. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him for the hospitality shown to you by him and other members of his family. [ঢাকা রেসিডেন্সিয়াল মডেল কলেজ এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ]
06. Suppose, your name is Mothaher. Recently, your friend Soma has lost her father which is a great shock to her as well as a sad news to you. Now, write a letter to your friend consoling her on her father's death.
07. Imagine, you are Robin of 12 College Road, Rajshahi. Recently, you got a letter from your friend, Rabbi who lives at Dhaka, asking you what you would like to do after your HSC Examination. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him about it. [ঝিনাইদহ ক্যাডেট কলেজ এবং আরো ০৩ টি কলেজ]
08. Suppose, your school is closing soon for the summer vacation. Now, write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to spend the vacation with you at your locality. Write to him/her what you want to do and see with him/her during the vacation.
09. Imagine you are Eshita from Khulna. You have a pen friend Johnson who lives at London in England. He wants to know about Bangladeshi food. Now, Write a letter to your friend describing the foods and food habits in Bangladesh. [সিলেট সরকারি কলেজ]

10. Suppose you are Raihan. Your friend Rabiul doesn't take part in games and sports. Now write a letter to your friend advising him to take part in games and sports regularly.

[বর্ডার গার্ড পাবলিক স্কুল এন্ড কলেজ এবং আরো ০৪ টি কলেজ]

11. Think that you are Nibedita, living at Kushtia town. Your friend Monir lives in Pabna. She did a good result in the last H.S.C Examination and that result impressed you greatly. Now, write a letter congratulating him on his brilliant success.
12. Imagine that one of your school friends is in England for a few days. S/he is having some troubles with the new place and the new food. Write a letter advising him/her on how to adjust to the new place and the food.
13. Imagine your friend Rabbi wants to know about the village fair that is held in your village every year. Write a letter to your friend describing the recent fair of your village.
14. You have been promoted to class 12. You need to buy some books. For this purpose you need some money. Now write a letter to your father for sending you some money.
15. Suppose the marriage ceremony of your elder sister will be taken place on 15th January. Some of your friends will attend the function. Now write a letter to your friend, Samia, inviting her on the occasion of the marriage ceremony.
16. Your friend has borrowed one of your text books. Your examination is drawing near. So you need the book badly. Now write a letter to your friend asking him to return the book as early as possible.
17. Suppose, you are thinking of studying computer science. This subject is quite modern. But the facilities available in our country are not adequate rather the syllabus is not up to the mark. So, you intend to study the subject in an advanced country like the Canada. Now write a letter to your father explaining why you have chosen to study abroad.
18. Your younger brother does not know the importance of physical exercise. Now write a letter to him describing the importance of physical exercise.
19. Suppose you are Rabbi. You are going to observe your birth day on 15th June. You have arranged a Birthday party. Now write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend the party.
20. Imagine your pen friend is an American. He has written you a letter in which he / she wants to know what you are interested in. Write a letter to him / her telling about the things you are interested in.
21. Suppose you are Shimu. You have celebrated Pahela Baishakh in your collage premises. Now write a letter to your friend how you celebrated Pahela Baishakh.
22. Write a letter to your friend discussing the importance of learning English.
23. Suppose, you are Masud and your HSC Examination is very near at hand. For this, you have prepared yourself for the examination. Now, write a letter to your friend about your preparation for the examination.

Short
Syllabus
2025

Model Test

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part-A: Reading Test

01. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training the body. Voltaire explains, "Meditation is the dissolution of thoughts in eternal awareness or pure consciousness without objectification, knowing without thinking, merging finitude in infinity." From the ancient times, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions as a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony. Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus.

There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration. To develop concentration, one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations. Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

0.5×10=5

- (a) Meditation mostly brings about ____ fitness.
 (i) psychological (ii) physical (iii) carnal (iv) exercise
- (b) What does "dissolution of thoughts" imply?
 (i) richness of thoughts (ii) concentration of thoughts
 (iii) suspension of thoughts (iv) disintegration of thoughts
- (c) Meditation improves everything but ____.
 (i) imagination (ii) concentration (iii) interactions (iv) emotions
- (d) Which one of the following is not true about meditation?
 (i) It is an age-old practice (ii) It was prescribed in scriptures
 (iii) It rectifies cardiovascular system. (iv) It deteriorates awareness.
- (e) How does meditation lead a person to infinity?
 (i) through the realm of the subconsciousness (ii) through the realm of the consciousness
 (iii) through the realm of the unconsciousness (iv) through the realm of mentality



- (f) In 'Blood circulation', the word 'blood' is a/an ____.
- (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) noun-adjective (iv) adverb
- (g) Meditation can be mastered ____.
- (i) very slowly (ii) by degrees (iii) rashly (iv) in a very deep manner
- (h) Meditation was explored first by ____.
- (i) scientific research (ii) saint people (iii) sacrilegious section (iv) philosopher Voltaire
- (i) Regular practice of meditation for cardiac disease is-
- (i) essential (ii) obligatory (iii) complementary (iv) mandatory
- (j) How does a person meditate?
- (i) by concentrating on a single object (ii) scattering his/her mind
- (iii) by only closing his/her eyes (iv) (ii) and (iii)

B. Answer the following questions:

3×5=15

- (a) What is meditation? Why is meditation important for everyone?
- (b) "Meditation can improve mental fitness." Do you agree? Elucidate
- (c) How can meditation help control our emotions?
- (d) Why, according to the writer of the prose, has meditation been a part of some religious traditions from ancient period?
- (e) Does meditation have any impacts on our life? How? Explain.

02. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the Elizabeth's fascinating incidents of the voyage to India. (one is done for you):

1×5=5

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship... She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passenger's conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as 'idher ao', 'jal di', 'sahiblog', etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping and bare-footed white turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronze Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being really rich, the way people lived in India.

1. Spending thirty pounds on summer frocks → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

03. Write a summary of the following text:

10

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know.



Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA, as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. For us, Nishat's life comes across as especially significant because it tells us how the influence of one person can motivate someone to dream big. As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life, but her mother, her role model, gave her courage and determination to overcome them and pursue her dreams. Ashura Mazumder, Nishat's mother, is a hardworking and understanding woman, who has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst of situations. Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in calamitous moments of life. Learning from her, Nishat began her dream of conquering mountains.

04. 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. 0.5×10=5

learning	big	outlook	real	kinds	practical
lot	light	start	inactive	control	interaction

Our bookish knowledge becomes (a) ___ when we apply it in the (b) ___ life. In our practical life, we mix with different (c) ___ of people and we learn their (d) ___ manners and other things. The world is (e) ___. If we keep our eyes and ears open, we can learn a (f) ___ of things. The outside world gives us a wide scope of (g) ___ and (h) ___. The things received at schools and colleges are but a (i) ___ of our education. We can have (j) ___ education outside classroom through experience.

05. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap: 1×10=10

There goes a proverb that child is (a) ___ of the man. Today's child is the (b) ___ of a nation. He will (c) ___ the country. The whole (d) ___ depends on their proper (e) ___. It is our fundamental (f) ___ to rouse their (g) ___ talent. A sound environment is (h) ___ both in the family and the society so that a child (i) ___ up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) ___ to build up a beautiful and developed country.

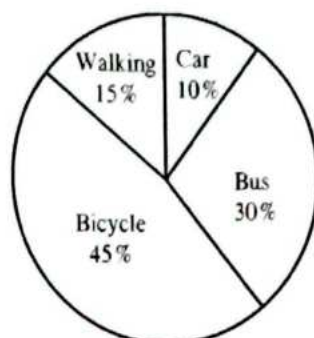
06. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- Einstein walked all the way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
- Accordingly, the queen sent some gorgeously dressed officials to the station to receive him.
- They could not think that Einstein would come in a simple.
- When Einstein got down from the train at Brussels, he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials were there to receive him.
- "I did not think that, anybody would send a car for me," replied the greatest scientist.
- They went back and told the queen that Einstein had not come by the train.
- When he reached the destination, the queen told him that she had sent a car for him.
- Once, the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
- The world famous scientist Einstein led a very simple life.
- The officials also expected him in a rich aristocratic dress.



Part-B: Guided Writing

07. The pie-chart below shows the percentages of types of transportation used by 1200 students to come to school now, describing the pie-chart. 15

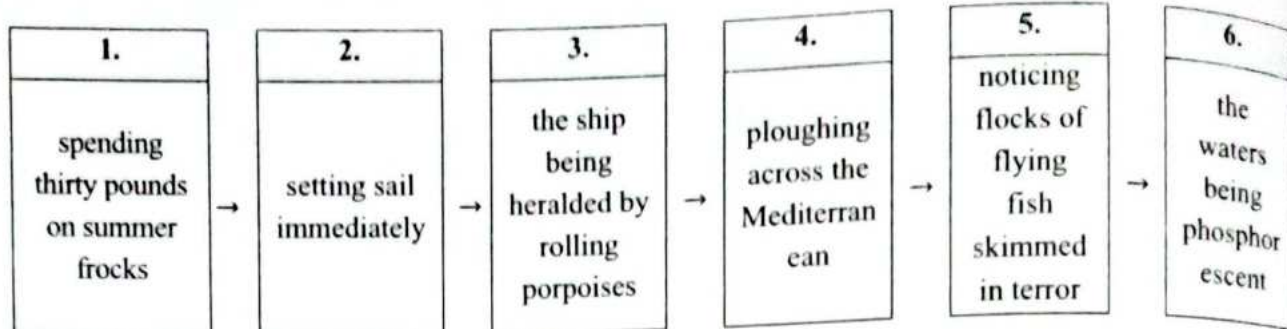


08. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words: 15
Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was loved gold very much. Although he had a lot of gold, he wanted more.....
09. Imagine that you spent a week in your friend's home and you were nicely entertained there. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him for the hospitality shown to you by him and other members of his family. 10

Answer

- 01.
- A. (a) (i) psychological (b) (iv) disintegration of thoughts
(c) (iii) interactions (d) (iv) It deteriorates awareness.
(e) (ii) through the realm of the consciousness (f) (iii) noun-adjective
(g) (iv) in a very deep manner (h) (ii) saint people
(i) (i) essential (j) (i) by concentrating on a single object
- B. (a) Meditation refers to the act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness. Actually, it is a way of training up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training up the body.
(b) Yes, I agree. Because, meditation helps one integrate the scatter thoughts of mind and focus on a single object. Thus, it improves our mental fitness.
(c) By increasing the thinking ability of human brain, meditation contributes to the control of our emotions.
(d) According to the writer of the prose piece, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions from ancient period because the religious preachers considered it a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony.
(e) Yes, meditation has many greater impacts on our life. Firstly, meditation releases our anxiety and brings a state of calmness. Secondly, it increases the thinking ability of our brain so that we can have a better control of our emotions. Also, those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Moreover, meditation helps us improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves our creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

02.



03. Try yourself

04. (a) real/active

(b) practical

(c) kinds

(d) outlook

(e) big

(f) lot

(g) learning

(h) interaction

(i) start

(j) active/real

05. (a) father

(b) future/leader

(c) lead/guide/govern

(d) country/nation

(e) development/guidance/leadership

(f) duty/responsibility

(g) inner/latent/hidden

(h) required/necessary/essential

(i) can grow

(j) possible

06.

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

Part-B: Guided Writing

07. Try yourself

08. Try yourself

09. Try yourself

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সেবা পরিক্রমা

- ১ গোছানো ও মানসম্মত সকল স্টাডি ম্যাটেরিয়ালস্
- ২ ইংলিশ ভার্সনের জন্য ইংলিশ ম্যাটেরিয়ালস্
- ৩ অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষক দ্বারা মানসম্মত ক্লাস
- ৪ পর্যাপ্ত সংখ্যক মানসম্মত পরীক্ষা
- ৫ প্রতিটি পরীক্ষার সল্যুশন বুক
- ৬ প্রত্যেক পরীক্ষার্থীর জন্য ইউনিক প্রশ্নসেট
- ৭ OMR মেশিনে MCQ মূল্যায়ন
- ৮ Auto SMS-এ প্রতিটি রেজাল্ট
- ৯ প্রতিটি রেজাল্টের Analysis Report
- ১০ প্রশ্নব্যাংক মাস্টার ক্লাস ও কুইজ
- ১১ হুড ম্যারাথন ক্লাস ও লাইভ এক্সাম
- ১২ সার্বক্ষণিক Q & A সার্ভিস
- ১৩ সকল শিক্ষার্থীর সম্মিলিত মেধাতালিকা
- ১৪ পরীক্ষাভিত্তিক মেধাবৃত্তি ও উচ্চশিক্ষা বৃত্তি
- ১৫ দেশব্যাপী সকল শাখায় সমান সেবা
- ১৬ সকল শাখায় ছেলে-মেয়ে আলাদা ব্যাচ

ঊদ্ভাসিত আলোর মাঝে
দেখো তোমার মুখ;
জীবন মানে সংগ্রাম
আর বিজয় মানে সুখ।

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