(FIRST PAPER)

Model Questions

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Model Question-01

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Dear Mita Apa,

I am a first year college student and my annual exams are close at hand. I need to study a lot. However, conditions in my house are not at all favourable. My elder sister got married last month and since then her share of the household chores has fallen on my shoulders. On top of that, my aunt (my father's sister) has just had a new baby boy. He screams all the time and keeps everyone up late into the night. He keeps Auntie so busy that she cannot help with any of the housework. So Mother now relies a lot on me and so do my grandparents. It seems that I am at everybody's beck and call.

The house hasn't yet shed its festive look, which started with my sister's marriage. Since auntie's baby was born, we have had streams of guests visiting the house. I'm really worried about my coming exams. There's so much noise and confusion in a house that I can hardly concentrate on my studies. You can't imagine how difficult it is to study in a large family. I even have to share my room with my younger brothers and sisters and, at times, with my cousins. I wish I were in a small family. Tell me, what should I do?

Nazneen

Aminpur, Sirajganj.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.  
   1×5=5
   (a) Nazneen’s exam is knocking/coming/goiing at the door.
   (b) Conditions in her house are not at all disagreeable/congenial/mentionable.
   (c) Her final-initial/primal examinations are close at hand.
   (d) Nazneen need/needs/needed to study a lot.
   (e) Nazneen possesses/gets/loses a house.

   Extra
   (1) The house wore/worn/got festive look.
   (2) Nazneen’s exam is near/far/away.
   (3) The new baby boy cries/weeps/smiles all the time.
   (4) Her auntie remains engaged/embedded/lively for her baby.
   (5) Nazneen is concerned/causal/careful of her exam.
   (6) Nazneen lives in a/an extended/fragmented/small family.
   (7) Nazneen can scarcely/sufficiently/adequately concentrate on her study.
   (8) Nazneen’s family members depend/commend/append on her most.
   (9) Nazneen’s house is full of disorder/joy/tiredness.
   (10) The baby keeps everyone awake/afraid/anxious.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.  
   1×5=5
   (a) Nazneen is attentive to her study.
   (b) A new baby was born to Nazneen’s auntie.
   (c) Nazneen is the eldest daughter of her family.
(d) Nazneen’s mother depends on her.
(e) The circumstance of Nazneen’s house is tranquil.

Extra

(1) Nazneen is perturbed of her exam.
(2) There is much turbulence in Nazneen’s house.
(3) Her house was in gloomy position.
(4) Nazneen is co-operative to others.
(5) Nazneen is to do household task.
(6) The condition of Nazneen’s house was congenial to study.
(7) A lot of guests were coming to Nazneen’s house for marriage.
(8) Nazneen wishes to live in a nuclear family.
(9) Nazneen sometimes disowns her rooms.
(10) Nazneen’s house has not discarded its joyous look.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1 × 5 = 5

(a) Nazneen (study)______ class XI.
(b) Nazneen is fearful of her (examine)______.
(c) Nazneen cannot give (concentrate)______ her study.
(d) The house has retained its (festive)______.
(e) Nazneen is a (study)_______ girl.

Extra

(1) Her sister was (marry)_______ last month.
(2) Nazneen (call)_______ now and then by someone.
(3) Every one of Nazneen’s house (rely)_______ on Nazneen.
(4) Guests come (visit)_______ the house.
(5) Nazneen faces (difficult)_______ in a large family.
(6) Nazneen wishes as if he (to be)_______ in a nuclear family.
(7) (Scream)_______ all the time the baby keeps every one up late.
(8) Nazneen has (shoulder)_______ her sister’s work.
(9) (Worry)_______ is seen in Nazneen for her exam.
(10) Nazneen needs (share)_______ her room.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the problem of Nazneen. 1 × 5 = 5
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1 × 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None in the house</th>
<th>seems had came are</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nazneen</td>
<td>no scope of taking any rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>to care about her problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A festive look</td>
<td>hardly manage time to prepare for her exams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>no idea of any solution to her problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>been obvious in the house since last month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>all the bitter experiences of being a member of a large family.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) The birth of a new baby in the</td>
<td>(i) she is at everybody's beck and call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Nazneen has</td>
<td>(ii) no wish to live in a nuclear family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) It seems that</td>
<td>(iii) a number of brothers and sisters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) The new baby cries</td>
<td>(iv) house has added to the noise and confusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) She feel very unhappy about</td>
<td>(v) day and night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) shares her room with others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) the conditions in the house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-1, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Dear Mita Apa,

I read Nazneen's letter published in your column on 5\(^{th}\) January. I can understand Nazneen's problems about living in a large family, but things are not always rosy in a small family either, as Nazneen seems to think. It appears the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. From my experience, I know how awfully boring life can be in a nuclear family. I'm also a college student like Nazneen. I've a room of my own, and a lot of time to myself. But still I'm not happy. My parents are always busy with their work. My only brother goes to university in the morning and comes back late in the evening.

Everybody is too tired to talk when they get back. Also, when at home they are busy with their own work. So the house is often much too quiet. I can't visit my friends even when I wish to, because it's not safe for girls to move about alone in the city. I often feel very lonely and bored. I envy Nazneen. I wish I could live like her with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. I hope Nazneen realises that having a small family does not necessarily make one happy.

Zinnia
Rajabazar, Dhaka.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions. \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

(a) When was the letter published?
(b) What is Zinnia’s problem?
(c) How many problems does Zinnia have?
(d) How many brothers does Zinnia belong to?
(e) Why does Zinnia wish to live in an extended family?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

Zinnia (a) ______ life in a nuclear family is very (b) ______. Though she (c) ______ a room of her own, she is not (d) ______. Her family members are always busy (e) ______ their work.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the problems that Zinnia faces in a nuclear family.  

1. Boring  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

Model Questions


Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Dear Mita Apa,
I read Nazneen's letter published in your column on 5th January. I can understand Nazneen's problems about living in a large family, but things are not always rosy in a small family either, as Nazneen seems to think. It appears the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. From my experience, I know how awfully boring life can be in a nuclear family. I'm also a college student like Nazneen. I've a room of my own, and a lot of time to myself. But still I'm not happy. My parents are always busy with their work. My only brother goes to university in the morning and comes back late in the evening.

Everybody is too tired to talk when they get back. Also, when at home they are busy with their own work. So the house is often much too quiet. I can't visit my friends even when I wish to, because it's not safe for girls to move about alone in the city. I often feel very lonely and bored. I envy Nazneen. I wish I could live like her with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. I hope Nazneen realises that having a small family does not necessarily make one happy.

Zinnia
Rajabazar, Dhaka.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.  

(a) Zinnia has understood/took/quote Nazneen’s problem.
(b) Zinnia lives in a/an extended/fragmented/small family.
(c) Zinnia read Nazneen’s letter circulated/mentioned/circuited in the daily Star.
(d) Zinnia is jealous/zealous/fond of Nazneen.
(e) Zinnia led a boring/bored/cheerful life.

Extra

(1) Her family members were preoccupied/congested/disturbed in their work.
(2) Zinnia wished she was/were/been in an extended family.
(3) Zinnia can conceive/concise/conclude Nazneen’s problem.
(4) Girls have no honesty/security/opportunity to go out.
(5) Zinnia’s house is often tranquil/sober/noisy.
(6) Zinnia feel/feels/felt lonely.
(7) Zinnia possesses/loses/disowns a room.
(8) Life in a nuclear family is full of boredom/kingdom/freedom.
(9) Her brother returned home being exhausted/cheerful/confused.
(10) Zinnia feels very solitary/solemnnity/safety.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.  

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka. ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
(a) Zinnia is happy living in a nuclear family.
(b) Zinnia’s letter was published on 6th January.
(c) Zinnia perceived Nazneen’s problem.
(d) Movement of girls is secured in the city.
(e) Zinnia lived in a large family.

Extra

(1) In a small family life is very boring.
(2) Zinnia’s brother is a university student.
(3) Zinnia’s house is cool and calm.
(4) Her brother comes at late evening.
(5) Zinnia cannot visit her relative for want of time.
(6) Zinnia spends her time gossiping.
(7) Her brother is so tired that he cannot work.
(8) Zinnia wishes to live in an extended family.
(9) There are three members in Zinnia’s family.
(10) All the family members of Zinnia’s family are busy.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.
   (a) Zinnia’s letter (read) _____ Nazneen.
   (b) Zinnia’s letter (publish) _____ on 5th January.
   (c) Nazneen’s problem can (understand) _____ easily.
   (d) Nazneen leads a (problem)_____ life.
   (e) Nazneen is a girl who (live) _____ in a nuclear family.

Extra

(1) Life (be) very boring.
(2) Zinnia has no (happy) living in a nuclear family.
(3) Life in a nuclear family can (be) very boring.
(4) Zinnia is in (possess) a nuclear family.
(5) Zinnia is a student (go) to college.
(6) Her house was full of (quiet).
(7) Many friends cannot (visit) them.
(8) After (get) back they became tired.
(9) Safe (move) in the city cannot be seen.
(10) After (get) back they became tired.

4. (a) Make a list of five points observed in a nuclear family. 1 x 5 = 5
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1 x 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuclear families</th>
<th>happy in a nuclear family.</th>
<th>enjoy being all alone at home all the time.</th>
<th>too small to be noisy.</th>
<th>have a lively atmosphere.</th>
<th>not in a mood to talk with her in the evening.</th>
<th>mostly found in cities and towns.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The house of Zinnia</td>
<td>does not be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her parents and brother</td>
<td>has</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The family of Zinnia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 x 5 = 5
Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Dear Mita Apa,

I am a first year college student and my annual Exams are close at hand. I need to study a lot. However, conditions in my house are not at all favourable. My elder sister got married last month and since then her share of the household chores has fallen on my shoulders. On top of that, my aunt (my father's sister) has just had a new baby boy. He screams all the time and keeps everyone up late into the night. He keeps Auntie so busy that she cannot help with any of the housework. So Mother now relies a lot on me and so do my grandparents. It seems that I am at everybody's beck and call.

The house hasn't yet shed its festive look, which started with my sister's marriage. Since auntie's baby was born, we have had streams of guests visiting the house. I’m really worried about my coming exams. There's so much noise and confusion in a house that I can hardly concentrate on my studies. I even have to share my room with my younger brothers and sisters and, at times, with my cousins. I wish I were in a small family. Tell me, what should I do?

Nazneen
Aminpur, Sirajganj.

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1 x 5 = 5
(a) What class does Nazneen read in?
(b) What was her problem?
(c) Why is her house full of guests?
(d) Who screams all the time?
(e) When did Nazneen’s sister get married?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 x 5 = 5
Nazneen (a)______ in a college in first year who (b)_______ anxious of her exam. She (c)_______ to study a lot. But for some problems, she cannot (d)_______ attention to her study. So she (e)_______ a letter to Mita apa.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the problems which Nazneen faces. $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. Getting married of elder sister

Model Question-3

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Let me first introduce my beautiful country to you. It is in south-east Asia, a neighbour of yours, in fact. We gained independence from Britain in 1948. In 1989, the name of our country was changed from Burma to Myanmar, the traditional name. Almost all of us speak the Myanmar language. There are a number of tribal languages, too. Many of us speak English as well. We are mainly Buddhists but don't be surprised to hear that I also have Christian, Hindu and Muslim friends.

The national dress, for both men and women, is the longyi, a long tightly wrapped skirt worn from the waist to the ankles. Women wear blouses and longyis which are of bright colours and patterns. Men wear shirts and longyis with checks and patterns. You can differentiate whether the longies are for women or men from their patterns and designs.

I live in our capital, Yangoon, which was formerly known as Rangoon. It is famous for its many pagodas which are the Buddhist prayer houses. Like most city-dwellers, we live in a concrete house. My father works for the government. My uncles from both my parents’ side live in villages and work on farmlands. We have close ties with them and visit them during the holidays.

I'm proud to let you know that women in my country have more rights than many other Asian women. In most families, the mother manages the finances and runs the household.

Objective (20 Marks) $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

(a) Moh Moh has (made known/given known/done known) her beautiful country to all.
(b) Myanmar (took/achieved/got) independence in 1948.
(c) Burma is the (previous/former/before) name of Myanmar.
(d) Myanmar (stands/stood/will stand) in South East Asia.
(e) Pagoda is the (prayer/living/resting) hall of the Buddhist.

Extra

(1) Moh Moh takes proud/pride/proudy in enjoying more rights.
(2) Rangoon is renowned/notorious/imminent for many Pagodas.
(3) Mother manages economic/monetary/accounting affairs.
(4) Mother helps/manages/does the houses hold chores.
(5) Their dresses can be difference/differentiated/differed.
(6) Most city resident/people/comer live in concrete house.
(7) Most houses are made of soft/visible/solid substance.
(8) Women wear bright colour/coloured/colouring dress.
(9) Village and city people have bond/bondage/bondness of relation.
(10) Design/Designed/Designing longyi was worn by women.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. \( 1 \times 5 = 5 \)

(a) Moh Moh is a girl of Bangladesh.
(b) Myanmar is situated in South East Asia.
(c) Longyi is the national dress of Myanmar.
(d) Financial activities are conducted by women in Myanmar.
(e) The ancient name of Myanmar was Burma.

Extra

(1) Most of the people of Myanmar are Muslim.
(2) The city people dwell in the thatched house.
(3) There is no distinction between the longyi of men and that of women.
(4) Four languages are common in Myanmar.
(5) Myanmar got freedom from Japan.
(6) Women have no privilege in Myanmar.
(7) Rangoon is well known for many Pagodas.
(8) Now Myanmar is a sovereign country.
(9) Moh Moh’s relatives are rural people.
(10) Moh Moh and her parents have intimacy with their uncles.
(11) English is not so common in Myanmar.
(12) The British ruled Myanmar until 1948.
(13) Moh Moh’s father is govt. employee.
(14) Moh Moh’s uncles are farmers.
(15) Moh Moh and her parents have no good terms with their relatives.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. \( 1 \times 5 = 5 \)

(a) Myanmar is a country of (beautiful)______.
(b) An (introduce) _______ of Myanmar is given by Moh Moh.
(c) Myanmar became (independence)______ in 1948.
(d) The Govt. (change)_________ their country name.
(e) Burma (be)______ the traditional name of Myanmar.

Extra

(1) Myanmar is a (neighbor) _______ country of Bangladesh.
(2) Myanmar (lie)_______ in South East Asia.
(3) English (speak) _______ Myanmar.
(4) People of Myanmar (speak)______ a number of tribal language.
(5) The Buddhists (prayer)_________ Pagodas.
(6) People of other (religious)_______ live in Myanmar.
(7) Blouses and longyis(wear)_______ women in Myanmar.
(8) The longyi is worn (wrap)_____ from the waist to the ankles.
(9) There is a (differ)________ between the longy of men and that of women.
(10) The (formerly) ______ name of Yangoon was Yangoon.
(11) Myanmar has (famous) ______ many pagodas.
(12) Most people (dweller) ______ in city.
(13) Moh Moh’s (parent) ______ uncles live in villages.
(14) Moh Moh has (proud) ______ having more rights.
(15) In most families finances (manage) ______ the mother.
(16) Myanmar was known as Burma (traditional) ______
(17) (Have) ______ more rights Moh Moh is proud.
(18) A long tightly wrapped skirt (wear) ______ by men and women.
(19) Mother conducts (finance) ______ activities.
(20) The previous name of yangoon (be) _____ Rangoon.

4. (a) Make a list of five points that contains important information of Myanmar.  

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

| 1948 is the year | work on farmlands live in the villages. |
| Myanmar is a country | is worn by men and women. |
| Longyi is the dress | is beautiful. |
| Yangoon is the capital city | have more rights. |
| The people | Burma was freed. |
| which | is famous for pagodas. |

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Moh is going to introduce</td>
<td>(i) of Buddhists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Tribals are the groups</td>
<td>(ii) make known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Traditional things are the</td>
<td>(iii) who are united by language and customs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Pagodas are the prayer houses</td>
<td>(iv) combination of customs, beliefs that have existed for a long time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Concrete is the combination of different materials</td>
<td>(v) by which a building can be built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) her country to us.</td>
<td>(vii) during the holidays.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
In the past, the common form of marriage among the various cultural groups in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were embedded in extended family units consisting of a man, his several wives and their married sons and children. But in line
with the modern world, things are now changing there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is yielding to the new practice of monogamy, although many polygamous families can still be found in the rural areas of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now living in nuclear families with their single spouses and their children. Many of them have given up their pastoral lives and have become wage earners in cities. But they can hardly give up their extended family and lineage connections back in their village. Some families have to maintain two households, one in their extended-family home in the village and the other in the city. This often poses a dilemma for them.

More Free (20 Marks)  
1 \times 5 = 5

5. Write short answers to these questions.  
(a) What was the common form of marriage in Kenya in the past?  
(b) How does an extended family consist of?  
(c) What is the difference between monogamous families and polygamous families?  
(d) Which poses a dilemma for the Kenyans?  
(e) Why have the Kenyans given up their pastoral lives?

Extra  
(1) Why is polygamy disappearing?  
(2) Where can polygamous family still be found?  
(3) What is the dilemma of the modern Kenyans?  
(4) Why are things changing there?  
(5) How is a nuclear family formed?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  
1 \times 5 = 5

Polygamy was the common form of marriage in Kenya which is(a) ______ being changed in(b) ______ with the modern outlook. Many Kenyans who are now(c) ______ in a nuclear family have(d) ______ their extended family. Some are still (e) ______ to give up.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.  
5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes giving information about how polygamous and nuclear families consist of.  
1 \times 5 = 5

1. Several wives  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

Model Question-04  
Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)  
Unit-1, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
In the past, the common form of marriage among the various cultural groups in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were embedded in extended family units consisting of a man, his several wives and their married sons and children. But in line with the modern world, things are now changing there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is yielding to the new practice of monogamy, although many
polygamous families can still be found in the rural areas of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now living in nuclear families with their single spouses and their children. Many of them have given up their pastoral lives and have become wage earners in cities. But they can hardly give up their extended family and lineage connections back in their village. Some families have to maintain two households, one in their extended-family home in the village and the other in the city. This often poses a dilemma for them.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**

   (a) In the past the common system/item/matter of marriage was polygamy.
   (b) Many Kenyans face a perplexed/cheerful/abandoned situation having two families.
   (c) Polygamy was established/demolished/serialized in extended family units.
   (d) Customs are changing for keeping/giving/taking pace with the latest world.
   (e) Many Kenyans have abandoned/retained/discarded their rustic life.

**Extra**

(1) For maintaining two households some face/regulate/nominate dilemma.
(2) Kenyans are now changing their old tradition/edifice/convention.
(3) Some polygamous families can still be found in rustic/town/remote area.
(4) Polygamy is surrounding/taking/yielding to monogamy.
(5) Some Kenyans have deserted/taken/used their rural life.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**

   (a) The passage is about marriage and family life in Kenya.
   (b) In the past, many cultural groups existed in Kenya.
   (c) Because of modern outlook, systems are changing in Kenya.
   (d) All Kenyans now practise monogamy.
   (e) Many monogamous Kenyans still maintain two families.

**Extra**

(1) The Kenyans are keeping pace with the modern world.
(2) Polygamy means having several wives and children.
(3) Now polygamy is observed in rustic areas.
(4) Polygamy existed in Kenya in the past.
(5) Modern Kenyans are now conscious of the world.
(6) Maintaining two families they fall into problem.
(7) Some Kenyans are in a fix about their city and rural life.
(8) Kenya’s social system is still parochial.
(9) Nobody will find any polygamous families in Kenya.
(10) The Kenyans have changed their outlook towards marriage.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.**

   (a) (Polygamy) _______ families are still found in Kenya.
   (b) (Marry)____ system is changed in Kenya.
   (c) The cause of (come)____ to cities is to earn livelihood.
(d) The (maintain) _____ two families poses dilemma
(e) There (exist) ________ various cultural groups in Kenya.

Extra
(1) One can still (found) _______ polygamous families.
(2) There is a touch of (modern) _______ in Kenya.
(3) In the past a Kenyan (marry) ______ several wives.
(4) Extended families can hardly be (give) ________ up by the Kenyans.
(5) A polygamous family (consist) ________ a man, his several wives and their
married wife.
(6) A dilemma is often (see)________ maintaining two families.
(7) Two households need to be (maintain) __________.
(8) Many Kenyans have come to city for (earn) _________ wage.
(9) Pastoral lives have (give) ________ up.
(10) Polygamous families can (find) _________ in Kenya

4. (a) Make a list of five points mentioning the prominent features of Kenya. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are
more phrases in Column B than are necessary. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) The old custom of polygamous marriage</td>
<td>(i) poses a dilemma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Many Kenyans are now living in nuclear families with</td>
<td>(ii) wage earners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Many of them have become</td>
<td>(iii) their extended families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) But in line with the modern world</td>
<td>(iv) things are now changing there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Some families have to maintain</td>
<td>(v) two households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) their single spouses and their children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) is yielding place to the new. practice of monogamy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let me first introduce my beautiful country to you. It is in south-east Asia, a neighbour of yours, in fact. We gained independence from Britain in 1948. In 1989, the name of our country was changed from Burma to Myanmar, the traditional name. Almost all of us speak the Myanmar language. There are a number of tribal languages, too. Many of us speak English as well. We are mainly Buddhists but don't be surprised to hear that I also have Christian, Hindu and Muslim friends.

The national dress, for both men and women, is the longyi, a long tightly wrapped skirt worn from the waist to the ankles. Women wear blouses and longyis which are of bright colours and patterns. Men wear shirts and longyis with checks and patterns. You can differentiate whether the longies are for women or men from their patterns and designs.

I live in our capital, Yangon, which was formerly known as Rangoon. It is famous for its many pagodas which are the Buddhist prayer houses. Like most city-dwellers, we live in a concrete house. My father works for the government. My uncles from both my parents’ side live in villages and work on farmlands. We have close ties with them and visit them during the holidays.

I'm proud to let you know that women in my country have more rights than many other Asian women. In most families, the mother manages the finances and runs the household.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to these questions. 1 x 5 = 5
   (a) Where is Myanmar situated?
   (b) When did it gain independence?
   (c) When was the name changed?
   (d) How many languages are spoken in Myanmar?
   (e) What is the traditional name of Burma?

Extra

(1) What is the national dress of Myanmar?
(2) What do you mean by Pagoda?
(3) What was the traditional dress of Myanmar?
(4) What was the position of women in Myanmar?
(5) Why is Moh Moh proud?
(6) Where does Moh Moh live?
(7) What was the former name of Myanmar?
(8) What is Moh Moh’s father?
(9) What is Moh Moh’s uncle?
(10) How is the village in Myanmar?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 x 5 = 5

Myanmar is a (a) _______ of natural beauty which (b) _______ in south-east Asia.
Most of the people here (c) _______ Buddhists. Longyi is their (d) _______ dress. But sometimes different dresses were (e) _______ by the people.

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka. ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes giving information about Myanmar.

Model Question-5

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Hello. My name’s Charles Karoro and I'm a banker. My salary's okay but the day to day expenses in Nairobi are pretty high. Both housing and food are costly in the capital. I've rented an apartment but it is really too small for my family. Of course it does not have a garden. So my wife Maria, who loves gardening, can't grow anything. She can't go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So the whole family depends on my income alone. I've great hopes for my children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very expensive. I'm not sure how much I'll be able to help them. Moreover, I'm often in a fix about whether I should share my income with my brothers in the village who need help with their children's education and other things, or use all my money on my own family. I've another problem too. My relatives often come to Nairobi hoping to find jobs. They expect to move into my apartment and stay for long periods of time. They don't seem to realise that the cost of living is so high in the city. I love my relatives a great deal but life can be very difficult at times.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

   (a) The expenditure/earning/expense in Nairobi is high.
   (b) Housing and food cost is high/low/medium in Nairobi.
   (c) The flat rent/rented/renting by Karoro is too small.
   (d) His salary is fairly well/quite well/enough well.
   (e) The whole family reckon/carry/lives on his income.

Extra

(1) Maria is fond/love/like of gardening.
(2) Karoro is confused/refused/defused what to do.
(3) Karoro’s flat was too much large/small/tiny.
(4) Karoro’s wife takes care of/takes help of/takes after his children.
(5) His relatives come to Nairobi expecting/expected(expect) jobs.
(6) Karoro’s house does not contain/detain/retain any garden.
(7) Karoro does not have a sound/bad/good salary.
(8) Karoro gets a handsome/poor/scanty salary.
(9) Karoro lives in Japan/India/Kenya.
(10) Karoro’s brothers are well off/poor/rich.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
(a) Maria is the wife of Karoro.
(b) Karoro’s house consists of four members.
(c) Karoro has relation with his brother.
(d) Karoro wants to avoid his relatives.
(e) Maria does not like gardening.

**Extra**
(1) Maria’s dwelling house was too much scanty.
(2) Maria supervises the house of Karoro.
(3) Maria does not make gardening because she has no time at hand.
(4) Karoro’s relatives come to Nairobi to look for job.
(5) Karoro expects to send his children to good schools.
(6) Karoro’s relatives move to his house in no time.
(7) In rural areas of Kenya jobs are not available.
(8) Charles Karoro is a Kenyan University graduate working for a nationalized bank in Nairobi.
(9) Karoro is not ill paid.
(10) The economic condition of Karoro seems to be productive.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
(a) Karoro is a (bank) profession.
(b) Karoro (get) a good amount of money.
(c) The day to day life in Nairobi is very (expense).
(d) In Nairobi housing and food (cost) a lot.
(e) An apartment has (rent) Karoro.

**Extra**
(1) Karoro is well (pay) _____ from the bank.
(2) Karoro with his family lives in a (rent)_____ house.
(3) The whole family is (depend) ______ on Karoro’s income.
(4) Karoro is (hope) ______ his children.
(5) The (expensive)______ the good school is very high.
(6) Karoro provides (money) ______ help to his brothers.
(7) Kararo leads a (problem)_____ life.
(8) His relatives have no (realize)______ that daily expenses are high.
(9) Karoro’s income (share)______ his brother.
(10) Kararo bears the (education)______ expense.
(11) Maria cannot do (garden)______ for want of his ability.
(12) Kararo is not (sure)______ of his ability.
(13) Kararo has brothers who (live) _____ in a village.
(14) (Garden)_____ is loved by Maria.
(15) Kararo has (love) _____ for his brothers.

4. (a) Make a list of five problems that Karoro faces. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Housing and food cost</td>
<td>(i) feelings for them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) The brothers of Charles in the village</td>
<td>(ii) have problems similar to his own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Mr. Charles Karoro is</td>
<td>(iii) seem to be callous about Charles' problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) The family has</td>
<td>(iv) a lot in the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Guests who come from the village</td>
<td>(v) no other source of income than the salary of Charles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) cautions about maintaining a good standard of living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) keenly aware of the need of good education for his children.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-1, Lesson-5**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socializing and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and with out-of-home activities.

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked together in the fields and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were segregated from out-of-home productive work. The hearth became the place for them; so cooking, cleaning, washing, giving birth and rearing children became their jobs. Men became the wage earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce and contributing to family income and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family rested on the husband who was the decision maker in all matters. But women, with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. In developed countries now, household work is shared by both husbands and wives and outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to
school, to doctors or for recreation are done equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have given, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialization and urbanization, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining. In the west, marriages now often break up. So, the number of single-mother or single-father families is ever on the increase. The psychological problems of children in such families are also increasing in modern times.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to the following question. 1 x 5 = 5
(a) What is the importance of family in the present age?
(b) What is the effect of wide disintegration of large kin groups?
(c) How is an increasing association of women seen?
(d) What was the condition of women in the industrial period?
(e) How do the women influence decision?

Extra
(1) How is household work done now?
(2) Why are extended families breaking down?
(3) What is happening in the west?
(4) What is the result of single mother or single father families?
(5) How was the position of women in the post war period?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 x 5 = 5
In the present age, family is (a)_______ for socializing, raising children and for psychological support of the adults. Large kin groups are (b)_______ widely. But the relationships within the (c)_______ family are being (d)_______ . Besides, an increasing association of women is (e)_______ at present.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing how family is important in the present age. 1 x 5 = 5

Model Question

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1–4:
The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socializing and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and with out of home activities.

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked together in the fields and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were
seggregated from out-of-home productive work. The hearth became the place for them; so cooking, cleaning, washing, giving birth and rearing children became their jobs. Men became the wage earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce contributing to family income and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family rested on the husband who was the decision maker in all matters. But women, with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. In developed countries now, household work is shared by both husbands and wives and outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to school, to doctors or for recreation are done equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have given, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialization and urbanization, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining. In the west, marriages now often break up. So, the number of single-mother or single-father families is ever on the increase. The psychological problems of children in such families are also increasing in modern times.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
   
   (a) The family is **significant**/signifies/symbolic for an arrangement of socializing.
   
   (b) Large kin groups have segregated/selected/segregation widely.
   
   (c) Relationships within the nuclear family have been intensified/intensification/increased.
   
   (d) At present women are being organized/ originated/oriented.
   
   (e) In the pre-industrial period, husbands and wives worked together/ separately/specially.

**Extra**

(1) In the industrial period women were separated/different/degraded from out of home work.

(2) Women worked in the field/fireplace/open field in the industrial period.

(3) In the industrial period women were busy with four/five/three types of jobs.

(4) In the industrial period men brought/bought/taught up the children.

(5) Kinship is now on the rise/increase/dwindling.

(6) In the developing countries, extended families are disintegrating/disintending/disappearing.

(7) In the modern world now recreational activities are done by husband/wife/both.

(8) The number of single mother or single father families is now on the decrease/increase/ rise.

(9) With economic power, women are playing important/significant/necessary role.

(10) After war women started to add/assist/evaluate to the family income.
(11) In the west, marriages are now seen to be broken/braked/ breakage.
(12) Single mother or father families suffer from/of/ to psychological problem.
(13) Family is important for mental/intellectual/physical support of the adult.
(14) Family is necessary for economic/institutional/educational activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. $1 \times 5 = 5$
(a) A family is thought to be a financial institution.
(b) In the industrial period women were involved in outdoor deeds.
(c) A family is essential for raising children.
(d) Today women play an important role in making decision.
(e) In the developing countries kinship is on the rise.

Extra
(1) A family helps an adult to be psychologically fit.
(2) Relationship within the nuclear families has been diminished.
(3) Children of single mother or single father families suffer from mental problem.
(4) Large kin groups have been disintegrated.
(5) Today entertainment of the children is made to be done by the father.
(6) Women are being associated because they have economic power.
(7) Husbands and wives became detached from each other in the pre-industrial period.
(8) In the industrial period women were separated from outdoor activities.
(9) Kinship means blood-connected relative.
(10) Nuclear families are turning into extended families.
(11) In the post war period men became the only earning members.
(12) In the developed countries, psychological problems of the children are dwindling.
(13) Relationships within the nuclear families are getting deep.
(14) In the pre-war period administration was in the hands of the husband.
(15) A grown up man needs psychological support.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any preposition if necessary. $1\times5=5$
1) The family is (importance) _______ economic emancipation.
2) The family is important (economic) _______.
3) Large kin groups are (disintegrate) _______ day by day
4) Relationships within the nuclear family are (intensification) _______.
5) An increasing association of women is being (see) _______ at present.

Extra
(1) Association of women has (increase) _______.
(2) Women started (earn) _______ money.
(3) Women are seen to (associate) _______.

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka. ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
Model Questions

(4) Large kin groups are disintegrating (wide) _______.
(5) Families are important (psychological) _______.
(6) In the industrial period, women were segregated from the work of (productive) _______.
(7) In the industrial period men were (responsibility) _______ outdoor activities.
(8) (Rear) _______ children became their jobs.
(9) Wage (earn) _______ was the job of men.
(10) In the post war period, women (join) _______ the work place.
(11) Women began (contribute) _______ the family income.
(12) Women (start) _______ contributing to the family income.
(13) Women exercised an (influence) _______ power over the family affair.
(14) Previously the husband (decision) _______ important matters.
(15) Husbands had (authority) _______ power in the past.
(16) Husbands made (decide) _______ in all matters.
(17) Both husbands and wives (share) _______ house-hold work now.
(18) (Recreation) _______ activities are done by husband and wives.
(19) People are getting (industrialization) _______.
(20) The number of single mother or single father family is (increase) _______.
(21) Children suffer (psychological) _______.
(22) Recreational activities (do) _______ by husbands and wives.
(23) Women started (contribute) _______ to the family income.
(24) Families are (importance) _______ psychologically.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the importance of family.  1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.  1 × 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household work is no longer the sole responsibility of women.</th>
<th>A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The break-up of large kin groups are in favour of having small families.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men during the industrial period am an indication of the disintegration of large families.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The present trends cannot attend to the psychological needs of children.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-parent family during the period. all the authority in the family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the industrial period
In the post-war period
There has been a wide disintegration of
The world is seeing
The number of single-mother or single-father families

(a) In the industrial period
(b) In the post-war period
(c) There has been a wide disintegration of
(d) The world is seeing
(e) The number of single-mother or single-father families

(i) large groups.
(ii) is also increasing in modern times.
(iii) women started joining the workforce
(iv) women were segregated from out-of-home. productive work.
(v) small groups.
(vi) doing good work.

Unit-1, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
Hello. My name's Charles Karoro and I'm a banker. My salary's okay but the day to day expenses in Nairobi are pretty high. Both housing and food are costly in the capital. I've rented an apartment but it is really too small for my family. Of course, it does not have a garden. So, my wife Maria, who loves gardening, can't grow anything. She can't go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So, the whole family depends on my income alone. I've great hopes for my children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very expensive. I'm not sure how much I'll be able to help them. Moreover, I'm often in a fix about whether I should share my income with my brothers in the village who need help with their children's education and other things, or use all my money on my own family. I've another problem too. My relatives often come to Nairobi hoping to find jobs. They expect to move into my apartment and stay for long periods of time. They don't seem to realise that the cost of living is so high in the city. I love my relatives a great deal but life can be very difficult at times.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1 × 5 = 5
   (a) What is the profession of Charles Karoro?
   (b) Why cannot Maria work and earn money?
   (c) Why do his relatives come to Nairobi?
   (d) How is the daily expense in Nairobi?
   (e) Why can’t Maria grow anything?
   (f) How is Karoro’s apartment?

Extra

(1) What is Karoro?
(2) What is the name of Karoro’s wife?
(3) Why does life become difficult at times?
(4) What is Maria’s problem?
(5) Who is Maria?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 × 5 = 5
   Charles Karoro, a banker, lives (a) _______Nairobi in a rented house with his wife and children. He (b) _______some problems. His apartment is too small to
Model Question

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Communicative competence refers to the ability to use a language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language for communication. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit learning.'

On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of them and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as explicit learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5=5
   (a) Communicative competence indicates/defers/encourages the ability to use language appropriately.
   (b) The ability to use language rightly/carefully/correctly means communicative competence.
   (c) There are two/three/four ways of developing communicative competence.
   (d) Acquisition is to acquire mother tongue/foreign tongue/second language.
   (e) Now a day’s teachers inspire/aspire/exalt learners of second language to practise and experience.

Extra

(1) Communicative competence can be developed/mastered/developments in two ways.

(2) Language specialists believe that learning a language is not so successful as/like/than acquiring a language.
(3) Acquisition likens/clashes/relates to the way people gain ability in their mother tongue.
(4) Learning is something natural/explicit/implicit
(5) Communicative competence can be gained/earned/developed in two ways.
(6) People acquire a mother tongue consciously/unconsciously/subconsciously
(7) Acquisition signifies (implicit/explicit/exact) learning.
(8) Knowing a language by rules lasts longer/shorter/more momentarily than acquiring a language.
(9) Teachers suggest that learners should learn a language by practising and communicating with others/writing letters/watching TV.
(10) The people of Bangladesh are acquiring/practicing/learning English.
(11) Learning English is to know consciously/subconsciously/unconsciously.
(12) While acquiring/learning/practicing English, we should be careful of three things.
(13) Acquisition is to know a language willingly/forcefully/compelledly.
(14) Language is more successful when it is acquired/learnt/gained.
(15) Acquisition is similar/dissimilar/familiar to learning.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.  
1 × 5 = 5
(a) Communicative competence can be developed in two ways.  
(b) Acquisition means the sub-conscious process of learning a language.  
(c) The passage deals with acquisition and learning.  
(d) We are learning English.  
(e) Learning is not as successful as acquisition.

Extra

(1) People learn a second language subconsciously.  
(2) Acquisition is easier than learning.  
(3) Explicit learning is a subconscious process.  
(4) Implicit learning is a conscious process.  
(5) People develop competence in their mother tongue through deliberate process.  
(6) Communication through learning a language by rules is a long process.  
(7) Learning a language is more effective than acquiring it.  
(8) Learning a language does not last as long as acquiring it.  
(9) Learning a language is a deliberate process.  
(10) People acquire a language through artificial process.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.  
1×5=5
(a) Language is used for (communication) purpose.  
(b) The ability of (use) a language appropriately means communicative competence.  
(c) (Use) a language appropriately refers to communicative competence.
(d) Communicative competence can be (develop) _______ two ways.
(e) People learn mother tongue (natural) _______.

Extra

(1) People learn mother tongue (subconscious) _______.
(2) Acquisition means the (develop) ________ ability of people in their mother tongue.
(3) Communicative competence means the (appropriately) _______ use of language.
(4) Acquisition has (similar) _______ to mother tongue.
(5) People develop ability in their mother tongue without (aware) _______.
(6) Users have no (aware) _______ learning a language.
(7) Acquisition is (spontaneously) _______ picking up a language.
(8) The power of (use) _______ a language properly means communicative competence.
(9) Every person learns his /her mother tongue (natural) _______ R.B-03.
(10) Learners of second language are (encourage) _______ their teachers.
(11) Picking up means (spontaneously) _______ learning a language.
(12) The (believe) _______ the language specialists is right.
(13) To be (competence) _______ a language one has to use it in different situation.
(14) There is an element of (spontaneous) _______ the acquisition of a language.
(15) Acquisition of a language (believe) _______ to be more lasting than learning it.
(16) By being (consciously) _______ a language one can develop his explicit learning.
(17) People (learn) _______ mother tongue subconsciously.
(18) We can (develop) _______ communicative competence in two ways.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about how to develop communicative competence in a language. 1x5 = 5
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We acquire our mother tongue and but while we 'learn' a second language.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The first way of developing communicative competence is 'acquisition'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition is implicit learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning English is very important for us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'learning' is explicit learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning is a conscious process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very important.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acquisition is a natural and subconscious process
the second way is called learning.
we don't have enough trained teachers.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) In non-technical terms</td>
<td>(i) in different situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Acquisition is a natural,</td>
<td>(ii) 'acquisition' is 'picking up' a language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the second way of developing communicative language</td>
<td>spontaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The ability to use language appropriately</td>
<td>(iii) subconscious process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) It may also be called</td>
<td>(iv) is 'communicative competence'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) in their free time.</td>
<td>(v) 'implicit' learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) is learning that language.</td>
<td>(vi) in their free time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-3 Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions: 1 × 5 = 5
   (a) How many people speak English as a first language?
   (b) How many people speak English as the second language?
   (c) How many countries use English officially?
   (d) What type of employees do organizations need?
   (e) Why is English necessary to the business world?

Extra
   (1) What do some companies do?
   (2) How does International Olympic Committee hold meeting?
   (3) What do you mean by “good working knowledge of English”?
   (4) Why is English as important as an international language?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1 × 5 = 5
English is an (a) _____ language which is (b) _____ all over the world. Most of
the countries and organizations (c) _____ meetings in English. So employees
who are (d) _____ to speak and write a standard form of English are (e)
_____ asked for.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes
showing the importance of English.

1. Speaking English as a first language by 350 million people

2

3

4

5

6

Extra

1. International Olympic Committee conducts/organizes/ provides meeting in

English.

2. The data/devise/ditches of computer are in English.

3. A good working knowledge of English provides/offers/ guarantees better jobs.

4. It is belief/believed/believe that English helps to get good jobs.

5. Some organizations give/get/grow English Language Teaching Course for

their staff.
(6) It is a matter of warning/ astonishment/ acknowledgement that job advertisements ask good working knowledge of English.

(7) Organizations repeatedly/really/regardless ask for employees who have good working knowledge of English.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 x 5 = 5

(a) About 350 million people speak English as their first language.
(b) More than 60 countries use English as their official language.
(c) Many international organizations deliver their speech in English.
(d) Now a days the importance of English cannot be described.
(e) To run computer everybody must know English.

Extra

(1) Seeing the importance of English one may be surprised.
(2) Organizations again and again ask for those employees who have knowledge of English.
(3) English aids to get better wages.
(4) English language training is supplied by some companies.
(5) To communicate across the national borders, English is necessary.
(6) Not less than 60 countries use English as second language.
(7) To get a good job, knowledge of English is conducive.
(8) At present English is badly needed.
(9) Learning English ensures better salaries.
(10) To run business well, English is badly needed.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1 x 5 = 5

(a) It is (show) _______ statistics that 350 million people speak English as first language.
(b) English (speak) _______ all over the world.
(c) (Official) _______ English is used in more than 60 countries.
(d) English is (international) _______ recognized.
(e) English language training (provide) _______ some companies

Extra

(1) It is a (wonder) _______ matter that job advertisements need those who have good working knowledge of English.
(2) International meetings (hold) _______ English.
(3) English (use) _______ as second language by 300 million people.
(4) Many international organizations (use) _______ English officially.
(5) English (speak) _______ employees are needed frequently.
(6) It is (believe) _______ by many people that English helps to get better jobs.
(7) The persons who speak and write standard form of English are (employ) _______.
(8) English is important (international) _______.
(9) The passage shows the (important) _______ English.
(10) English speaking people are (frequent) _____ needed.
(11) Many companies (advertisement) _____ employees of good working knowledge of English.
(12) The International community can (help) _____ by English.
(13) For (communicate) _____ English is used all over the world.
(14) More than 80 percent of all the information of computer (be) ____ in English.
(15) The business world maintain (communicate) _____ through English.

4. (a) Make a list of five advantages of English.  
   (b) Make five sentences from the table below.

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.  
   1 × 5 = 5

| Employers often provide to intermingle | national borders. |
| International Olympic Committee always help to meet | the employees having good command over English. |
| English helps international communities to communicate | as a second language by 300 million people. |
| English is used for international meetings and conferences | meeting in English. |
| Some companies look for training | with each other. |

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.  
   1 × 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Statistics show the unique status of English as an international language.</td>
<td>(i) to international trade and commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) People using English as a second language are outnumbered by those whose first language is English.</td>
<td>(ii) essential for employees working on computers. sure to get good jobs and better salaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The wider use of English by international organizations is a great help for international meetings and conferences.</td>
<td>(iii) the unique status of English as an international language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) English is used for international meetings and conferences. a sign of its great significance.</td>
<td>(iv) for international meetings and conferences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) English language training is essential for employees working on computers. sure to get good jobs and better salaries.</td>
<td>(v) it is a natural, subconscious process in which users are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-3, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Communicative competence refers to the ability to use a language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are...
not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language for communication. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit learning.' On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of them and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as explicit learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. $1 \times 5 = 5$
   (a) What do you mean by communicative competence?
   (b) How many ways can we develop communicative competence?
   (c) What do you mean by mother tongue?
   (d) What is the difference between acquisition and learning?
   (e) How is English learnt?

Extra

(1) What do the language specialists believe?
(2) How do we develop our skills in second language?
(3) What is explicit learning?
(4) Why should the learners of second language be careful?
(5) What do the teachers suggest?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Using a language in various situations (a) __________ communicative competence. It can be (b)_______ by two ways. One is (c)_______ and another (d)_______ learning. Acquisition needs subconscious (e) _______ of the language and learning needs conscious knowledge.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Connected set of set of actions involved in the process of ‘explicit’ learning leading to communicative competence. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Model Question-9

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-3, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Two friends, Raghib and Adeeb, wanted to learn how to ride a bicycle. Adeeb bought a book called "How to Ride a Bicycle" and started reading it. On the other hand, Raghib took out his bicycle on the street and started trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb laughed at him.
However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghib was riding his bicycle fairly well. Adeeb knew how the bicycle worked but did not know how to use it from first-hand experience.

Learning a language is like riding a bicycle. The most important thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You can learn English in the same way that Raghib learnt to ride a bicycle. Don't worry if people laugh at you when you make mistakes. You can certainly learn through mistakes.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  
   (a) Adeeb (purchased/collection/procured) a book on cycle.
   (b) Ragib (dropped/drifted/dripped) several times.
   (c) Learning a language is (like/similar/resemblance) to cycling.
   (d) Everybody should show (liberal/literal/lingual) attitude to mistakes.
   (e) Adeeb (ignored/valued/evaluated) Ragib’s remark.

   **Extra**

   1. Learning English (similarises/resembles/look like) riding a bicycle.
   2. Ragib learnt bicycle riding swiftly as he was (constant/theoretical/practical).
   3. At the time of learning a language we should (ignore/insure/impure) other’s fault.
   4. Adeeb was (practical/restless/theoretical) in learning language.
   5. One should be (careful/careless/anxious) of his own mistakes.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:  
   (a) Ragib practised riding bicycle practically.
   (b) There is no relation between riding a bicycle and learning English.
   (c) One can learn through mistakes.
   (d) Communication is an important side of learning a language.
   (e) Ragib learnt bicycle riding without facing any problem.

   **Extra**

   1. One can make blunder while learning anything.
   2. One can communicate effectively by using it.
   3. One may become concerned if he makes mistakes.
   4. Adeeb learnt how a bicycle works.
   5. There is relation between riding a bicycle and learning English.
   6. We should overlook mistakes of others.
   7. One may be anxious if anybody laughs at him.
   8. One can correspond with others through language.
   9. People cut a joke at other’s fault.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary:  
   1x5 = 5
(a) (Ride) _____ a bicycle was the target of Adeeb and Ragib.
(b) (Buy) _____ a book Adeeb started reading it.
(c) Adeeb did not have any (know) _____ how to use a bicycle.
(d) Learning language needs for (effectively) _____ communication.
(e) None should be (worry) _____ if one laughs at him.

Extra

(1) (Take) _____ out his bicycle Ragib started trying to ride it.
(2) It was (know) _____ Adeeb how the bicycle worked.
(3) English can be (learn) _____ like the process of riding bicycle.
(4) (Friend) _____ existed between Ragib and Adeeb.
(5) One can learn through (make) _____ mistakes.
(6) It is (certainly) _____ that one may make mistakes while learning anything.
(7) Ragib was not in (need) _____ knowing everything.
(8) The first chapter of the book (finish) _____ Ragib.
(9) After taking out his bicycle Ragib gave a (try) _____ to ride it.
(10) (Communication) _____ other one can learn a language easily.
(11) Learning language is like (ride) _____ a bicycle.
(12) To learn a language (important) _____ is given on communication.
(13) Without (make) _____ mistakes none can learn exactly.
(14) One can communicate effectively by getting (experienced) ____ the language.
(15) Ragib’s (fell) _____ off made Adeeb laugh.

4. (a) Make a list of five important ways of learning a language. 1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the substitution table below. 1 × 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adeeb</th>
<th>who</th>
<th>ride a bicycle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adeeb bought a book</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>how to use it from first hand experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning a language is</td>
<td>did not know like knew</td>
<td>wanted to learn about riding a bicycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There were two friends</td>
<td></td>
<td>riding a cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raghib</td>
<td>gave him theoretical knowledge.</td>
<td>the same way that Raghib learnt to ride a bicycle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 × 5 = 5
A
(a) Raghib fell off several times and (b) Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book and (c) Communication is the most important thing (d) Learning a language is similar to (e) Raghib and Adeeb wanted

B
(i) to learn how to ride a bicycle. (ii) to learn how to ride a Honda. (iii) Raghib was riding his bicycle fairly well. (iv) about learning any foreign language. (v) riding a bicycle. (vi) Adeeb laughed at him. (vii) trying to ride it.

Unit-4 Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
The Chinese put a lot of emphasis on the unity of the family. In the cities, the parks are often crowded with families spending their time together. There are lots of nice, clean parks for people to spend their time in. Sometimes musicians and acrobats perform in the open air to entertain people who are present there. In the evening many families spend their free time watching television.

The Japanese love to take part in sports in their free time. Baseball, golf and martial arts such as judo and karate are specially popular with men. Most students do not have much free time but during their holidays they join English clubs or art clubs. They also love skate boarding which involves riding on a flat piece of wood that has wheels under it. A lot of practice is needed to keep your balance on the board as it moves.

In Canada recreational activities can be divided into two types-summer and winter activities. Canada is a very cold country with snow everywhere in winter. Skiing is therefore a popular sport at that time and involves sliding down mountain slopes wearing a pair of skis. Snowboarding, which is very much like skateboarding, is also a favorite sports. The only difference between the two is that snowboarding is done on snow while skateboarding is done on concrete. In summer people love to go fishing, boating or swimming in places where there are large lakes or sea beaches. In other places, golf and tennis are quite popular. Many people also go hunting, hiking, camping or bird watching for outdoor activities. Hiking involves going for a very long walk in the mountains or in the countryside. For camping people go, sometimes with their families to live in the mountains or open spaces away from the city. There are many camping sites that provide facilities for food, sanitation and emergency medical services.

For the Germans leisure has become a major pursuit. Formerly, Germans used to work ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time for leisure. But in modern times working hours in Germany have become shorter stretching over five days only. People have therefore more time to spare now than in the past. They are so interested in spending their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that conducts research on leisure activities. The Germans love to travel and almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country just for...
pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centres where young people go for physical exercise. Going to dance clubs or long drives are other favourite pastimes. Hiking, going walking or visiting families and friends are also some of the most common leisure activities there.

However, whatever the country, one activity that is common to all is—watching television.

**More Free (20 Marks)**

5. **Write short answer to these questions:**
   \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   (a) On what do the Chinese emphasize?
   (b) How do the Chinese spend their free time?
   (c) How do the German spend their free time?
   (d) What is the difference between skate boarding and snowboarding?
   (e) What do camping sites provide?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words:**
   \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   In Japan, men(a)_______ fond of base ball, golf and martial arts(b)_______ most students have not much free time, they spend their leisure (c) _________ English clubs or arts clubs (d)_______ holidays. They also love(e) ________ on skate boarding.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.**
   \[5\]

8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing how the Japanese spend their free time.**
   \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

---

**Model Question-10**

**Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)**

**Unit-4, Lesson-1**

**Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:**

The Chinese put a lot of emphasis on the unity of the family. In the cities, the parks are often crowded with families spending their time together. There are lots of nice, clean parks for people to spend their time in. Sometimes musicians and acrobats perform in the open air to entertain people who are present there. In the evening many families spend their free time watching television.

The Japanese love to take part in sports in their free time. Baseball, golf and martial arts such as judo and karate are specially popular with men. Most students do not have much free time but during their holidays they join English clubs or art clubs. They also love skate boarding which involves riding on a flat piece of wood that has wheels under it. A lot of practice is needed to keep your balance on the board as it moves.

In Canada recreational activities can be divided into two types-summer and winter activities. Canada is a very cold country with snow everywhere in winter. Skiing is therefore a popular sport at that time and involves sliding down mountain slopes wearing a pair of skis. Snowboarding, which is very much like skateboarding, is also a favourite sports. The only difference between the two is that snowboarding is done on snow while skateboarding is done on concrete. In summer people love to go fishing, boating or swimming in places where there are large lakes or sea beaches. In
other places, golf and tennis are quite popular. Many people also go hunting, hiking, camping, or bird watching for outdoor activities. Hiking involves going for a very long walk in the mountains or in the countryside. For camping people go, sometimes with their families to live in the mountains or open spaces away from the city. There are many camping sites that provide facilities for food, sanitation and emergency medical services.

For the Germans leisure has become a major pursuit. Formerly, Germans used to work ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time for leisure. But in modern times working hours in Germany have become shorter stretching over five days only. People have therefore more time to spare now than in the past. They are so interested in spending their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that conducts research on leisure activities. The Germans love to travel and almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country just for pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centres where young people go for physical exercise. Going to dance clubs or long drives are other favourite pastimes. Hiking, going walking or visiting families and friends are also some of the most common leisure activities there.

However, whatever the country, one activity that is common to all is—watching television.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  
   \[ 1 \times 5 = 5 \]
   (a) The Chinese emphasize/emphasis/import a lot on the unity of the family.
   (b) In China/Japan/Canada most students don’t have much free time.
   (c) Musicians and acrobats in China perform in the open air to impress/amuse/depress the people.
   (d) Skating engages/entails/essential going down mountain slopes.
   (e) In the past the Germans worked eight/nine/ten hours a day.

   Extra
   (1) German Language Association supervises/sanctions/explores a research on leisure.
   (2) The Japanese are fond/devoted/like of sports.
   (3) Skates boarding is done on the earth/concrete/brick.
   (4) For the Germans, leisure has become a major quest/quarrel/quarry.
   (5) For camping people sometimes go to spend leisure in the field/mountain/village.
   (6) Camping sites supply/deploy/employ facilities for food.
   (7) Skiing is a populous/fabulous/favourite pastime to the Canadians.
   (8) The parks of China are often congested/conquered/echoed with families.
   (9) On holidays Japanese students attend/assure/add English clubs.
   (10) A lot of practice is requisite/required/resembled for skate boarding.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:  
   \[ 1 \times 5 = 5 \]
   (a) The unity of the family in China is very strong.
   (b) Skate boarding is to ride on a flat piece of wood.
(c) Previously the Germans worked five days a week.
(d) Students of Japan are fond of skate boarding.
(e) All over the world the people spend their leisure watching television.

**Extra**

(1) The Germans have now little time to relax.
(2) All adults in Germany like to make journey with their family.
(3) There is biting cold in Canada.
(4) There is a little bit difference between skate boarding and snowboarding.
(5) Germans leisure period has become shorter.
(6) There are two types of past times in Japan.
(7) The Canadian swim in the big river or pond.
(8) Sports center are scarcely found in Germany.
(9) The parks of Japan are always teemed with families.
(10) Young people in Canada do physical exercise.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary:**

(a) A lot of emphasis (put) ______ the unity of the family in Canada.
(b) Most families in China (crowd) ______ the parks.
(c) German’s leisure has become as (shorter) ______ as the previous.
(d) The Japanese (take) ______ part in sports in their free time.
(e) The Canadians (divide) ______ their recreational activities into two.

**Extra**

(1) (Perform) ______ of the acrobats and musicians are presented in the open field.
(2) In Canada a lot of clean parks (find) ______.
(3) Musician and acrobats provide (entertain) ______ to the people in the parks.
(4) Base ball, golf and martial arts have got (popular) ______ in Japan.
(5) During holidays most students in Japan spend their free time (join) ______ English clubs.
(6) There is (involve) ______ of riding on a flat piece of wood.
(7) Skate boarding is (love) ______ by students in Japan.
(8) One (need) ______ a lot of practice for skate boarding.
(9) It (snow) ______ in Canada in winter.
(10) Skiing gained(popular) ______ in Canada.

4. (a) **Make a list of five points about the recreational activities of the Germans. 1 × 5 =5**

(b) **Make sentences from the table below. 1 × 5 = 5**

| Many people go to the sports centres | because | physical exercise is necessary |

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka.  ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
Germans get little time to relax
Most of the Germans make a trip to other countries
Skiing is a popular game in Canada
People like bird-watching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) For camping people go</td>
<td>(i) people love to go fishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Snow boarding</td>
<td>(ii) to move over snow on skis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) In summer</td>
<td>(iii) is also a favourite sport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Going to dance clubs or for long drives are</td>
<td>(iv) other popular pastimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Canada is a very cold country</td>
<td>(v) to spend a few days in the mountains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) with snow everywhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) some of the most common leisure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 × 5 = 5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Two friends, Raghib and Adeeb, wanted to learn how to ride a bicycle. Adeeb bought a book called "How to Ride a Bicycle" and started reading it. On the other hand, Raghib took out his bicycle on the street and started trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb laughed at him.

However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghib was riding his bicycle fairly well. Adeeb knew how the bicycle worked but did not know how to use it from first-hand experience.

Learning a language is like riding a bicycle. The most important thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You can learn English in the same way that Raghib learnt to ride a bicycle. Don't worry if people laugh at you when you make mistakes. You can certainly learn through mistakes.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to the following question: 1 × 5 = 5

(a) What was Ragib to Adeeb?
(b) How did Adeeb learn bicycle riding?
(c) What was the name of Adeeb’s book?
(d) Why did Adeeb fall off several times?
(e) How is riding a bicycle similar to learning a language?

Extra

1) What is the most important thing in learning a language?
2) What will we do if one laughs while we make mistakes?
3) Why did Adeeb laugh at Rajib?
4) What did Ragib want to do?
5) What was the difference between Ragib and Adeeb?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:  1 x 5 = 5
   Ragib and Adeeb, two friends, wanted to learn(a) ______ a bicycle. Adeeb (b) ______ reading a book named’ How to Ride a Bicycle. But Rabgib started (c) ______ his bicycle. Adeeb was learning theoretically. So he learnt how a bicycle worked. On the contrary, Ragib was learning (d) _______ So he learnt (e) ______ completely and easily.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the process of learning a language.  1 x 5 = 5

---

Model Question-11

Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)

Unit-5, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

In Parambanan in Indonesia, worshippers consider themselves to be possessed by gods. In this state, they are able to drive needle through their cheeks and tongue without feeling any pain.

In the island of Bali, Indonesia, dancers meditate and make themselves go into trance-like state. They can then pierce their bodies with daggers without drawing out any blood.

Fakirs who practise Yoga learn to control their breathing to such an extent that their heart beats at only two beats a minute whereas a normal human heart beats 70-80 times per minute. They can then keep their heads buried in the ground for as long as they want without breathing.

Firewalkers in Polynesia believe themselves to be under the spell of a magical force called 'mana'. When they hold the hands of a spectator s/he also doesn't feel any pain. Researchers think the secret lies in walking very fast and not to let the feet be in touch with fire for a long time to be burnt.

Some Buddhist monks have learnt the art of meditation to such an extent that they can actually make their body temperature rise high enough to make vapours come out of wet towels placed on their bodies.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  1 x 5 = 5

   (a) In Indonesia adorers/creators/makers consider themselves to be possessed by God.

   (b) The secret lies in walking quickly/ slowly/narrowly.

   (c) Buddhist monks/ Indonesian worshippers/Yoga Fakirs have learnt the art of meditation.

---
(d) The Yoga Fakirs control their breathing to a/ an some/ certain/ unlimited extent.

(e) Indonesian dancers through meditation can penetrate/ pull/push their bodies with draggers.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:
   1 \times 5 = 5
   (a) Yoga is considered a good exercise for controlling breathing.
   (b) Researchers do not think magic is the secret of walking on fire.
   (c) Buddhist monks drive needles through their cheeks.
   (d) The dancers of Bali can pierce their bodies with draggers.
   (e) Polynesian fire walkers teach the spectators how to use magic.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary:
   1 \times 5 = 5
   (a) Indonesian worshippers have the (able) ______ drive the needles.
   (b) It (think) ______ researchers that the secret lies in walking fast.
   (c) Yoga Fakirs control their (breathe) ______.
   (d) The spectators of walking on fire don’t have any (feel) ______
   (e) Fakirs (practice) ______ Yoga learn to control their breathing.

4. Make a list of five strange personalities of Indonesia and Polynesia:

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

A cook once roasted a duck for his master. The roast looked so delicious that the cook couldn't resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks. When his master sat down to eat he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg. The cook told him that the duck had one leg only. The master was not to be fooled. He said that there was no such thing as a one-legged duck. The cook insisted that this duck had only one leg. The master was very annoyed with the stubbornness of the cook and threatened to fire him from this job. Right at that moment, the cook looked out of the window and saw some ducks resting outside in the courtyard. One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside. He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks did indeed have one leg. The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck. It put down its other leg as well, and ran off. The master looked at the cook. The cook replied quietly that his master was right after all. If he had known this trick, he would have clapped his hands too before cooking to bring out the other leg. The master was very amused by the ready wit of the cook and said that he would forgive him this time because it was the first time. But he did not want to see any more one-legged ducks on the table in future.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to these questions:
   1 \times 5 = 5
   (a) How did the roast look?
   (b) Why did the cook fail to resist temptation?
   (c) What did the cook see outside?
   (d) Who won at last?
Cambrian Learners’ Communicative English

(e) Why did the cook fail to befool his master?

Extra

(1) What startled the duck?
(2) Why did the master forgive the cook?
(3) Why did the master clap?
(4) How did the cook make his master laugh?
(5) How was the master amused?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 × 5 = 5
The cook cooked the roast so (a) ______ that he himself (b) ______ to resist his temptation. He could not but(c) ______ one of the drumsticks. Sitting down to eat, it (d) ______ to the notice of the master. He asked (e) ______ happened to the other leg.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences : 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing how assertive the cook in his expression. 1 × 5 = 5

Model Question-12

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-5, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

A cook once roasted a duck for his master. The roast looked so delicious that the cook couldn't resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks. When his master sat down to eat he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg. The cook told him that the duck had one leg only. The master was not to be fooled. He said that there was no such thing as a one-legged duck. The cook insisted that this duck had only one leg. The master was very annoyed with the stubbornness of the cook and threatened to fire him from this job. Right at that moment, the cook looked out of the window and saw some ducks resting outside in the courtyard. One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside. He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks did indeed have one leg. The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck. It put down its other leg as well, and ran off. The master looked at the cook. The cook replied quietly that his master was right after all. If he had known this trick, he would have clapped his hands too before cooking to bring out the other leg. The master was very amused by the ready wit of the cook and said that he would forgive him this time because it was the first time. But he did not want to see any more one-legged ducks on the table in future.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1 × 5 = 5
   (b) The duck (roasted/was roasted/ was roasting) by the cook.
   (c) The roast looked very (tasteful/succulent/appetizing).
   (d) The insistence of the cook (hugged/irritated/harassed) the master.
96

Model Questions

(c) The (statement/expression/idea) of the master was proved true.

(f) The master (penalized/forgave/unpunished) the cook.

Extra
(1) The (inflexibility/flexibility/softness) of the cook annoyed the master.
(2) Finally the cook (agreed/ accepted/ supported) the master.
(3) The cook failed to (guile/ begot/ convince) the master.
(4) The cook was forgiven for his (presence/absence/ innocence) of mind.
(5) Hands’ clap of the master (puzzled/purified/harassed) the master.
(6) The cook failed to (hinder/protect/prevent) his temptation.
(7) The cook seems to be (intelligent/innocent/ignorant).
(8) The ready wit of the cook (gladdened/tricked/ befooled) the master.
(9) The cook (persisted/protected/prohibited) that the duck had one leg only.
(10) The master (feared/tore/told) to dismiss him from the job.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information: 1 x 5 = 5
(a) The cook was able to misguide the master.
(b) The artifice of the cook delighted the master.
(c) The master dismissed the cook from his job.
(d) The roast was too appetizing to be overlooked.
(e) The duck really belonged to one leg.

Extra
(1) The obstinacy of the cook pleased the master.
(2) The cook persisted that the duck had one leg only.
(3) A cook roasted a duck for the guest of his master.
(4) The master got pleasure getting the answer of the cook.
(5) The stubbornness of the cook amused the master.
(6) The cook was very cunning.
(7) The master saw one legged duck before.
(8) The master forgave the cook for the first time.
(9) The cook at last confessed his fault.
(10) The cook was polite after all.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1 x 5 = 5
(a) A duck (roast) ______ a cook one day.
(b) The delicious roast (tempt) ______ the cook.
(c) One of the drumstick (eat) ______ the cook.
(d) (Sit) ______ down to eat the master noticed the missing leg
(e) The missing leg came to the (notice) ______ the master.

Extra
(1) The (delicious) ______ of the roast tempted the cook.
(2) The cook failed to make the master(fool) ______
(3) The stubbornness of the cook (annoy) ______ the master.
(4) The cook show (insist) ______ of having one leg only.
(5) The cook had (stubborn)______ in his statement.
(6) The (insist) ______ the cook irritated the master.
(7) The master gave (threaten) ______ the cook.
(8) (Look) ______ out of the window the cook saw a duck on the courtyard.
(9) The cook saw some duck (rest) ______ on the yard.
(10) The cook was (quietly) ______ at the time of replying.

4. (a) Make a list of five deeds of the cook. 1 x 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1 x 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The master</th>
<th>saw</th>
<th>the duck deliciously.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The cook</td>
<td>threatened</td>
<td>too silly to be credible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cook's lie</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>one of the drumsticks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>roasted</td>
<td>the cook for his misdeed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>was</td>
<td>amused by the ready wit of the cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>one of the ducks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 x 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) The master clapped his hands</td>
<td>(i) so delightfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) The master was very annoyed</td>
<td>(ii) with the stubbornness of the cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The roast looked</td>
<td>(iii) loudly which startled the duck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) The cook told him</td>
<td>(iv) by the ready wit of the cook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) The master was very amused</td>
<td>(v) so delicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) that the duck had one leg only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) as a one-legged duck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-5 Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

In Parambanan in Indonesia, worshippers consider themselves to be possessed by gods. In this state, they are able to drive needle through their cheeks and tongue without feeling any pain.

In the island of Ball, Indonesia, dancers meditate and make themselves go into trance-like state. They can then pierce their bodies with daggers without drawing out any blood.

Fakirs who practise Yoga learn to control their breathing to such an extent that their heart beats at only two beats a minute whereas a normal human heart beats 70-80 times per minute. They can then keep their heads buried in the ground for a long as they want without breathing.

Fire walkers in Polynesia believe themselves to be under the spell of a magical force called 'mana'. When they hold the hands of a spectator s/he also doesn't feel any pain.
Researchers think the secret lies in walking very fast and not to let the feet be in touch with fire for a long time to be burnt.

Some Buddhist monks have learnt the art of meditation to such an extent that they can actually make their body temperature rise high enough to make vapours come out of wet towels placed on their bodies.

**More Free (20 Marks)**

5. Write short answer to these questions:

(a) What do Indonesian worshippers think?
(b) How do Indonesian worshippers drive needles?
(c) What do researchers of Polynesia think of walking on fire?
(d) What do Indonesian dancers do?
(e) What is the normal human heart beat?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

Indonesian worshippers (a) ______ that they are (b) ______ by gods. In the state they (c) ______ drive needles but don’t (d) ______ any blood. Again the dancers of Bali make themselves go in to trance-like state through (e) ______

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing different personalities of different countries.

---

**Model Question-13**

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-5, Lesson-6

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

His name was Jerry; he has 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 embedded 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 orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said, "I brought the axe down careless."

"But no one hits accurately every time," I told him, "The fault was in the handle."

It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a freewill 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 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 deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of character.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  

(a) Jerry was fond of dependence/liberty/equity.
(b) The phrase ‘of his own accord’ means willingly/selflessly/ruthlessly.
(c) Jerry took gifts with thankfulness/abhorrence/benevolence.
(d) Jerry worked for the authoress willingly/eagerlessly/simply.
(e) Jerry’s courtesy was inborn/cumulative/creative.

**Extra**

(1) Jerry took the responsibility without an artifice/artfulness/thoughtfulness.
(2) Jerry was a boy of delicate/extrovert/firm character.
(3) Jerry thought himself to be liable/fortunate/irresponsible for breaking the axe-handle.
(4) Jerry was always conscious/attentive/careful to the comfort of the authoress.
(5) Jerry had been at the orphanage since he was five/six/four.
(6) According to the writer integrity is embedded on dishonesty/courage/discourage.
(7) According to the writer integrity is more than dishonesty/honesty/arrogance.
(8) According to the writer integrity is more than brave/grave/deprive.
(9) No one hits similarly/honestly/accurately every time.
(10) Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
(11) Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repaired/repairing.
(12) Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
(13) Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
(14) The phrase 'of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.
(15) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/probity/fairness.
(16) It was because of his greatness/magnanimity/generosity of heart Jerry chose to do careful work.
(17) Jerry did good things for the comfort of the authoress without being demanded/wanted/asked.
(18) As his courtesy was simple/instinctive/common he did not thank the writer.
(19) Jerry took the responsibility without excuse/temptation/delay.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information.  

(a) Jerry did for the writer the unnecessary thing.
(b) Jerry steadied the loose stone for his own use.
(c) Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair the broken axe handle.
(d) Jerry was standing back of his own care.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary.

(a) The writer could (imaginative)___________him at four years old.
(b) The writer (bring)___________money to pay for the job.
(c) Jerry (like)___________do careful work.
(d) Jerry was supposed to be a freewill (agency)__________.
(e) He took every responsibility without (excusal)__________.

Extra

(1) Jerry (be)___________at the orphanage since he was four.
(2) He took the (responsible)___________breaking the axe-handle.
(3) He chose to work (careful)___________.
(4) He was an orphan boy (live)___________the orphanage.
(5) (Dig)___________a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.
(6) Jerry (admit)___________his fault without subterfuge.
(7) Jerry did his work (careful)___________
(8) In case of his (fail)___________Jerry took the responsibility.
(9) (Stand)___________back of his own carelessness, Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.
(10) There (be)___________a fault in the axe handle when Jerry started chopping wood.

4. (a) Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character. 1x5=5
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5

| Jerry was sent to the orphanage | was fixed with a special meaning at the age of four because he did not believe in formality. |
| The authoress had affection for Jerry | for the word integrity. |
| Jerry did not say 'thank you' | he did not believe in formality. |
(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5= 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Jerry found a cubbyhole</td>
<td>(i) but it is more than brave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Jerry was standing back</td>
<td>(ii) beside the stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) It is embedded on courage,</td>
<td>(iii) beside the fireplace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Jerry was</td>
<td>(iv) deeper into the clear well of his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) The authoress intended to see</td>
<td>(v) a freewill agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) of his own carelessness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) was not dishonest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: 06   Lesson:03

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests, and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea level and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

5. Write short answers to these questions about environment. 1x5 = 5
   (a) What do you understand by "global warming"?
   (b) What is the greenhouse effect?
   (c) How does global warming affect wildlife and wildernesses?
   (d) What are the causes of global warming?
   (e) How is deforestation related to the greenhouse effect?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5=5
Global warming is a serious threat to human civilization. Because of it sea level is (a) _______ gradually. If it continues unabated, many (b) _______ of the world will go under water. Bangladesh will not be an (c) _______ to this. The cause of global warming is environmental (d) _______. So we should take (e) _______ measures to prevent our environment from being polluted.

7. Summarise the passage mentioning five causes of the rise in the temperature. 1x5= 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the causes and consequences of the greenhouse effect. 1x5 = 5

Model Question-14
Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)
Unit-6, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer the question no:1-4
Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) Water is an urgent/important/ultimate element of the environment.
(b) Water is camouflaged/refined/contaminated by waste.
(c) Farmers/Engines/Sea vessels use chemical fertilizers and insecticides.
(d) Rain and floods wash away the chemicals/seeds/plants.
(e) Mills and factories throw their refined/defective/waste products into rivers and canals.

Extra
(1) Poisonous chemicals from farmlands/mills and factories/residential areas pollute the water.
(2) Insanitary latrines and unsafe/deep/muddy drains are also responsible for further pollution.
(3) Water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and products/objects/filth.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5 = 5
(a) Water is a less important element of the environment.
(b) Water cannot be polluted.
(c) There is only one way of water pollution.
(d) Farmers always use natural fertilizers in their fields.
(e) Rain and floods wash away chemicals to the rivers, canals and ponds.  

Extra
(1) Mills and factories also pollute water.
(2) Mills and factories throw their refined products into water.
(3) Water vehicles are not responsible for water pollution.
(4) In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for water pollution,
(5) Our water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary.  
   \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   (a) Water is (contaminate) _______ different ways.
   (b) We often pollute water by (throw) _______ waste into it.
   (c) Farmers (use) _______ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in fields.
   (d) Chemicals are (mix) _______ water in rivers, canals and ponds.
   (e) Chemical fertilizers (wash) _______ away by rain and floods.

Extra
(1) In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains (stand) _______ the bank of rivers are responsible for water pollution.
(2) Water vehicles also pollute rivers by (dump) _______ oil, food waste and human waste into them,
(3) Poisonous chemicals (throw) _______ water cause water pollution.
(4) Water (contaminate) _______ various kinds of waste and filth.

4. (a) Make a list of five agents who are responsible for water pollution, also mentioning how they pollute water.  
(b) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from Column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Environment is polluted by</td>
<td>a) dump waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Vehicles emit</td>
<td>b) for various purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Man contaminates water</td>
<td>c) smoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) There is no place left to</td>
<td>d) rubbish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Man makes fire</td>
<td>e) in various ways</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-5 Lesson-6
Read the passage below and answer Questions: 5-8

His name was Jerry; he has 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 embedded 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 orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said, "I brought the axe down careless."
"But no one hits accurately every time," I told him, "The fault was in the handle."
It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own
carelessness. He was a freewill 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 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 deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was
there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of character.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about Jerry: 1 x 5 = 5
(a) Who was Jerry?
(b) When had he been at the orphanage?
(c) What did Jerry break?
(d) What did Jerry do for the writer?
(e) What did the writer see in Jerry?

Extra
(1) What is integrity embedded on?
(2) Where was Jerry living when he was four?
(3) Why did Jerry want to pay for the repair of the axe handle?
(4) When did Jerry agree to take the money for the repair of the axe handle?
(5) "The fault was in the handle" who said this?
(6) Why did not Jerry thank the writer?
(7) What impressed the writer most?
(8) Why did Jerry choose to do careful work?
(9) Why did Jerry do good things for the authoress?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1 x 5 = 5
Jerry was an (a) __________ boy. He lost his parents when he was four. He had
no (b) __________ to live in. So, he had been at the orphanage since he was four.
While living there, he developed a strong (c) __________ of morality. And the
only word that can suitably define his character is (d) __________. It is based on (e) -

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the
boxes in the flow chart showing how Jerry who had been at the orphanage,
could maintain his integrity. (No. 1 has been done for you): 1 x 5 = 5
Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-8:
The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse. The disposal of various kinds of waste is seriously polluting the environment. We know that air is an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, melt tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of smoke. Buses, trucks and cars use petrol and diesel oil. These too emit smoke. All these kinds of smoke pollute the air.
Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus, water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

Objective (20 Marks)
1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1 × 5 = 5
   (a) Chemical fertilizers and insecticides use/used/are used in agricultural lands pollute water.
   (b) There remains/stays/leave no place to dump waste.
   (c) It is difficult to dispose waste because of suitable/available/empty location.
   (d) Mills and factories also contain/vomit/emit smoke.
   (e) The untidy/ unhygienic /unwanted latrines cause water pollution.

Extra
(1) Smoke creates/created/creating by fire pollutes air.
(2) Chemicals wash/washed/are washed away by rain and floods are responsible for water pollution.
(3) Environment pollution can be minimised by being hopeful/conscious/helpful.
(4) Dirt/weed/smoke causes water pollution.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 × 5 = 5
   (a) There is no suitable place for garbaging domestic rubbish and industrial waste.
   (b) The cause of water pollution is the disposal of various kinds of waste.
   (c) Water is contaminated by smoke.
   (d) All types of latrines standing on the river and canal don’t cause water pollution.
(e) Chemical fertilizers and insecticides help to prevent water from being polluted.

**Extra**

(1) Considering the importance of water for life is next to air.
(2) All types of insanitary latrines pollute water.
(3) Man is not responsible for polluting environment.
(4) Water vehicles have no connection with water pollution.
(5) Man pollutes water by misusing it.

**3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5

(a) People are facing much (difficult) — to find suitable locations to get rid of all these.
(b) Chemicals and waste products (throw)—mills and factories are very poisonous.
(c) Mills and factories are responsible for (poison) ——— water.
(d) Millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste are being (produce) ——— the world.
(e) The environment is being (contaminate) ——— the disposal of various kinds of waste.

**Extra**

(1) Smoke is (create) ——— fire.
(2) Various kinds of waste and filth cause the (contaminate) ——— water.
(3) (Emit) ——— smoke is also caused by buses, trucks and cars.
(4) It is (know) ——— all that air is an important element.
(5) Fire is (make) ——— man to cook food.
(6) Chemicals (get) ——— mixed with water causes water pollution.
(7) Man pollutes environment by (dump) ——— waste here and there.

**4. (a) Make a list of five things that pollute environment.** 1x5 = 5

Or. (b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 5

| (i) Air and water | is | essential to prevent pollution. |
| (ii) They | have | rare in Bangladesh. |
| (iii) Insanitary latrines | add | less importance for man. |
| (iv) All types of smokes | cause | important for our existence. |
| (v) Public awareness | are | by many ways. |
| | are being polluted | to water pollution. |
| | has | air pollution. |

**5. Write short answers to these questions.** 1x5=5

(a) How do mills and factories pollute water?
(b) How can we prevent water pollution?
(c) Where do farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides?
(d) How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?
(e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

Extra

(1) Why does man make fire?
(2) Why is tar used?
(3) Why is it difficult to dispose waste?
(4) In how many ways can smoke be created?
(5) How do rail engines and powerhouses pollute air?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.
   1 × 5 = 5
   If we want to live a (a)—____—life, we should prevent the pollution of the (b)—____. Total prevention may be (c)—____—but we can certainly (d)—____—pollution by raising (e)—____—among the people.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.
   5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the factors that cause water pollution.
   1 × 5 = 5

Model Question-16

Part-A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests, and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea level and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5
   (a) According to the majority of the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the plausible/problem/prime cause of global warming.

Cambran Publications: Plot-2, Gulusan Circle-2, Dhaka. □ 9891919, 01720557160/170
(b) The global warning may have a disastrous /magnificent/ dangerous effect on life on earth.
(c) The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the cause of production/destruction/absorption of carbon dioxide gas.
(d) The dumping of industrial wastes and waste-products into the ocean/lack/pond is also cause of water pollution.
(e) The rise of temperature may one day submerge/flood/destruct the lower southern part of Bangladesh.

Extra
(1) World temperature is improving/strengthening/going up day by day.
(2) The alarming news of Bangladesh is that the lower southern part of the country may go down/up/above water.
(3) Industrial waste causes the ocean expanded/polluted/contaminate.
(4) By midway through the next century temperature may go up/climb/soar by as much as 40°C
(5) Carbon-dioxide gas is produced by the ignition/flaring/flickering of fossil fuels, forest and pollutants.

2. Write whether the following statements are true/false. If false, give the correct information.

(a) Carbon-dioxide gas is the only culprit for global warming.
(b) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
(c) Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
(d) The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution,
(e) Global warming is good for the cold countries of the world.

Extra
(1) There has been no change of the climate.
(2) The green house effect is a global phenomenon.
(3) Bangladesh is not free from the alarm of greenhouse effect.
(4) As a result of global warming the sea levels are going down.
(5) Any kind of powder is a detergent.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.

(a) The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) _______ wildlife and wilderness.
(b) According to the (believe) _______ the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
(c) If the sea level rises abnormally, we have reason to be (worry) _______.
(d) Carbon dioxide is (produce) _______ the burning of fossil fuels and forests,
(e) Even the oceans are getting (pollution) _______.

Extra
The alarming report in the recent years is that the world’s climate is changing (a) ______. Strong evidence (b) ______ by all these reports shows that the temperatures of the world are on the (c) ______. The increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth is (d) ______ global warming. It is the (e) ______ of most of the climatologists that the cause of the “greenhouse effect” is this global warming.

4. (a) Make a list of five things that cause the global warming. 1x5 = 5

Or

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rise in temperature</th>
<th>may fall</th>
<th>victim to global warming by midway through the next century.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse effect</td>
<td>causes</td>
<td>free from pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>forest to save our environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>remains</td>
<td>serious consequence on our food production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid growth of</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industries also</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>should</td>
<td>the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>preserve</td>
<td>an international problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Global warming may have</td>
<td>a) global phenomenon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) The greenhouse effect is a</td>
<td>b) industrially developed countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Polluted water is very bad</td>
<td>c) for health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Environmental pollution is a big problem for</td>
<td>d) destructive effect on life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) This problem should be addressed</td>
<td>e) disastrous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit: 06 Lessons: 02

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5 = 5
(a) What is a vital element of the environment?
(b) How does a farmer pollute water?
(c) How do mills and factories pollute water?
(d) How do water vehicles cause water pollution?
(e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5 = 5
(a) Water is polluted in ________ ways.
(b) Man is a vital ________ of environment.
(c) Farmers use chemicals and ________ in their fields.
(d) Mills and factories ________ their waste products into rivers.
(e) Water vehicles are also responsible ________ water pollution.

7. Summarise water pollution in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the facts responsible for air pollution. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5 = 5

---

Model Question-17
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of various plants and animals every day. These losses are particularly severe in the areas of tropical forests which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nestling places, by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feathers, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale-hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5
   (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good/useful/dangerous to us.
   (b) Many of our wild species are now entangled/ endangered/ encircled.
   (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical/subtropical/coastal forests.
(d) Hunting of birds is a cause of their destruction/increase/extinction.
(e) Whale hunting has reduced the number of blue whales in the Indian/Pacific/Atlantic Ocean.

Extra
(1) Man is endangering his own life by protecting/taking care of/ruining plants and animals.
(2) The destruction of forests and other habitats is the cause of the extinction/safe guard/termination of different kinds of animals and plants.
(3) Blue whales are accessible/procurable/available in the Atlantic Ocean.
(4) The extinction/survival/presence of mankind is linked to the existence of our wildlife.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5 = 5
(a) Humans, animals and plants are ordinary elements of natural environment.
(b) Losses of plants and animals are severe in the tropical region.
(c) Men kill birds for food and feathers.
(d) In order to protect environment we should not protect our wildlife.
(e) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.

Extra
(1) To show kindness to animals is to show kindness to human beings.
(2) Man is responsible for his own danger.
(3) Wild creatures should be saved for our own safety.
(4) Environmental pollution has caused the decrease of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean.
(5) George Haycock wrote about the wild nature of man.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5
(a) (Destroy) _______ forests have a very bad effect on the wild animals.
(b) They (lose) _______ their breeding places.
(c) Their food chain is also (affect) _______ the widespread use of chemicals.
(d) Many wild animals (face) _______ with the threat of extinction.
(e) (Hunt) _______ animals should be restricted by the government.

Extra
(1) The (cruel) _______ human beings are responsible for the destruction of plants and animals.
(2) Showing (kind) _______ animals is showing (kind) _______ mankind.
(3) All species are important in order to maintain the balance of (ecological) _______.
(4) George Haycock is the (write) _______ of a number of books on wildlife.
(5) The (live) _______ place of over 7% of all of the world’s life is in the areas between 50% and 80% of the world’s tropical forest.
4. a) Make a list of five important points that are responsible for destruction of the forest and its habitats.  
   b) Make sentence from the following substitution table:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wild life is</th>
<th>by this time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Their number</td>
<td>has quickened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many wild animals</td>
<td>is increasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td>has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The destruction of wild life</td>
<td>are on the way of extinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is lessening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>have faced extinction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Write short answers to these questions.  
   (a) Why is it difficult to dispose of waste?  
   (b) In how many ways can smoke be created?  
   (c) What do you think is the main cause of air pollution in the air where you live?  
   (d) How do mills and factories pollute water?  
   (e) How can we prevent water pollution?  

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:  
   If we want to live a (a) ________ life, we should prevent the pollution of the (b) _________. Total prevention may be (c) ________ but we can certainly (d) _________ pollution by raising (e) ________ among the people.  

7. Summarise five activities that pollute air.
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the factors that cause water pollution.  

Model Question -18

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-5

Model Question -18

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne disease such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.  
   \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
   
   (a) If we are conscious, we can avoid/cure/recover many diseases.
   (b) Rats and flies are attracted/threatened/killed by odour.
   (c) Sound pollution seriously affects our nose/eyes/ears.
   (d) Every year millions of people die as a result of purification / contamination / perfection.
   (e) Four specific factors cause/lead/remove this unnecessary death.

Extra

(1) Industrial discharge means industrial wastes/goods/products.
(2) The passage throws light mainly on various pollutions/social values/social traditions.
(3) Indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals causes/prevents/avoids water born diseases.
(4) Millions of deaths are caused every year because of accident/pollution/diseases.
(5) Cholera and diarrhoea are caused by water pollution/odour pollution/air pollution.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.  
   \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

   (a) Air is polluted mostly by filth and waste.
   (b) Air pollution may damage our hearing.
   (c) The problems of environmental pollution cannot be controlled at all.
   (d) The passage deals with nutrition problem.
   (e) Unnecessary deaths caused by various pollutions cannot be avoided.

Extra

(1) The problems mentioned in the passage can be solved.
(2) Polluted environment is necessary for a healthy life.
(3) Sound pollution has effect on our hearing.
(4) Vehicle horns pollute the air.
(5) Mills and factories throw useful chemicals.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

(a) Smoke is created when anything is (burn) ______
(b) Disease (leading) ______ death.
(c) Various pollutions cause (unnecessarily) ______ death.
(d) Pollution (caused) ______ respiratory diseases.
(e) Industries (discharge) ______ wastes.

Extra
(1) Sound pollution (cause) ______ by vehicular horns and microphones.
(2) Unnecessary deaths can (avoid) ______.
(3) He escaped the accident (fortunate) ______.
(4) Sound pollution (affecting) ______ our hearing.
(5) We can (avoidable) ______ unnecessary diseases.

4. Make a list of five points about the causes of unnecessary deaths.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

(a) What is odour pollution?
(b) How does sound pollution take place?
(c) What are the respiratory diseases mentioned in the passage?
(d) How is water polluted according to the passage?
(e) What are the four types of pollutions responsible for unfortunate and avoidable death?

Extra
(1) Which pollution attracts disease bearing creatures like rats and flies?
(2) What is the effect of noise pollution?
(3) What does pollution cause?
(4) Why are the deaths mentioned in the passage called avoidable?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

Despite knowing the fact that Dhaka is the most polluted city of the world, I love it with an absolute passion. (a) ______ my emotional attachment refuses to tolerate the existing condition of the city The unplanned development of the city, the pressure of population, the acceleration of pollution, the lack of (b) ______ sense and the indifference of government have deepened the crisis of the city. Every conscious (c) ______ knows the danger of living here. Every moment we are heading towards death. I (d) ______ I could make it a problem-free city. I am optimistic that if we work together with strong conviction, the existing crisis can be (e) ______.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing what factors are causing pollution.

1. The smoke of factories
2
3
4
5
6

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka. ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Model Question -19
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Unit-6. Lesson-7

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
Waste or rubbish is what we throw away every day. It includes everything from unwanted old cars to cigarette packets. As the amount of waste is growing rapidly all over the world and polluting the environment, the time has come to think about it very seriously. We cannot altogether get rid of our waste but a proper management of it can certainly reduce it. If we think of burning, burying, recycling and thus reducing our waste, we can to a large extent save our environment. Our garbage consists of various kinds of things of which some are burnable and some are non-burnable. In some countries, burnable waste is destroyed by incinerators. The non-burnable garbage is melted and re-fabricated. Some rubbish is not rubbish at all. For example, most of the textiles, glass, metal, paper and cardboard can be recycled. Some kinds of waste can be used as fuel. We can use vegetable waste to make compost to improve what we throw away. This is because we cannot recycle paper or metal ourselves. It is a big task in many countries, it is now quite normal to collect old bottles and recycle them. Again many companies are now designing their containers and packaging in such a way that they are easy to recycle. Some companies are using bio-degradable wrappers. More and more companies should come forward to promote greater recycling and changes in consumption patterns to reduce the amount of rubbish we produce and help people to save the environment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
   (a) Garbage consists of various kinds of things / chemicals / plants.
   (b) We can reduce the quantity of the rubbish by managing it properly/hurriedly/indirectly.
   (c) Some kinds of waste can be used as food / fuel / goods.
   (d) The amount of waste is growing slowly/rapidly/silently.
   (e) Vegetable waste can be used to make fertilizer/insecticide/furniture.
   **Extra**
   (1) We can use compost to fill/irrigate/fertile our land.
   (2) Proper management of rubbish can decrease/increase/enhance its quantity.
   (3) Recycling means the use of unused/used/fresh things again and again.
   (4) We should use biodegradable wrapper, because of its cheapness/beauty / changeability.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 × 5 = 5
   (a) Rubbish is responsible for the pollution of the environment.
   (b) By increasing the amount of the rubbish we can save the earth.
   (c) All types of things can be recycled.
   (d) Vegetable wastes can be used.
   (e) Waste is one of the causes of environment pollution.
   **Extra**
   (1) We can get rid of environment pollution by burning waste materials.
   (2) Waste is not very useful for us.
   (3) Most textiles, glass and metal cannot be recycled.
   (4) We can recycle paper or metal ourselves.
   (5) Waste has become a dispensable part of our life.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

(a) It is our (responsible) ______ to save the environment.
(b) In the developed countries (use) ______ incinerators destroys waste.
(c) We can manage waste (proper) ______.
(d) Compost is used for the (improve) ______ the soil.
(e) The (bury) ______ waste can save our environment to a large extent.

Extra

(1) In some countries (destroy) ______ burnable waste is done by incinerators.
(2) The rapid growth of waste all over the world (be) ______ polluting the environment rapidly.
(3) What is (throw) ______ by us is rubbish.
(4) We should think seriously about waste (manage) ______.
(5) Waste can be (divide) ______ the basis of types.

4. Make a list of five points of the management of waste.

5. Write short answer to the following questions.
(a) What is waste or rubbish?
(b) What does waste include?
(c) How is burnable waste destroyed in some countries?
(d) How can vegetable waste be used?
(e) How can we get rid of environment pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

Waste or rubbish is what we don’t (a) ______. The alarming growth of rubbish all over the world is causing serious environment (b) ______. But waste can have many (c) ______ especially if it can be reused or (d) ______. Some kinds of waste can be converted into fuel and vegetable waste can be used to make compost to (e) ______ our land.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the proper management of waste.

---

Model Question -20

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-7, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Fires swept over the prairies any time during practically ten months a year, although the worst were usually in the fall, with the grass standing high and rich in oily seeds. The prairie fires could be set by lightning, by the carelessness of greenhorns in the country, by sparks from the railroads, and by deliberate malice. Once started the heat of the fire created a high wind that could sweep it over a hundred miles of prairie in an incredibly short time. Settlers soon learned to watch the horizon for the curling
smoke rising from prairie grass. At the first sign of this, everyone hurried to the flames with water barrels, gunnysacks, hoes and particularly ploughs to dig furrows so as to prevent the fire from spreading. Even more important was the awareness of the danger ahead of time, early enough so fireguards were ploughed around the homestead, at least around the buildings.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

(a) The worst time was reasonably/practically/normally in the fall.
(b) The fires could be set by willing/willful/usual malice.
(c) Settlers watched/learnt/understood the curling smoke.
(d) The fire could spread unbelievably/believably/doubtfully.
(e) Sometimes prairie fire is caused by intentional/causal/accidental animosity.

**Extra**

(1) Everyone hurried to the flame to spread/augment/extinguish the fire.
(2) The worst prairie fire occurs in summer/winter/autumn.
(3) The caution/conscience/unalertness of the green-horns is one of the causes of prairie fire.
(4) People can realise the occurrence of prairie fire by watching/ignoring/overlooking curling smoke rising from prairie grass.
(5) People excavated/ploughed/had furrows to stop the fire from spreading.
(6) The awareness of danger is very insignificant/useless/necessary.
(7) The rising smoke in the horizon is a sign of great danger/destruction/happiness.
(8) Sometimes the prairie fire was prevented/set/stopped by deliberate malice.
(9) The carelessness of the old/youth/peasants is responsible for the prairie fires.
(10) Fires swept over the prairie many/any/every time particularly the fall.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

(a) The greenhorns put out the fire.
(b) Furrows were used to prevent fire from sweeping.
(c) The curling smoke could indicate fire.
(d) The prairie fire occurs only in the high standing grass.
(e) The heat of the fire remains confined to a particular place.

**Extra**

(1) Fireguards were ploughed round the agricultural fields.
(2) Prairie caused great havocs.
(3) There are some identified reasons behind the prairie fires.
(4) High wind is not the result of the heat due to fire.
(5) The prairie fires usually occurred during the summer.
(6) People brought ploughs to cultivate their land during the prairie fire.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

(a) The grasses become (burn)------oily seeds.
(b) Necessary (cautious)______are important for safety.
(c) The flames of the prairie is (rage)______the strong wind.
(d) (Malice)_______motive can be one of the causes of prairie fire.
(e) Furrows are dug for (prevent)______the fire from spreading.
Extra

(1) Furrows (excavate) — to stop fire from spreading.
(2) Sparks from the railroads could also (result) ______ the prairie fire.
(3) It is (usually)___ that prairie fire occurs in the fall.
(4) People are to remain (awareness) ______ of the danger ahead.
(5) The sweeping of prairie fire over hundreds of miles is very (incredibly)______
(6) Fire guards (plough) — as pre-caution around the building.
(7) A high wind (create) — the heat of the fire.
(8) After (watch) — the smoke in the horizon, people hurried to the flames with
water barrels.
(9) The heat of the fire creates (revolve) ______ wind.

4. Write five sentences about the prevention of prairie fire. 1×5=5

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
(a) What do you understand by Prairie?
(b) When did the worst fires sweep over the Prairies?
(c) What are the causes of prairie fires?
(d) Where did every one hurry with water barrels?
(e) When was Prairie fire more common?

Extra

(1) Why were fireguards ploughed?
(2) What created a high wind?
(3) Which part of the world do you think this passage refers to?
(4) What did the settlers do when they sensed a fire?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 × 5 = 5

Prairie fires were more common in the fall. Sometimes fires could be set by
deliberate (a) — . They are set by (b) — causes. People usually feel a Prairie fire
when the (c) — smoke rises from the grasses. The heat of the fire created a high
wind that could sweep it (d) — a hundred miles of Prairie (e) — are needed for a
Prairie fire much before its occurrence.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes
showing the causes of prairie fire. 1 × 5 = 5

1. Being unaware in the use of fire → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Model Question-21

Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)

Unit-7, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer questions 1–4:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake?
Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate
precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone
is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent
years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building
code that all buildings should follow as mandatory. There are two schools of experts
regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprise of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1x5 = 5

(a) That Bangladesh is in the active earthquake zone is **known/unknown/unfamiliar** to the Bangladeshis.

(b) Experts are of the opinion that precautionary measures should be taken to **increase/decrease/equalize** losses.

(c) By the recurrence of earthquakes experts are **encouraged/alarmed/indifferent**.

(d) In the passage the word ‘pose’ means **posses/expose/create**.

(e) All buildings should follow earthquake resistant building code as **compulsory/optional/peculiarity**.

**Extra**

1. To minimize loss experts **discourage/suggest/frustrate** to develop earthquake resistant building code.

2. During the recent years earthquakes recur **frequently/really/simultaneously**.

3. The recurrence of quakes in recent years have **agitated/frightened/shocked** to minimize losses.

4. The **immediate/latest/previous** recurrence of quakes is very alarming.

5. RAJUK’s **concern/power/charge** is to design a planned development of the city.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5 = 5

(a) Experts have given a clear answer to the question of safety of the buildings in Dhaka city during earthquakes.

(b) Bangladesh lies in the inactive earthquake zone.

(c) RAJUK should develop an earthquake resistant building code to decrease the losses.

(d) No fault lines are there in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh.

(e) To minimize losses in the event of an earthquake adequate precautions should be taken.

**Extra**

1. To minimize loss experts **suggest/to develop earthquake resistant building code**.

2. People of Dhaka city have no knowledge about the safety of building in the event of an earthquake.

3. An earthquake causes heavy loss.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5

(a) All buildings should be built in a (plan) _______ way.
(b) The fault lines in the area covering Bangladesh are in (active) _______ zone.
(c) The two schools of experts do not rule out the (possible) _______ major earthquakes.
(d) The (amplify) _______ of the concern of a major earthquake has been forbidden.
(e) Experts have called for (develop) _______ an earthquake resistant building code.

Extra

(1) Experts give no straight answer about the (safe) _______ the buildings.
(2) Experts give no answer to this question (straight) _______.
(3) It is (know) _______ everybody that Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone.
(4) There should have (precaution) _______ measures to minimize losses.
(5) Have earthquakes been (experience) _______ Bangladesh?

4. a) Make a list of five important things on earthquake. 1x5 = 5
b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People fear earthquake</th>
<th>none of the schools rules out the possibility of earthquake.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The major fault lines do not pose a threat</td>
<td>although it can minimize losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experts are divided in their opinions</td>
<td>because it causes havoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake resistant building code should be developed</td>
<td>there is possibility of major earthquake.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8:
The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in
Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following question.  
   (a) What is the view of the UN about the tolerance limit of sound?  
   (b) What is a decibel?  
   (c) When does sound become a noise?  
   (d) Why does the Japanese study consider the primary school environment noisy?  
   (e) What is the range of sound to which people in the cities are exposed?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  
   We (a) _______ the loudness of sound by a unit called decibel. Sound is tolerable but noise is (b) _______. The level of sound around us has (c) _______. Growth of population and increasing use of machines (d) _______ responsible for this. Many developed countries are controlling sound pollution in (e) _______ ways.

7. Summarise the causes and effects of sound pollution in five sentences.  
   1x5 = 5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the measures taken by the developed countries. (No. 1 has been done for you.)  
   1x5 = 5

Model Question- 22

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-8. Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there had been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland...
schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the building.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.  
   1x5 = 5
   (a) According to the report of the UN, human beings are capable of **enduring**/absorbing/assimilating the sound not exceeding 45 decibels without any harm.
   (b) It is called sound when the vibration of sound is not at an **outrageous**/intolerable/insufferable level.
   (c) Sound pollution is more in rural/urban/remote areas.
   (d) Noise does not cause harm when it is loud/pleasant/harsh.
   (e) Decibel is the scale/unit/balance of measuring sound.

   **Extra**
   (1) There has been general increase of sound around us by **two/three/four** reasons.
   (2) Sound pollution is more in rural/urban/remote area.
   (3) Decibel is the unit of planning/reasoning/considering sound.
   (4) Industry creates the quietest/softest/loudest sound.
   (5) Sound pollution can be disciplined/regulated/influenced by proper town planning.

2. True or false? If false, give the correct information.  
   1x5 = 5
   (a) Primary school teaching is free from sound pollution.
   (b) Sound pollution is not acute in rural areas.
   (c) Primary schools are free from sound pollution.
   (d) People in cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 45-90 decibels or even more.
   (e) When the vibration of sound is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise.

   **Extra**
   (1) Sound pollution is the main theme of the passage.
   (2) In Japan primary education is free from sound pollution.
   (3) Housewives in Japan are to bear the bad effects of sound pollution.
   (4) In Holland noise is not allowed in schools.
   (5) Noise is beyond the control of man.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add appropriate preposition if necessary.  
   1x5 = 5
   (a) Sound pollution is very **harm** _______ people.
   (b) Many developed countries _______ (try) control sound pollution.
   (c) The occupations like factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching are found to be the **noisy** _______
   (d) Houses situated near airports are **provide** _______ special types of insulation.
(e) (Develop) _______ public awareness is necessary for the control of sound pollution.

Extra

(1) Decibel is a unit of (measure) _______ sound.
(2) (Develop) _______ public awareness is necessary to control sound pollution.
(3) A study in Japan has found that housewives (live) _______ the city were exposed to more sound.
(4) Very few occupations are as (noise) _______ as factory work.
(5) Unit is a standard of (measure) _______

4. a) Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution.  
4. b) Make sentence from the following substitution table:  

| Today people | are | when it is pleasant |
| In Japan noise | the decibel of sound |
| In Japan housewives | is produced | by raising public awareness. |
| Sound pollution | can be tolerated | the victim of noise |
| Noise | can be prevented | cautious of sound pollution. |
| reduces | more sound. |
| produces | by factory work, truck diving etc. |

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake?
Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory. There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Ummayn Kartripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about earthquakes.  

(a) Why are experts paying more attention to the issue of earthquakes in recent years?
(b) How do the two schools of thought differ?
(c) What precautions would you suggest as the safety measures against earthquakes in Dhaka city?
(d) What is regarded as a signal for a major earthquake?
(e) What is the RAJUK going to do to reduce the losses in the event of an earthquake?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  

Naturally the question arises about the (a) _______ of the buildings especially of Dhaka city in the event of an earthquake. Experts therefore warn to take adequate (b) _______ measures to minimize losses. They (c) _______ that all the buildings should (d) _______ an earthquake resistant building code for the (e) _______ of losses.

7. Summarise the central idea of the passage in five sentences.  

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the possibility and pre-cautions of a major earthquake (No. 1 has been done for you.)  

---

1. Position of Bangladesh
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6

---

Model Question- 23
Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)
Unit-9, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them". Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  

(a) The passage tells about the informal/formal/ both formal and information education.

(b) Education makes us vigilant/cautious/tactful of our rights and responsibilities.
According to Julius Nyerere the primary purpose of education was liberation of man from restriction/extension/demarcation.

(d) Ignorance/innocence/unawareness is similar to darkness.

(e) Formal learning helps the growth/fostering/flourishment of our mind.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Education debases our mind.
   (b) Education illuminates the individual.
   (c) Real education promotes a good relationship among the nations of the world.
   (d) Education is essential for our physical development.
   (e) Julius Nyerere's opinion regarding the importance of education was improper.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
   (a) People often make (compare) illiteracy and darkness.
   (b) Besides (ennoble) our mind, education refines our sensibility.
   (c) Better change can be (bring) by education.
   (d) (Undoubt) education can remove the darkness of ignorance.
   (e) The (enlighten) an individual is the purpose of education.

4. a) Make a list of five points about the purposes of education. 1x5 = 5
   b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

   Education frees a man from restrictions.
   Education helps one's attempts.
   Education threatens our outlook.
   Education aims our endeavour.
   Education baffles the bar to progress.
   Education widens one to become aware of his rights and responsibilities.
   Education removes at better change.

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Education helps a man to</td>
<td>a) education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Education widens our</td>
<td>b) fix his goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Education makes us conscious of</td>
<td>c) there is no other alternative to education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) To remove the darkness of ignorance</td>
<td>d) outlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Better change can be brought about by</td>
<td>e) duties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka. 9891919, 01720557160/170
Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot therefore afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.  
(a) Why can't most people of Bangladesh send their children to school?  
(b) How many problems does the passage mention?  
(c) What would happen if all the children in Bangladesh go to school?  
(d) Why can't educational institutions provide standard education?  
(e) What is the effect of unwanted closures of educational institutions?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:
The education of Bangladesh faces many (a) _______. First of all there are too many (b) _______ here. Most of them are (c) _______ and so they cannot give their children proper education. Many children do not go to school at all or drop out just after a few years because of (d) _______. Again the number of educational institutions are not sufficient to (e) _______ the increasing number of students.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the problems in education in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot therefore afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of...
educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and
class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not
get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are
troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes institutions are closed down to avoid
clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic
progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Bangladesh is a popular/populous/familiar country.
   (b) The education that is imparted in Bangladesh is below/up to/over the standard.
   (c) The reason of drop out of school is because of student politics/campus
       violence/poverty.
   (d) In comparison to our students there are sufficient/ necessary/inadequate
       numbers of institutions.
   (e) The number of students in Bangladesh is decreasing/ growing/falling day by
day.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
   (a) The environment of our educational institutions is congenial to study.
   (b) Due to the unwillingness of government required number of educational
       institutions is not set up.
   (c) The standard of our education is low because the students are not meritorious.
   (d) The problem also lies in the size of the classroom.
   (e) Student politics hampers academic atmosphere.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any
   prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
   (a) The education (impart) _______ the students is not up to the standard.
   (b) More schools and colleges are (need) _______ be established.
   (c) In spite of (be) _______ small, Bangladesh has a huge population.
   (d) Education (provide) _______ our educational institutions is of below standard.
   (e) The (unwant) _______ closures of educational institutions badly affect
       academic progress.

4. a) Make a list of five points about the problems of education in our country. 1 x 5 = 5
    b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>cannot</th>
<th>between two rival groups of students.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The number of students</td>
<td>eases</td>
<td>many problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes clash</td>
<td>Stands on</td>
<td>with population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government</td>
<td>is teeming</td>
<td>the way to progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>takes place</td>
<td>day by day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>paves</td>
<td>finance all the institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is increasing</td>
<td>on the way of education to the poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>children.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit – 9, Lesson – 1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them". Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5
   (a) What is education?
   (b) What is the purpose of education?
   (c) Why is education compared to light?
   (d) What does Julius Nyerere say about education?
   (e) What is the view of Newman?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
   Again the (a) _______ of an individual and the (b) _______ of his/her capacity to the limit are the purpose of education. It also (c) _______ an individual to (d) _______ the right in order to go ahead. It makes our mind (e) _______.

7. Summarise five important points of the above passage regarding the influence of education on man. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the purposes of education. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5 = 5

---

Model Questions

Unit – 10, Lesson – 1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on...
numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, young people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them. A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centers round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Television has gained immense disliking/popularity/dimension among all sorts of people.
   (b) Satellite channels are influencing the developing countries by interfering/encouraging/co operating their culture.
   (c) Television is liked by everyone because of its integrating/interesting/intelligent programmes.
   (d) An informative programme is initiative/instructive/formative.
   (e) Television telecasts numerous programmes of limited/different/many tastes.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Exposure of Western culture by satellite channels is an aggression on our culture.
   (b) TV plays an important role in imparting education.
   (c) The popularity of television as a mode of entertainment is second to none.
   (d) The people of the developing nation do not have any attraction for the Western culture.
   (e) The range of programmes of television is very limited.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Young people are being (influence) ________ TV programmes.
   (b) Many people are getting (addict) ________ TV.
   (c) Besides the (entertain) ________ programmes television also telecasts various educative programmes.
   (d) The (influence) ________ Western culture is affecting our children.
   (e) Developing nations are being (expose) ________ Western culture.

4. a) Make a list of five roles of television. 1x5=5
b) Make five sentences from the table below: 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Television</th>
<th>telecasts</th>
<th>entertaining but sometimes harmful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BTV</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>got a new dimension by satellite telecasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>programmes</td>
<td>should have</td>
<td>the most common entertaining source in the world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Television programmes are the programmes of the Open University |

c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) A wide range of programming of varied interest</td>
<td>(i) has a television set today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Almost every middle-class family</td>
<td>(ii) it does</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Satellite telecasting</td>
<td>(iii) are gradually being influenced by them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Young people's tastes</td>
<td>(iv) is telecast on numerous channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Many studies show that</td>
<td>(v) has added new dimension to television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) has become a fashion for people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) difficult in recent days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 10, Lesson 4:

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5

(a) Who are being exposed more and more to western culture?
(b) Which type of entertainment has lost appeal?
(c) What is the influence of television and satellite channels?
(d) What changes do you find in music?
(e) What is the most popular form of sports entertainment in Bangladesh now a days?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

Our old and conventional forms of entertainment have been (a) ________ by new modified and western forms of entertainment. Our old forms of (b) ________ have been superseded by pop and band music and old musical instruments by (c) ________ instruments. Our (d) ________ of the forms of entertainment is also getting (e) ________ and westernised.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the forms of entertainment in the past and modern time.  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

---

**Model Question-26**

**Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)**

**Unit-10, Lesson-4**

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport, has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

(a) The traditional forms of entertainment have almost lost their power/charm/attraction.
(b) There is also a western power/domination/influence on our entertainment business.
(c) Sports have become a great source of pleasure/leisure/measure.
(d) Different types of entertainment in our country are now increasingly coming under the western spell/influence/control.
(e) In our country the forms of entertainment have been changing with the change of ages/time/seasons.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 x5=5
(a) Our culture has been in a static condition for a long time.
(b) There appear modern songs in every sphere of life.
(c) Football and cricket are two popular spectator games in our country at present.
(d) People have changed their taste both in sports and music.
(e) Every sphere of our life is getting westernized.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Radio is now (give) _______ place to television.
(b) Our taste for forms of entertainments (change) _______ day by day.
(c) Western instruments are now being used for the (present) _______ palligeeti.
(d) Cricket (replace) _______ football as the most popular form of sport in Bangladesh.
(e) Significant changes have (take) _______ place on the type of entertainment.

4. a) Make a list of five sources of entertainment in modern times. 1x5=5
b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Many changes</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>popular day by day.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western music</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>pace with time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Bangladesh cricket</td>
<td>keeps</td>
<td>in the types of entertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once football</td>
<td>have taken place</td>
<td>in vogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many old types of entertainment</td>
<td>attracts</td>
<td>on the wane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is becoming</td>
<td>the younger generation more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>very popular in Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or

c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) In Bangladesh cricket is becoming</td>
<td>a) appeal day by day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Old types of entertainment are losing their</td>
<td>b) people much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) People look for</td>
<td>c) popular day by day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Today sports entertain the</td>
<td>d) the mode of Western entertainment more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Young generations like</td>
<td>e) newer forms of entertainment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-10, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, younger people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them. A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centers around whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.  1x5 = 5
   (a) What is the role of TV in education?
   (b) What are the bad impacts of watching TV for long hours?
   (c) What are the positive aspects of watching TV?
   (d) How does satellite telecast influence our young generation?
   (e) What do you mean by cultural assault?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  1x5 = 5
   Satellite (a) _______ has become a popular means of (b) _______. But at the same time, it is regarded as a cultural (c) _______. In the U.S.A children (d) _______ are between three to five years old (e) ______ TV fifty hours every week.

7. Summarise three positive and two negative influences of TV.  1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the merits and demerits of TV.  1x5 = 5

---

Model Question-27

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-11, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out
about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1 x5=5
   (a) Culture is the part/parcel/wholeness of life.
   (b) Language and music are fragments/components/patterns of a society's culture.
   (c) Culture, for the most part, determines/distorts/deforms the ideas of good and bad in a society.
   (d) The differences in the patterns of behaviour or action are referred to cultural composition/variation/division.
   (e) In British and American society, people are used to getting/keeping/removing a certain distance during their conversation.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x 5=5
   (a) The people of America and Latin America belong to two distinctive cultures.
   (b) The culture of a nation is a part of the language of that very nation.
   (c) Culture is the expression of one's completeness of life.
   (d) By observing a person's ways of actions, we can identify that person.
   (e) Culture differs from religion to religion.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1 x5=5
   (a) The modes of behaviour and thinking of one society (differ) ________ another society.
   (b) The culture of a society is a (combine) ________ all its ideas and ways of behaving.
   (c) Our manner is the (indicate) ________ our culture.
   (d) The ways of working and playing of a society (reflection) ________ their culture.
   (e) It is culture which (vary) ________ society to society and country to country.

4. a) Make a list of five most important characteristics of the culture of a society. 1x5=5
   b) Match the phrases in Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5
18 inches away during a conversation is considered American.

(b) Because of cultural variation an impolite mode of behaviour in a society may be.

(c) The people of America and Latin America.

(d) Patterns of behaviour, differing from country to country.

(e) Language of a nation is a part of the culture of that very nation.

(ii) lead to cultural distinctions

(iii) are used to following two distinctive cultures

(iv) of the culture of that very nation

(v) ideas about what is good and bad

(vi) unfitting in British and American society

(vii) regarded as a polite sign of behaviour in another society.

These differences are to be elements of culture but the way we use them.

Cultures are not close enough to feel the other person's breath.

Some cultures are referred to as cultural differences.

Computers, technology, transport system as such include from country to country

In some Arab countries, the proper and polite distance for a conversation vary ideas and ways of behaving.

c) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultures</th>
<th>are not close enough to feel the other person's breath</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some cultures</td>
<td>are referred to as cultural differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers, technology, transport system as such</td>
<td>include from country to country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In some Arab countries, the proper and polite distance for a conversation</td>
<td>vary ideas and ways of behaving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 11. Lesson 7

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about Britain. 1x5=5

(a) For what do the British have a reputation?

(b) Where are people quiet?

(c) What are differences in the public behavior of the British and the Bengali people?

(d) When will you find the British people friendly and considerate?

(e) What is a quite common thing in British educational institutions?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
The British people are very much (a) ________ in their personal life. They never express their emotions publicly. They are friendly and sometimes very (b) _________. If one wants to (c) ________ someone's home has to make (d) ________ and has to take (e) _______ or chocolates.

7. Summarise the passage mentioning the main traits of the British. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different etiquette and manners of the British. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

---

Model Question
---

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-11, Lesson-7

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:
The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might be seen too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) There are a number of important/minor/insignificant pivotal differences in norms and behaviour.
   (b) The British people are also sympathetic/prudent/farsighted.
   (c) People from overseas notice some confusing/clear/ambiguous things in British behaviour.
   (d) On meeting British people simply embrace/shake hands/keep quiet.
   (e) In theatres audiences show unrestrained/restrained/enthusiastic reactions.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5=5
   (a) On a first introduction the British people do nothing: ______
   (b) In Britain people talk too much on public transport. ______
   (c) To take a gift is the custom of the British. ______
   (d) During performances the British people raise hue and cry. ______
   (e) The British people do not consider silence a sign of unfriendliness. ______

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The British are (reputation) ________ keeping their emotions private.
(b) The British maintain (private) _________ expressing their emotion.
(c) Some obvious things (notice) _________ in British behaviour by the foreigners.
(d) It is (usually) _________ that the British do not talk on public transport.
(e) The British do not behave (emotion) _________.

4. a) Make a list of five points regarding the punctuality by the people of Latin America, Britain and the USA. 1x5 = 5
Or
b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) The British and the Americans put much importance</td>
<td>a) each other harder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) In Latin America two intimate friends hit</td>
<td>b) of the British and the Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) The British are very punctual in meeting</td>
<td>c) on punctuality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Punctuality is a part of culture</td>
<td>d) to see a film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) The two passages show</td>
<td>e) some cultural differences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or

c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

"Unit – 11, Lesson – 1"

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite
distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about different cultural patterns. 1x5=5
   (a) What is culture?
   (b) What are parts of a society's culture?
   (c) What is a good way to find out about a person?
   (d) How can culture of a group be learnt?
   (e) What are referred to as cultural differences?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
   The ways and modes of action and (a) ________ are not similar in all societies. Even one form of behaviour of a particular society may be (b) ________ impolite or wrong in another one. For this reason there arise cultural distinctions among different societies, countries and nations. In Latin American societies, the proper way of talking to each other is to stand about 18 to 20 inches apart. And more distance than this is considered quite unsocial or (c) ________ there. On the other hand, in some Arab societies, the polite and expected way of conversation is to stand (d) ________ enough to feel the breath of the other person. But in American society it is held very offensive and (e) ________ to stand close during a conversation.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the prominent components of a culture and its differences. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

---

Model Question-29

Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)

Unit-12, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is considered to be the first intellectual who attained martyrdom during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison by the Ayub Khan government on 15th February 1969 (after the failure of the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy case), a flame of protest spread throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, Section 144 was imposed on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had joined the protest, took out a procession in violation of Section 144 and were locked in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were injured. On hearing this, Dr. Zoha, a professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.
Next morning, on February 18, tension grew on the campus. The students were preparing to violate Section 144 again. The armed forces were deployed in front of the University main gate, which was kept locked to prevent the agitating students from going out. The students however started to jump over the gate and to scale the walls. Seeing this the teachers requested the guard on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene and set it on fire. The armed forces started to take up their positions against the students. Dr. Zoha repeatedly requested the officers, "Please, don't open fire, my students will go back now." But when the army officers refused to pay any heed to him, he declared, "Your bullets will pierce my heart first before they hit any student." The situation deteriorated further and at one point Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning. Later, he was bayonet charged too. Bleeding profusely, Dr. Zoha was taken to Rajshahi Municipal office which was used as a Jail by the Pakistan Army and was kept untreated there till 3. 30 p.m. He was eventually shifted to the operation theatre but breathed his last at 4 p.m.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Dr. Shamsuzzoha was martyred/ assassinated/ butchered.
   (b) The Pak Army did not manage/ sleep/give any medical treatment.
   (c) The army officers turned down/complied with/turned deaf ear to his request.
   (d) The students set a car ablaze/aground/dazzled.
   (e) The people of the then East Pakistan voiced/echoed/ convened against the killing of sergeant Zohurul Haque.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Dr. Shamsuzzoha was martyred before the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque.
   (b) The university authority pacified the agitating students.
   (c) Dr. Shamsuzzoha was the first martyr during pre-liberation period of Bangladesh.
   (d) The situation went beyond control.
   (e) The people of the then East Pakistan raised their voice against the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Dr. Zoha (martyr) FIGURE during the pre-liberation period.
   (b) Sergeant Zohurul Haque (kill) _________ prison in 1964.
   (c) Section 144 (enforce) _________ Rajshahi city.
   (d) The students (violate) _________ the Section 144.
   (e) The (impose) _________ curfew made the students furious.

4. a) Make a list of five events of February in 1952. 1x5 = 5

   Or

b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr. Shamsuzzoha</th>
<th>brought out</th>
<th>throughout erstwhile East Pakistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>not leave his students in the face of danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>deployed to curb the firebrands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani Army</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>brought about after the incident of jail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
killing
Dr. Zoha’s killing
a procession to protest the killing of Sergeant Zohirul Haque
a professor of Chemistry Department

Or

c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) On February 18,</td>
<td>(i) breathed his last at 4 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) A flame of protest spread</td>
<td>(ii) took the injured students to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Dr. Zoha rushed to the spot and</td>
<td>(iii) hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) The armed forces started</td>
<td>(iv) to take up their positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Dr. Zoha</td>
<td>(v) on Rajshahi city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) tension grew on the campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) throughout erstwhile East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan set it on fire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit – 12. Lesson – 3

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5–8:

Rabindranath, the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore, went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London, on his way to Brighton, to join his brother's family and attend school there. London made a poor impression on him. He described it as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet, with everyone jostling and in a hurry. Though he was happy in Brighton, a friend of the family persuaded his brother to send him to London in order to benefit from his education in the West. He was put up in a lodging-house facing Regent's Park but later moved to the house of a professional coach, a Mr Scott, as a paying guest. Young Tagore joined London University where he attended Henry Morley's lectures in English literature and read Religio Medici and Shakespeare with him. He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule. Away from the home of his brother's family, he was lucky to find a friendly English family with whom he spent some time, but not without some initial opposition from the two daughters in the family, who were rather taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house and went away to stay with relatives. They returned only after being reassured that the stranger was harmless. Dr and Mrs Scott, the girls' parents, in fact, treated him like a son. In 1880 Rabindranath was called back to India. His letters, full of admiration for English society, made his family think again about the wisdom of letting him loose in England alone. He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5=5
   (a) Why did Tagore go to England?
   (b) How did he return home?
   (c) How did he spend his time in London?
6. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words.**
Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of his parents. He went to school early and wrote his first (a) ______ at the age of eight. He (b) _____ sent to London at the age of seventeen in 1878. London had a very poor (c) _____ on him. He described it as a (d) ______ city. He was lucky enough to (e) _____ an English family with whom he spent some time.

7. **Summarise the life of Rabindranath Tagore in five sentences.**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different events of Rabindranath Tagore when he was in London. (No. 1 has been done for you)

---

Model Question

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-12, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4:

Rabindranath, the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore, went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London, on his way to Brighton, to join his brother's family and attend school there. London made a poor impression on him. He described it as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet, with everyone jostling and in a hurry. Though he was happy in Brighton, a friend of the family persuaded his brother to send him to London in order to benefit from his education in the West. He was put up in a lodging-house facing Regent's Park but later moved to the house of a professional coach, a Mr Scott, as a paying guest. Young Tagore joined London University where he attended Henry Morley's lectures in English literature and read *Religio Medici* and Shakespeare with him. He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule. Away from the home of his brother's family, he was lucky to find a friendly English family with whom he spent some time, but not without some initial opposition from the two daughters in the family, who were rather taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house and went away to stay with relatives. They returned only after being reassured that the stranger was harmless. Dr and Mrs Scott, the girls' parents, in fact, treated him like a son. In 1880 Rabindranath was called back to India. His letters, full of admiration for English society, made his family think again about the wisdom of letting him loose in England alone. He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**
   (a) Rabindranath was sent to London in order to benefit from oriental/occidental/modern education.
   (b) The first impression of London on the poet was horrifying/annoying/charming.
   (c) Rabindranath read Religio Medici with Shakespeare/Gladstone/Henry Morley.
(d) The poet was greeted/esteemed/despised by the two daughters.
(e) Rabindranath was called back to homeland at the age of eighteen/seventeen/nineteen.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**  
1 x5=5
(a) Tagore stayed in England for two years.
(b) Rabindranath went to Brighton via London.
(c) Mr and Mrs Scott were very much affectionate to Rabindranath.
(d) Rabindranath obtained higher degree from London University.
(e) Tagore returned to India of his own accord.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary.**  
1 x5=5
(a) A poet often visits different places with a view (acquire) knowledge.
(b) (Race) is still prevailing in the Western countries.
(c) Rabindranath was (shelter) Mr. Scott as a paying guest.
(d) Rabindranath was not (harm) the English daughters.
(e) English society (admire) by Tagore.

4. **a) Make a list of five events that happened in the life of Rabindranath Tagore when he was at London.**  
1x5=5
Or **b) Make five sentences from the table below.**  
1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mr Scott and his wife</th>
<th>wondered</th>
<th>at the sight of a blackie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The two daughters</td>
<td>impressed</td>
<td>his domain of knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagore</td>
<td>enriched</td>
<td>no peace in London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At first London city</td>
<td>felt</td>
<td>happy in Scott's family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagore</td>
<td>behaved</td>
<td>Tagore a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>well with Tagore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or, **c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.**  
1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) The parents of Rabindranath</td>
<td>(i) western education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Rabindranath went to London in order to get</td>
<td>(ii) on Irish Home Rule and enriched his knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Rabindranath listened to debates</td>
<td>(iii) had liberal outlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Rabindranath had to live</td>
<td>(iv) affection from Mr and Mrs Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) He got much warmth and</td>
<td>(v) with an English family also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) Henry Morley's lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) Irish Home Rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read the passage below and answer Questions: 5-8

Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is considered to be the first intellectual who attained martyrdom during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison by the Ayub Khan government on 15th February 1969 (after the failure of the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy case), a flame of protest spread throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, Section 144 was imposed on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had joined the protest, took out a procession in violation of Section 144 and were locked in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were injured. On hearing this, Dr. Zoha, a professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.

Next morning, on February 18, tension grew on the campus. The students were preparing to violate Section 144 again. The armed forces were deployed in front of the University main gate, which was kept locked to prevent the agitating students from going out. The students however started to jump over the gate and to scale the walls. Seeing this the teachers requested the guard on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene and set it on fire. The armed forces started to take up their positions against the students. Dr. Zoha repeatedly requested the officers, "Please, don't open fire, my students will go back now." But when the army officers refused to pay any heed to him, he declared, 'Your bullets will pierce my heart first before they hit any student.' The situation deteriorated further and at one point Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning. Later, he was bayonet charged too. Bleeding profusely, Dr. Zoha was taken to Rajshahi Municipal office which was used as a Jail by the Pakistan Army and was kept untreated there till 3.30 p.m. He was eventually shifted to the operation theatre but breathed his last at 4 p.m.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

(a) When did Dr. Shamsuzzoha attain martyrdom?
(b) Why is Dr. Shamsuzzoha considered to be a martyr?
(c) What was the most strong side of Dr. Zoha's character?
(d) Who killed Sergeant Zohurul Haque?
(e) Who shot him and why?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

Before the (a) ________ in 1971, Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan and was called East Pakistan. Then the country was ruled by President (b) ________. The students, along with the common people, protested against his oppression. The then government killed Sergeant Zohurul Haque (c) ________ in February, 1969 after the (d) ________ of the trumped-up Agartala (e) ________ case.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different events that took place in February in 1969.

(No. 1 has been done for you)

1. killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque

---

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka. 9891919, 01720557160/170
Model Question-31
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Unit-12, Lesson-4
Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Hamidur Rahman was the man who gave shape to the concept and design of the Shaheed Minar, by combining all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism. He was the first art student of Bangladesh who in the 1950s went to Europe and studied at "Ecole de Beaux Art" in Paris. He was the pioneer of the new painting movement in the then Pakistan. But he is most remembered for his remarkable design of the Central Shaheed Minar.

When Hamidur Rahman was assigned to make the design, he was full of enthusiasm focusing on the language movement as the central concept. He wanted to find a new expression to convey the aspirations of the people. He experimented with basic horizontal and vertical forms to bring out the concept of Bengali solidarity and unity for their national identity. The vertical lines of his design provided the manifestations of inner strength. The four columns on both sides of the central structure reflect the balance and harmony of a united stand.

The original design had included stained glass, with hundreds of eyes, through which the sunlight could pass. The marble floor was to reflect the moving shadows of the column in an unending process of revolt from dawn to dusk. In the basement of the Minar he had designed a grand fresco work of 1500 square feet, depicting the language movement. This was to be his masterpiece, again reflecting the theme of geometric horizontal and vertical motifs of unity and strength.

Rahman was fully conscious of the tropical damp climate of Bangladesh and therefore worked out such materials for the Minar that would withstand the climate. He ensured that the columns be made of such mixture of iron rods and cement as to stand for centuries. Today the Shaheed Minar is a symbol of freedom, strength and unity.

In 1989, Hamidur Rahman passed away. He is no more with us but we remember him with great admiration and pride.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Bengali identity has been manifested/cloaked/covered through the design of the Central Shaheed Minar.
   (b) Hamidur Rahman was the precursor/finder/fondler of a new painting movement in the then Pakistan.
   (c) In the concept and design of the Shaheed Minar, there is a combination/constitution/continuation of all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism.
   (d) The four columns stand for amity/discord/conflict.
   (e) It was the intention of Hamidur Rahman to reflect/encourage/secure the aspirations of the people.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5 = 5
   (a) When Hamidur Rahman was assigned with the design of the central Shaheed Minar, he was very much energetic.
   (b) Hamidur Rahman had his education in science.
   (c) The Central Shaheed Minar was designed following the Liberation War.
(d) Hamidur Rahman is most remembered for his contribution to language movement.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets/Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5

(a) The Shaheed Minar (shape) ____________ by Hamidur Rahman.
(b) Hamidur Rahman (design) ____________ the Shaheed Minar.
(c) Hamidur Rahman was the (design) ____________ the Shaheed Minar.
(d) The Shaheed Minar is the (combining) ____________ all the aspirations of Bengali identity.
(e) He (combining) ____________ all the aspirations of Bengali identity.

4. a) Make a list of five points on which Hamidur Rahman built Shaheed Minar. 1x5 = 5
Or b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamidur Rahman</th>
<th>implemented with design of the Shaheed Minar.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>conceived his higher studies of art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The moving</td>
<td>uphold symbolizes an unending revolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The four columns</td>
<td>shadow the balance and harmony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>assigned Hamidur Rahman for his design of the Shaheed Minar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carried on the design of the central Shaheed Minar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>remember the idea of art.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) The Shaheed Minar reflects</td>
<td>a) freedom, strength and unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Through the design of the Shaheed Minar,</td>
<td>b) of the martyred immortal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamidur Rahman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) The Shaheed Minar was built to make the</td>
<td>c) Bengali identity and nationalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Shaheed Minar stands for</td>
<td>d) with profound respect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Today we cherish the memory of Hamidur</td>
<td>e) expressed the aspiration of the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about Hamidur Rahman. 1x5=5

(a) What is the central concept of the Shaheed Minar?
(b) What do the vertical lines and columns of the Shaheed Minar suggest?
(c) Mention two materials that Hamidur Rahman used for building the Shaheed Minar.
(d) What had he designed in the basement?
(e) When did Hamidur Rahman go to Europe?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5
Hamidur Rahman (a) _______ and (b) _______ the structure of the Central Shaheed Minar. He (c) _______ all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism. He was the first art student of Bangladesh who went to Europe to (d) _______ at "Ecolo de Beaux Art" in Paris. He played pioneering role in the new painting movement in the then Pakistan. People (e) _______ him for his remarkable design of the Central Shaheed Minar.

7. Summarise the contribution of Hamidur Rahman in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the symbolical meaning of the Central Shaheed Minar. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

Model Question- 32

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-13, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

In Bangladesh, the retirement age for government employees is 57 years and for university teachers 65 years. In the United Nations the retirement age is 65 years. But this does not mean that after this age people suddenly become useless and unfit to work. These people are an asset to society with knowledge that only experience can bring and need to feel useful and want in society. In the developed countries social security is provided by the government in the form of post-retirement and old age benefits, so that these people get free medical facilities and can also be economically independent. In Bangladesh, government employees are granted a pension and there are a few facilities at the government hospitals for the old but these are hardly enough. Besides, the majority of our female population do not belong to the working class. They are housewives and are not eligible for any pension or gratuity. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, about 6% of the population of Bangladesh is aged people which came to about 13.3 million people in 2000. This includes male and female elderly people both from the villages and towns. These people have served their nation and their families through the years. In their old age, it is their right to expect service from us in return. Their physical health has started deteriorating and they need as much care and consideration as possible. The government still does not have any system to meet the health and economic needs of this large population. We ourselves however must ensure that the elderly among us are respected and cared for. After all, can we forget that we ourselves are going to grow old one day?

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word/ phrase to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) We are incapable of getting (richer/ healthier/ younger).
   (b) Old people (dedicated/ dictated/devoted) their service for the nation throughout their life.
   (c) Health (improves/ deteriorates/ increases) as people become old.
   (d) The (experience/commitment/sincerity) of the retired persons can be of great use to us.
(e) In our society, women are (entitled/supposed/compelled) to work indoors all their life.

**Extra**

(1) The government employees of Bangladesh (retire/tire/retirement) at the age of 57.
(2) The passage is about (elderly/active/young) people.
(3) After retirement people do not become useless and unfit rather they remain (strength/strong/liability) to the nation.
(4) Old people are a (burden/resource/liability) to the society they belong to.
(5) Facilities provided to the old by the government hospitals in Bangladesh are (adequate/inadequate/sufficient).
(6) The elderly among us should be given to understand that they are not (outdated/backdated/unwanted).
(7) The retirement age in UN countries is (same/different/similar).
(8) Pension and other facilities for the retired people in Bangladesh are (sufficient/adequate/inadequate).
(9) Elderly person should be (respected/respectful/respective).
(10) Majority of our (male/female/old) population belongs to working class.
(11) After retirement people are regarded to be (unfit/innovative/asset) to the nation.
(12) Housewives are not (eligible/acceptable/worthy) for pension.
(13) In developed countries people are socially secured in their (pre/post/sub) retirement age.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) The passage deals with aged people.
(b) Retired persons are an asset to the society.
(c) In Bangladesh only the government employees the University teachers are allowed to continue their service after 57.
(d) The retirees have little protection in developed countries.
(e) Most of the women in our society hardly do anything but household work.

**Extra**

(1) In Bangladesh a government employee can work as long as he wishes.
(2) In Bangladesh, government employees can carry on working until they reach the age of 65.
(3) Retirement from job does not mean the end of an active life.
(4) Old women are the most unsecured members of our society.
(5) In our country social security is not provided at all to the retired government employee.
(6) All the women in our country are employed.
(7) We are not getting younger.
(8) The government can’t give proper medical facilities to all the aged people.
(9) Most of our women pass their time without any work.
(10) In developed countries women do not require social security.
(11) In Bangladesh old people are provided with security by the government.
(12) The majority of our female population does household work.
(13) The housewives are only eligible for gratuity.
(14) The UN countries strictly follow its retirement age.
(15) Bangladesh govt. employees get only pension in their post retirement age.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

(a) In the developed countries (retire) \(-----\) employees get free medical facilities.
(b) After (retire) \(-----\) people in our country enjoy little benefits.
(c) Many retired employees live \(-----\) (independent).
(d) In Bangladesh, university teachers work (long) \(-----\) government employees.
(e) In 2000 the total number of elderly people in Bangladesh (be) \(-----\) about 13.3 million.

**Extra**

(1) In Bangladesh govt. employees (retire) \(-----\) at the age of fifty seven.
(2) The majority of our women render (serve) \(-----\) their families.
(3) The elderly among us must be (treat) \(-----\) respectfully.
(4) Every one of us (get) \(-----\) old one day.
(5) In developed countries the old (give) \(-----\) free medical treatment.
(6) Retirement does not mean that (elder) \(-----\) persons have become unfit for work.
(7) Practical experience (rich) \(-----\) them.
(8) Bangladesh is a (people) \(-----\) country.
(9) In the developed countries the government (provide) \(-----\) social security.
(10) The government employees render (service) \(-----\) their nation and their families.
(11) The retired persons are in (need) \(-----\) care and consideration.
(12) We should (respect) \(-----\) the elderly.
(13) To get service in return is (expect) \(-----\) by the old.
(14) Their (expect) \(-----\) should be fulfilled.
(15) The (minor) \(-----\) our female population belong to working class.
(16) Most of our people do not have the (eligible) \(-----\) get old age benefit.
(17) The government do not have the ability to (sure) \(-----\) our economic need.
(18) Elderly person should be (respect) \(-----\).
(19) We are not getting (young) \(-----\).
(20) The (extend) \(-----\) retirement age is demanded.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities done by government of the developed countries for the retired people.  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

**Extra**

5. Write short answers to these questions.  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

(a) When does a government employee retire in Bangladesh?
(b) What facilities does the government of Bangladesh provide to the retired people?
(c) How is the female population in our country treated?
(d) What is the retirement age limit in the United Nations?
(e) Why are the retired people considered an asset?

**Extra**

(1) Who do not belong to the working class?
(2) What can’t we forget?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

In the developed countries the government (a) — social security, free medical facilities and other benefits to the retired old people. But in our country the
facilities (b) — to the retired persons are not (c) —. They only enjoy a (d) — and a little medical (e) —.

7. **Summarize the passage in five sentences.**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the benefits a retired person both in Bangladesh and developed countries enjoy. $1 \times 5 = 5$

| 1. Post-retirement benefits | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

**Model Question-33**

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

**Unit-13, Lesson-3**

**Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:**

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a landless farmer who used to work on other people's land. With great effort they married their daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started working with their father as day labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first, they used to send money to their parents occasionally, but after getting married they rarely had enough to support their own families. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and feeble. Years of malnutrition and deprivation have made them look older than their years. All they are left with now is their broken little thatched house. Out of desperation Ayesha Begum has started begging in the village to feed her old, invalid husband and herself. She does not know what ails him neither does she has the means to find out. She is too busy collecting food for survival.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** $1 \times 5 = 5$

   (a) Ayesha Begum’s husband was a **rich/landless/honest** farmer.
   (b) Now Ayesha has to **work/live/fend** for herself.
   (c) With great effort they **married off/got married/marriage** their daughters.
   (d) Their sons used to send money **regularly/at times/timely**.
   (e) Their condition is now extremely **miserable/awkward/disgraceful**.

**Extra**

(1) Ayesha and her husband **appear/have/think** to be older than their years.
(2) Ayesha begum has no **capability/desire/long** to take her husband for treatment.
(3) They have shifted in their **adjoining/far/remote** town.
(4) Ayesha begum struggles hard for **survival/financial/influential**.
(5) Ayesha begum and her husband have all the signs of **unhappiness/pains/age** in their faces.

2. **True/false? If false, write the correct information.** $1 \times 5 = 5$

   (a) Ayesha begum has five sons.
   (b) Ayesha begum lives in a concrete building.
   (c) Their sons used to send money at times.
   (d) Ayesha’s daughters were married off when they crossed twenty.
(e) Ayesha begum’s sons got married at the age of seventeen.

Extra
(1) Ayesha’s husband was a landless farmer.
(2) Her sons never contributed to their family income.
(3) Their condition is now extremely miserable.
(4) Ayesha has started begging in the village to feed her old husband.
(5) Poverty forced her sons to work.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary.  1x5=5
a) Ayesha’s sons started (work)_______ with their father.
b) Ayesha begum’s family now (comprise)_______ two members.
c) After getting (marry)_______ the sons stopped sending money.
d) Male nutrition has (weak)_______ her husband.
e) (Find)_______ no other way she started begging.

Extra
(1) Ayesha begum has no (capable)_______ to take her husband for treatment.
(2) They have (shift)_______ themselves in the remote towns.
(3) Now they only (had)_____ a little thatched house.
(4) They have lived in (poor)_______ almost all their life.
(5) They look older than their (age)_______.
(6) Ayesha’s husband was a (wealth)_______ farmer.
(7) Ayesha begum has five (offspring)_______.
(8) Ayesha and her husband are not actually as they appear (be)_______.
(9) They (not get)_______ balanced diet.
(10) Ayesha begum’s job of (gather)_______ food for life is heart-rending.

4. a) Make a list of five points on Ayesha Begum’s misfortune.  1x5=5
Or, b) Make five sentences from the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ayesha Begum’s life</th>
<th>lives</th>
<th>full of deprivation and miseries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>started begging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of desperation</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>is what makes her husband weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayesha Begum</td>
<td>does not know</td>
<td>in a thatched house having no property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td>leading</td>
<td>a very miserable life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
Approximately 100000 children who do not hold German citizenship are born in the Federal Republic of Germany every year. This situation will change on 1st January 2000, when a new citizenship law comes into force. From that day on, children born in Germany to non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth.

The citizenship reform consists of the following points. The children of non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth in Germany if the father or mother has been legally resident in Germany for eight years. The parent must hold a permanent residence certificate or have held an unlimited residence permit for three
years. If these children also acquire the citizenship of another country at birth they must choose between their German and non-German citizenship within a period of five years following their eighteenth birthday. If they wish to keep their German passport, they must prove that they have given up or withdrawn the citizenship of another country. If they do not do so, their German citizenship will be taken away.

Foreigners will thus be able to apply for naturalisation after only eight years rather than the present period of fifteen years. Those seeking naturalisation must be able to support themselves and their families without the help of social security payments, must not have committed crimes and must also prove to possess adequate knowledge of German.

The federal Government considers the reform an important contribution towards the integration of the foreign population. The acquisition of German citizenship entails not only rights, but also duties, for example the obligation to do military service for a short period, which is compulsory in Germany.

**More Free (20 Marks)**

5. Write short answer to the following question. 

(a) When did a new law of citizenship form?
(b) When does a person’s citizenship take away?
(c) When can a foreigner apply for naturalization?
(d) What is compulsory for getting German Citizenship?
(e) What is naturalization?

**Extra**

(1) When will the children of non-German parents receive German citizenship?
(2) What criteria should adult non-Germans fulfill if they want to apply for citizenship?
(3) What must the children of the non German parents prove if they wish to keep their German passport?
(4) What must non-German citizen decide after they are 18 years old?
(5) What abilities will he have to prove if a foreigner wants to apply for naturalization?

6. Fill in the blank with appropriate words. 

A citizen means a resident of a state. He enjoys some (a)______. Every Bangladeshi is a (b)_____ of Bangladesh. Every foreigner domiciled in (c)______ is also a citizen of Bangladesh. The (d)_____ of a citizen are divisible into civil and political rights. Political rights are at the root of a (e)_____ government.

7. Summarise five responsibilities, which a citizen should maintain in Germany. 

8. Based on your reading of the passage make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing how the law of citizenship was reformed. (No. 1 has been done for you)
Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Approximately 100000 children who do not hold German citizenship are born in the Federal Republic of Germany every year. This situation will change on 1st January 2000, when a new citizenship law comes into force. From that day on, children born in Germany to non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth.

The citizenship reform consists of the following points. The children of non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth in Germany if the father or mother has been legally resident in Germany for eight years. The parent must hold a permanent residence certificate or have held an unlimited residence permit for three years. If these children also acquire the citizenship of another country at birth they must choose between their German and non-German citizenship within a period of five years following their eighteenth birthday. If they wish to keep their German passport, they must prove that they have given up or withdrawn the citizenship of another country. If they do not do so, their German citizenship will be taken away.

Foreigners will thus be able to apply for naturalization after only eight years rather than the present period of fifteen years. Those seeking naturalization must be able to support themselves and their families without the help of social security payments, must not have committed crimes and must also prove to possess adequate knowledge of German.

The federal Government considers the reform an important contribution towards the integration of the foreign population. The acquisition of German citizenship entails not only rights, but also duties, for example the obligation to do military service for a short period, which is compulsory in Germany.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Naturalisation means immigration/plantation/integration.
   (b) A new law of citizenship was published/introduced/canceled in Germany on 1st January 2000.
   (c) Before January 2000 foreigners could apply for naturalization after only seven/eight/nine years.
   (d) The lost/negligence/achievement of German citizenship is not only right but also duties.
   (e) A non-German parent must show/write/assign a permanent resident certificate for receiving his children’s citizenship.

Extra

(1) Children born in Germany/German/anywhere to German parents will receive German citizenship.
(2) To protect/preserve/prevent German passport any one has to withdraw the citizenship of another country.
(3) In case of not withdrawn/withdrawal/withdrew of citizenship of other countries German citizenship will be taken away.
(4) Criminal record disqualifies / qualifies / dissuades a foreigner from applying for naturalization.

(5) The withdrawal of the security / citizenship / residentship of another country is necessary.

(6) The ability to support the family is elementary / not necessary / essential for those who seek naturalization in Germany.

(7) To do military service for a short time in Germany is obligatory / optional / unnecessary.

(8) A child holding a citizenship of another country has to read / select / busy between their German and non-German citizenship.

(9) First January 2000 a child born in Germany of non-German parents can be accepted / derived / engaged as German citizen.

(10) For the citizenship of the children the father or mother should have legal residence for six / seven / eight years.

2. True/ false? If false, write the correct information. 1x5=5

(a) German people need not surrender dual citizenship.

(b) The law regarding citizenship in Germany has remained unchanged.

(c) A child cannot hold the citizenship of other country if he wants to be a citizen of Germany.

(d) The reformation of the law of German citizenship is important to unite the foreign population.

(e) Foreigners in Germany who seek naturalization must be able to earn.

Extra

(1) The acquisition of German citizenship entails not only rights but also responsibilities.

(2) Naturalization is a process by which a foreigner can become a native one he or she applies for.

(3) Contribution refers to achievement.

(4) The federal govt. considers the reform an important contribution towards the integration of the foreign population.

(5) Citizenship means a craft by which a citizen can enjoy his or her rights being a legal inmate of a state.

(6) Residence refers to dwelling place.

(7) Citizenship is the quality of being citizen in any city.

(8) Country is such a sovereign territory in which an independent nation can be ruled by an elected govt.

(9) A foreigner can be citizen of a country by fulfilling some conditions.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

(a) After (leave) ______ the citizenship of other countries, they can keep the German passport with them.

(b) The (seek) ______ of German citizenship must follow certain rules.

(c) The (gain) ______ of German citizenship also have some duties.
(d) The person (live) _____ Germany for a long time gets citizenship easily.
(e) Commission of crime is a set back in (get) _____ citizenship.

Extra

(1) Foreigners will be able to (apply) naturalization by following some condition.
(2) If a person wants to be a citizen of a country, he (need) follow and maintain some condition.
(3) This rule is supposed to be (compulsion) in Germany.
(4) Being a citizen of this country, you should follow this rule (impose) _____ you.
(5) He has every qualities of (be) a citizen.
(6) A person who is a citizen at (born) can enjoy political rights too.
(7) If anyone wants to be a citizen of any country, he/she has to have (person) _____ estate.
(8) A person needs to be (marry) if he/she desires to become a citizen of a country.
(9) An indigenous citizen can enjoy (culture) rights too.
(10) Family is the social united group (form) marriage.

4. (a) Make a list of five rules, which a child of non-German must maintain for being a holder of German citizenship. 1x5=5
(b) Make five sentences from the table. 1x5=5

A citizen of a state
He

A | can marry | anywhere he wishes.
B | can stay | and live there with his family.
    | can go | a house.
    | can buy | for as long as he wants.
    | can do | a permanent job.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) You need to live</td>
<td>(i) living in a state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) You should be social</td>
<td>(ii) of demanding no interference in private life, family life, residence or exchange of letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) You have the rights</td>
<td>(iii) in a state peacefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) You have the right of</td>
<td>(iv) participating in administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) You have the right of having</td>
<td>(v) freedom of thought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) freedom of violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) doing any odd thing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-13 : Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a landless farmer who used to work on other people's land. With great effort they married their daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started working with...
their father as day labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first, they used to send money to their parents occasionally, but after getting married they barely had enough to support their own families. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and feeble. Years of malnutrition and deprivation have made them look older than their years. All they are left with now is their broken little thatched house. Out of desperation Ayesha Begum has started begging in the village to feed her old, invalid husband and herself. She does not know what ails him neither does she has the means to find out. She is too busy collecting food for survival.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What did Ayesha Begum’s husband do?
   (b) When did her sons start working?
   (c) Why does Ayesha Begum beg now?
   (d) How does Ayesha Begum feed her husband now?
   (e) When did they marry off their daughters?

Extra

(1) When did their sons get marry?
(2) How many children does Ayesha Begum have?
(3) Why did their sons stop sending money?

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. 1x5=5
   Ayesha Begum is (a) ___ with three sons and two daughters. Her husband (b) ___ a landless farmer. They married off their (c) ___ daughters with great effort. The sons (d) ___ work with their father. But now Ayesha Begum and her husband are (e) ___ of their rights.

7. Summarise the main aspects of the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the text make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing the miserable condition of Ayesha Begum. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

Model Question-35

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-14, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Literacy as a skill was first institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was invented. Education then was not for the general people but a privilege for the chosen few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent only their male children to school. When Rome was conquered by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence developed a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire knowledge
Model Questions


about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as eventful as the history of man.

The Prophet Mohammed (SM) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers although he himself was not literate. Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina (called Avicenna in the West) one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times, saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen, physically, mentally and morally, and preparing him for a profession whereby he could earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society. In the views of Al-Farabi, another great Muslim philosopher, education was one of the most important social phenomena which made sure that the individual was prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences. 1x5=5

   (a) Only male children were educated/deprived/fallen from the 5th century BC.
   (b) Although the ancient Romans were discovered/invented/conquered by the Greeks, there was a positive outcome.
   (c) Education became more spread/widespread/extended in about 5th century BC.
   (d) The Romans liked agricultural/scientific/religious knowledge.
   (e) Education was only for those who had a roll/rule/role in running the state and religion.

Extra

   (1) The female education was spread/neglected/extended by the Greeks.
   (2) Literacy makes everything different/outstanding/pragmatic.
   (3) We need to be literate to avoid/accept/welcome brutality.
   (4) Reading, writing and arithmetic knowledge/sense/power is literacy.
   (5) Literacy is helpful/detrimental/destructive to the nation.
   (6) Literacy came into practice soon after writing was founded/invented/perfected.
   (7) The Romans were seized by the Greek/the Chinese/the Egyptians.
   (8) At the beginning education was considered to be franchise/disadvantage/privacy of the chosen few.
   (9) The purpose of education is mental/human/physical development.
   (10) The Romans like agricultural/scientific/religious knowledge.

2. True/false? If false write the correct answer. 1x5=5

   (a) Greek influence did not develop any strong influence of literacy.
   (b) Literacy is a key to success.
   (c) The 5th Century BC is not important in the history of education.
   (d) In Rome a strong tradition of education was developed for the Greek influence.
   (e) The Greek educated only their female children.

Extra

   (1) The strength of education is not so much powerful.
   (2) We should be educated for our destruction.
In Rome a strong tradition of education was developed for the Greek influence.

(4) Literacy was institutionalized after the art of writing had been invented.

(5) The passage is about the evolution of education.

(6) No other philosopher was so great as Ibn Sina.

(7) In the middle ages the Islamic thinkers put much emphasis on literacy.

(8) Our Prophet Mohammad (sm) was not a literate man.

(9) One literate non-believer is better than ten illiterate believers.

(10) Avicenna was a famous philosopher of the middle age.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Education needs to be (welcome)________ us cordially.
(b) People need to (realize) ________ the importance of literacy.
(c) Literacy helps us (have) ________ rationality.
(d) The Greeks sent only their male children ________ (schooling).
(e) Illiteracy (bring) ________ destruction for human.

Extra

(1) Education is a basic need for every (civilize) ________ people.
(2) The (creat) ________ the art of writing greatly contributed to literacy.
(3) Education (aim) ________ teaching not only literacy but also morality.
(4) Romans were (influence) ________ the Greeks.
(5) Literacy should not (underrate) ________.
(6) Only female children (deprive) ________ education in the 5th century BC.
(7) Literacy (assist) ________ us go a long way.
(8) We should be very generous to (welcome) ________ goodness of education.
(9) Ibn Sina felt that education prepares a citizen (contribute) ________ to his society.
(10) In the middle ages Islamic Civilization (depend) ________ literacy and the support of rulers.

4. a) Make a list of five things about literacy in ancient times. 1x5=5

Unit-14, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as "work". It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) has not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but
women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self reliant.
This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) Why are women going to the outside workforce?
   (b) What is the common role of women?
   (c) What is the significant change in our society?
   (d) Where do the women usually work?
   (e) Do you support women’s outdoor work?

Extra
(1) What agricultural work village women do in Bangladesh?
(2) What problems do the working women face?
(3) What types of women are coming out to work outside?
(4) Why is the life of women in our society troublesome?
(5) What is unfortunate about our women?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5
   The most significant (a) _______ in our society is the participation of women in outdoor (b) _______. The village women’s (c) _______ is noticeable. They participate (d) _______ sectors. But their roles have not been (e) _______.

7. Summarise in five sentences the condition of the working women. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make a flow chart in each of boxes showing the role of women. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

   Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

   Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

   One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as “work”. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) has not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but
women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self-reliant. This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. **Choose the right words to complete each sentence.**

   1x5=5

   (a) Women are **competent**/component/consultant to take on a wide range of professions.

   (b) Today women have become economically self-dependent by coming out of their boundaries/confinements/circles.

   (c) Only education can rise/raise/arise the status of education in our society.

   (d) Generally women are supposed to do official/household/outdoor activities.

   (e) Now a day’s women are joining in various occupations/actions/activities.

   **Extra**

   (1) Not only educated but also half educated and uneducated women choose/fix/try to work outside the home.

   (2) Now women are competing with men to prove their qualification/value/ability in the society.

   (3) The urge of a woman to establish her own identity gives her the efficiency/efficiience/efficient in a job.

   (4) Women opting to work outdoors, manage/manages/managing with home and office.

   (5) The emancipation of women is necessity/necessary/nursery to develop a country.

   (6) The economic necessity has made them enter/earn/care the outside work force.

   (7) In the past household activities were performed/perform/performs only by women.

   (8) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/destining/deteriorating.

   (9) It is a matter of misfortune/unfortunate/unfortunately that woman’s roles in the agricultural societies have not been recognised.

   (10) Today women have become economically self-dependent by coming out of their boundaries/confinements/circles.

2. **True/false. If false, write the correct information.**

   1x5=5

   (a) It is only women who reap the harvest in the village.

   (b) Only educated women come to do work outside of home.

   (c) Due to economic necessity women are engaging themselves to earn money.

   (d) In our society the women’s work outside the home is surprising.

   (e) The house hold activities are recognised as work in our society.

   **Extra**

   (1) Now a day’s life has become easier for women.

   (2) Woman is not capable of doing all kinds of work.
(3) Women should continue their traditional role in the family.
(4) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
(5) The main theme of the passage is self-reliance of women.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) The lack of education cannot prevent women from (come) _______ of their cocoons.
(b) At present women are also capable of (enter) _______ into a wide range of professions.
(c) In some sections, a woman (surpass) _______ a man in skill and motivation.
(d) Today women are contributing to (built) _______ our national economy.
(e) Women working at home throughout their life do not get any (recognize) _______.

Extra
(1) Most of the women in our society are not (self reliance) _______.
(2) Women of all classes are not (opt) _______ to work outside the home.
(3) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) _______ men.
(4) The traditional (believe) _______ common people regarding women’s working ability is obviously wrong.
(5) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) _______ their economic solvency.
(6) The reason for women’s (participate) _______ outside work is economy.
(7) Economic support is (necessity) _______ women’s own identity.
(8) Women are being (engage) _______ in job in a large scale.
(9) Today women are (relief) _______ from their household works.
(10) Many Bangladeshi women are now (get) _______ money by working outside.

4. a) Make a list of five reasons for which women are opting to do work outside the home. 1x5=5
b) Match the parts of sentences in column A with the other parts in column B to form meaningful sentences. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Women are now eager to establish</td>
<td>i) be self-reliant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) They intend to</td>
<td>ii) difficult for women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) They earn</td>
<td>iii) fulfill their traditional role of wife, mother and homemaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) They cannot but</td>
<td>iv) their own identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Life is still</td>
<td>v) their own livelihood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Literacy as a skill was first institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was invented. Education then was not for the general people but a privilege for the chosen few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent only their male children to school. When Rome was conquered by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence developed a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire knowledge about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as eventful as the history of man.

The Prophet Mohammed (SM) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers although he himself was not literate. Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina (called Avicenna in the West) one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times, saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen, physically, mentally and morally, and preparing him for a profession whereby he could earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society. In the views of Al-Farabi, another great Muslim philosopher, education was one of the most important social phenomenons which made sure that the individual was prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What is the equation of the Prophet Mohammad (sm) about literacy?
   (b) In what aspects should a complete citizen be good?
   (c) What did Islamic civilization pivot on?
   (d) How does education help a man to be a complete citizen?
   (e) Who conquered Rome?

Extra

(1) What was the purpose of education according to the Muslim philosopher?
(2) What does Al-Farabi think suitable to educate people?
(3) What does Avicenna believe about the task of education?
(4) How many Muslim Philosophers do you find in the passage? Mention their names.
(5) By what name is Ibn Sina known in the west?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5
   In the (a) ______ ages, the prophet Mohammad (sm) (b) ______ on literate non-believer more than ten (c) ______ believers. Ibn Sina (d) ______ a literate person as a complete citizen. Another philosopher Al Farabi called literacy as one of the most important social (e) ______.

7. Summarize in five sentences the life in the middle age. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passages make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing the role of Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
The Sangsad Bhaban (Parliament House) at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka is a wonder of modern architecture and technology. It is one of the largest and most spectacular parliament buildings in the world. Originally designed by the famous American architect Louis I Kahn, this 155 ft high 9-storey building is surrounded by an artificial lake called the Crescent Lake. The main section is hidden behind a strong outer covering with circular and triangular openings. The structure has 1605 doors, 335 windows, 365 ventilators and corridors totaling to a bewildering length of 41.6 kilometers. But for the help of a guide, one could easily get lost in these deceptive corridors. The house has 354 seats for MPs, 56 for guests, 40 for journalists and 430 for spectators. It has also three party rooms each of which can seat 153 people. The whole place is air conditioned and includes all modern amenities. Although construction work on this structure started in 1964, it was finally inaugurated in 1982 and the first parliamentary session was held on 15 February the same year. Being a highly complex structure, its annual maintenance cost is about 50 million taka. This is truly a wonder for a poor country like Bangladesh.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) The parliament house of Bangladesh is an outstanding/prominent/normal building.
   (b) It was finally inaugurated in 1972/1982/1962.
   (c) The name of the lake surrounding it is Foize lake/Crescent lake/Ahsan lake.
   (d) Visitors seeing the parliament house get struck with wonder/happiness/sadness.
   (e) Luis I kahn is an engineer/architect/artist.

Extra
   (1) The structural design of the parliament house bears testimony to antiquity/modernism/medievalism.
   (2) The Sangsad Bhaban is an amusing/amazing/alluring architecture.
   (3) The Parliament house has 430/354/340 seats for spectators.
   (4) The construction work of the house was started during the time of Pakistan/British/Bangladesh.
   (6) The Parliament House is a typical/difficult/complex shape.
   (7) To complete the Parliament house it took 18/8/28 years.
   (8) The Sangsad Bhaban is at Firmgate/Sher-e-Bangla Nagar/Tejgaon.
   (9) The Parliament House has 40 seats/56 seats/153 seats for guests.
(10) The famous Architect Luis I kahn designed/was designed/designer of the Sangsad Bhaban.

2. True/false? If false, write the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) The parliament house of Bangladesh should be preserved properly.
   (b) The Sangsad Bhaban is a wonder of modern architecture and technology.
   (c) It is difficult to enter into the corridors without the help of a guide.
   (d) Bangladesh can easily afford the maintenance cost of parliament house.
   (e) The designer of the Sangad Bhaban is a British.

Extra
   (1) The Sangsad Bhaban is deprived of all modern facilities.
   (2) Only the MPs have entry into the Parliament House.
   (3) The corridors of the building are puzzling.
   (4) The main section of the house is not easily seen.
   (5) The Parliament House is not a wonder for a poor country.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The Sangad Bhaban (preserve) ______ people’s interest.
   (b) People get (interest) ______ glimpse the scenery around Parliament House.
   (c) The Parliament House has (dignify) ______ our personality.
   (d) The Sangsad Bhaban is a (wonder) ______ structure of the world.
   (e) It (cost) ______ taka about fifty million for its annual maintenance.

Extra
   (1) It was (design) ______ the famous architecture Louis I Khan.
   (2) Those who (come) ______ see the Parliament House get bewildered.
   (3) (Enter) ______ the deceptive corridors, it needs the help of a guide.
   (4) All modern facilities are (availability) ______ in this beautiful building.
   (5) Our parliament house (situate) ______ at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka.
   (6) The designer of the Parliament House (come) ______ America.
   (7) An artificial lake (run) ______ round the Sangad Bhaban.
   (8) It was finally (inaugurate) ______ 1982.
   (9) Bangladesh can’t easily (afford) ______ the maintenance cost of Parliament House.
   (10) It is (surround) ______ by an artificial lake.

4. a) Make a list of five things that make the Sangad Bhaban a wonderful structure. 5
   Or, (b) Complete the following chart with information from the text. 1x5=5

   i) The bridge over the mighty river Jamuna is called ______
   ii) ______ the eleventh largest in the world.
   iii) The construction firm that built the main bridge.
iv) The approach road on the east is 
v) for four years to build the bridge.

Unit-16: Lesson-03

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around this large dome there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room.

The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) Why did Shahjan build the Taj Mahal?
   (b) Who was Mumtaj?
   (c) What special feeling prompted Shahjahan to build such an expensive building?
   (d) Where do the bodies of ShahJahan and his wife Mumtaj lie?
   (e) When is it seen most appealing?
   
   Extra
   (1) What is Taj Mahal?
   (2) Who was the builder of Taj Mahal?
   (3) What does the building stand for?
   (4) How many kinds of marble were used here?
   (5) How does the pool outside enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
   (6) What architectural features of the Taj Mahal make it most impressive?
   (7) Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
   (8) From where can the visitors look into the central room?
   (9) What is the terrace on which the building is made?
   (10) Where is the open corridor?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   There is a beautiful garden (a) ______ the Taj Mahal and a long pool stretches out in front of the building. Visitors (b) ______ see the beauty of the building. Its reflection
can be (c) _______ in the water of the pool. It looks (d) _______ on moonlight night. The building symbolizes pure (c) _______ of a husband for his beloved wife.

7. Summarise about Taj Mahal in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing the Taj Mahal a wonder of the world. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

Model Question

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-16. Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around this large dome there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room.

The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

(a) The Taj Mahal represents the superficial/profound/artificial love of the emperor for his wife.
(b) On the terrace there are four narrow/high/thick towers.
(c) The bodies of the emperor and his wife lie below the outer/inner/central room.
(d) The greatest attraction of it is its design/garden/surroundings.
(e) There is a large dome around/above/surrounded by four smaller domes.

Extra

(1) The Taj Mahal has one dome/two domes/many domes.
(2) The great Emperor Shah Jahan has loved/abhorred/disolved his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
(3) The Taj Mahal is built/constructed/manufactured to perpetuate the remembrance of the wife of Emperor Shah Jahan.
(4) The Taj Mahal is a great/bad/seductive achievement for the Emperor Shaha Jahan.
(5) Around the Taj Mahal there is a high wall/pond/ground.
(6) The symbol of goodness of Shah Jahan’s wife’s beauty/ugliness/mesmerism is expressed through the Taj Mahal.
(7) The Taj Mahal stands on concrete pillar/a platform/iron pillar.
(8) Around the large dome there are three/five/four smaller domes.
(9) The beauty of the Taj Mahal seems to be eternal/destructive/etherealizing.
(10) The Taj Mahal was built over one hundred/three hundred/four hundred years ago.

2. True/false? If false, write the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) The Taj Mahal was built after the death of Shah Jahan.  
(b) The wonder of Taj Mahal is very appealing.  
(c) The Taj Mahal is of valueless, at present.  
(d) The Taj Mahal was built over three hundred years ago.  
(e) Visitors come to glimpse the beauty of the Taj Mahal.

Extra

(1) The Taj Mahal was built as a symbol of world famous design.
(2) The graves can be seen through a carved marble screen.
(3) The Taj has four domes.
(4) The Taj Mahal always assumes the same beauty.
(5) Around the large dome there are four slender towers.
(6) The interest of the Taj Mahal need not be preserved.
(7) Around the Taj Mahal there is a beautiful river.
(8) The Taj Mahal was named after the wife of Shah Jahan.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition in necessary. 1x5=5
(a) The Taj Mahal was (build) _______ Emperor Shah Jahan.
(b) A large dome (rise)_______ the center of the building.
(c) Red sandstone was (use) _______ build the terrace.
(d) The beauty of the Taj can (see) _______ in the pool water.
(e) Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his (depart) _______ wife Mumtaj.

Extra

(1) The building is (make) _______ fine white marbles.
(2) A large dome (rise) _______ the centre of the building.
(3) The beauty of the Taj Mahal (assume) _______ a different look at different times.
(4) The beauty of the Taj Mahal at moonlight night is very (attract) _______.
(5) The Taj Mahal (deserve) _______ credit to be first.
We need to (preserve) ______ the glorious interest of the Taj Mahal.

The Taj Mahal (play) ______ a vital role in fulfilling the thirst of beauty of the visitors.

The Emperor Shah Jahan (want) ______ eternalize the love of him.

Visitors are greatly (impress) ______ the glorious interest of the Taj Mahal.

The Taj Mahal (stand) ______ on platform.

4. (a) Make a list of five architectural design of the Taj Mahal. 1x5=5

Or, (b) Complete the following chart with information from the text. 1x5=5

| iii) It is situated |
| iv.) four slender towers. |

Unit-16: Lesson-01
Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
The Sangsad Bhaban (Parliament House) at Sher-E-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka is a wonder of modern architecture and technology. It is one of the largest and most spectacular parliament buildings in the world. Originally designed by the famous American architect Louis I. Kahn, this 155 ft high 9-storey building is surrounded by an artificial lake called the Crescent Lake. The main section is hidden behind a strong outer covering with circular and triangular openings. The structure has 1605 doors, 335 windows, 365 ventilators and corridors total to a bewildering length of 41.6 kilometers. But for the help of a guide, one could easily get lost in these deceptive corridors. The house has 354 seats for MPs, 56 for guests, 40 for journalists and 430 for spectators. It has also three party rooms each of which can seat 153 people. The whole place is air conditioned and includes all modern amenities. Although construction work on this structure started in 1964, it was finally inaugurated in 1982 and the first parliamentary session was held on 15 February the same year. Being a highly complex structure, its annual maintenance cost is about 50 million taka. This is truly a wonder for a poor country like Bangladesh.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) Who was the architect of the Sangsad Bhaban?
(b) When did the construction work of our Parliament House commence?
(c) When was it inaugurated?
(d) What is the name of the lake that surrounds the Sangsad Bhaban?
(e) Where is the Sangad Bhaban situated?

Extra
(1) How long time did it take to construct this magnificent building?
(2) Who is Luis I Khan?
(3) What is the height of the building?
(4) Why is the annual maintenance cost of Parliament house so high?
(5) How many seats are there for spectators?
6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5
The Parliament House of Bangladesh is a marvellous product of modern technology. It stands at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka. Everyday many (a) ________ come to visit this house. They become (b) ________ seeing this. During the parliamentary session 40 (c) ________ can be accommodated. The whole place is very (d) __________. This asset is our (e) ________.

7. Summarise five features of the Sangsad Bhaban. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of passage make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing why our parliament house becomes the wonder of our country. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

Model Question-39
Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)

Unit-15, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4
Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

1. Choose the right words to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) The poor socio-economic condition is the result of insufficient / enormous / improper education.
   (b) Education teaches us how to acquire / earn / obtain wealth.
   (c) We can’t but go without education/politics/money.
   (d) Education gives us a better/worse/sophisticated life.
   (e) The illiterate people should be imparted / outset / devoid education properly.

Extra
(1) Healthy and planned life is the outcome/fruit/agony of proper education.
(2) Education arises/builds/makes up our logic.
(3) Social development depends on the consciousness/knowledge/belief of education.
(4) Education makes us able to carry out/finish/destroy our duties properly.
(5) Bangladesh can be developed/improved/poor with the touch of education.
(6) Knowledge of the health, sanitation and population control is absent among the educated / illiterate/ old people.
(7) A planned life is the upsurge / up shot/ agony of proper education.
(8) Enlightened awareness can be provided by wealth / advice / education.
(9) All sorts of progress / hindrance / responsibility depend on education.
(10) Education purifies/ humbles / abases our mentality.

2. True/False? If false write the correct answer. 1x5=5
(a) Education retards social development.
(b) Education provides us with a superstitious consciousness.
(c) Many illiterate people do not have knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
(d) Education plays a very important role in helping us to perform our duties properly.
(e) Most of the people of Bangladesh have the opportunity of proper education.

Extra
(1) Education is the only one fundamental need of human beings.
(2) Awareness of proper education can provide a healthy and planned life.
(3) Education is not only the way to make the right choices in life.
(4) Rational attitude is the result of proper education.
(5) Our poor socio-economic condition is not a problem for the spread of education.
(6) The rich socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people’s accessibility to education.
(7) Lack of education has nothing to do with population control.
(8) Rational attitude is the outcome of proper education.
(9) Education reduces our ability to protect the environment.
(10) Education helps us to enhance our agricultural production.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) There should be (acknowledge)_____women’s working within the house.
(b) Today there are more (difficult)____in women’s lives.
(c) Economic support is (necessity)_____women’s identity.
(d) Poverty is responsible for most people’s (in access)____education.
(e) Education is necessary for the (develop)_____a country.

Extra
(1) Education (help)_____us to adopt a rational attitude.
(2) (Poor)_____is responsible for not spreading education.
(3) We can attribute the socio-economic (develop)_____of the country to education.
(4) Many illiterate people (not aware)_____of the rules of health.
(5) Education helps the (protect) _______ of environment.
(6) We own the (enhance) _____ of our abilities to education.
(7) A rural man usually (not have) ____ any knowledge of sanitation.
(8) (Illiterate) ____ is an obstacle to healthy and planned life.
(9) If they were illiterate, they (live) ______ a healthy and planned life.
(10) Education is (need) _______ for everybody’s progress.

4. (a) Make a list of five aspects of life in which education is essential. 1x5=5
Or,(b) Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B. There are more phrases than necessary in column B. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Only education can help us to</td>
<td>(i) select a right decision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Illiterate man does not know how to</td>
<td>(ii) pollute the surroundings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Educated man knows how to</td>
<td>(iii) being educated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) We can lead a planned life by</td>
<td>(iv) protect the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Education enhances our ability to</td>
<td>(v) adopt rational attitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) earn well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or, (c) Make five sentences from the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Illiterate people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is not so important in a country</td>
<td>are able to help the progress of a country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are able to teach us to earn well</td>
<td>can a basic need for human beings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do not make</td>
<td>are not able to select right things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can know the rules of health</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-15: Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) How do village women usually spend their time?
(b) What is the purpose of ILO?
(c) Who is Shakhina Begum?
(d) How does the ILO project help a woman to be self-dependant?
(e) What did Shakhina learn from the food processing course?

Extra

(1) What does ILO mean?
(2) Write down the name of the institute giving training under this project?
(3) Can these village women earn any cash money?
(4) What is the full expression of ILO?
(5) What is the full expression of BARI?
(6) What does Sakhina Begum’s husband do?
(7) How was Sakhina benefited from the training?
(8) Who will be the beneficiaries of this project?
(9) Do you think other rural women like Sakhina Begum may also be self-reliant?
(10) What did Sakhina Begum attend?

6 Fill in the blanks with suitable words:  

The number of women is not so common among our working people. Most of them are men(a)_______. We see only a few numbers of women workers in the villages. ILO has recently (b) _______ a new project for rural women. This project will enable rural women to be (c) _______. Sakhina Begum is a village woman. She took a (d) _______on producing different foods under the project. Now she can financially help her (e)_______.

7. Summarise in five sentences the role of Sakhina in income generating activities.  

8. Based on your reading of the passages make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing how Sakhina has brought a change in her family. (No. 1 has been done for you)  

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Model Question-40

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur.
Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) Training for women impart/imparts/is imparted at BARI.
(b) Working facilities are very few for women/men/children in villages.
(c) Women usually spend their time doing/do/does household chores.
(d) Salina/Nasima/Village women are the largest beneficiaries of the project.
(e) The BARI makes research on research institute/people of Gazipur/agriculture.

Extra
(1) The aim of ILO project is improving women’s standard/making women active/to provide training to women.
(2) This passage deals with food processing/working women/women’s right.
(3) Working opportunities for women are very ample/adequate/little.
(4) Sakhina’s family was needy/solvent/none of these.
(5) ILO has recently brings/brought/bring about a new project.
(6) Shakhina’s husband draws/carries/takes a rickshaw.
(7) The women of rural areas are talkative/unemployed/unemployment.
(8) Shakhina got training on sewing/food processing/cooking.
(9) In this passage the word “proceeds” means procedure/profit/procure.
(10) Shakhina knows the art of producing food/sweet/honey.

2 True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) There is a great working opportunity for women in villages.
(b) Providing employment is no concern of the ILO.
(c) Women in rural areas do household and official activities.
(d) ILO makes the rural women solvent.
(e) Doing household chores is the regular picture of urban women.

Extra
(1) BARI is a place for food processing.
(2) ILO training is highly beneficial for the pastoral women.
(3) Jam, jelly, etc. are the items of cosmetics.
(4) The village women are engaged in income-generating activities.
(5) ILO has given much emphasis on women’s training.
(6) The passage deals with food processing.
(7) Shakhina Begum failed to attend a training on food processing.
(8) Shakhina successfully contributes to her family income.
(9) There were twelve members in her family.
(10) The training course that Shakhina attended was held at the BARI PROJECT.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) The women of rural areas are (unemployment) ________.
(b) Rural women usually spend their time (do) ________ household chores.
(c) Shakhina now earns through her (produce) ________.
(d) The training (impart) ________ women under the supervision of ILO.
(e) Shakhina (contribute) ________ her family.

Extra

1. (Do) ________ household chores is the regular activities of rural women.
2. (Self-reliant) ________ is the aim of ILO.
3. Shakhina Begum is a (benefit) ________ of this project.
4. Processing food gives (add) ________ income to Sakhina’s family.
5. The training of ILO plays an important role for the (eradicate) ________ poverty.
6. The aim of ILO is (provide) ________ training to rural women.
7. Two children (bring up) ________ in Sakhina’s family.
8. The training course (held) ________ at ILO project.
9. The poor income of Sakhina’s husband (compel) ________ her to look for work.
10. Shakhina Begum now (show) ________ others how to process food.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities of ILO. 1×5=5
   Or, (b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1×5=5
   
   ILO works to are not engaged now solvent and can finance the family
   The project reduce poverty from the developing countries
   The rural women the motto of the project
   Shakina aims at improving the living standard of rural people
   Making the rural women self-reliant is with income generating activities to the development of the country

   Or, (c) Match the phrases from column A with the ones in column B. there are more phrases in column B than are necessary. 1×5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) It is essential to Sakhina</td>
<td>(i) has changed her lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) By attending the training Sakhina</td>
<td>(ii) present them happier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) ILO creates</td>
<td>(iii) is needed for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Participation of women at every</td>
<td>development of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sphere</td>
<td>country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) The ILO training will</td>
<td>(iv) impart training to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the rural women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(v) new opportunities of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) standard of rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) without household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Read the passage below and answer the questions: 5- 8
Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answer to these questions. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
   (a) Why is education essential?
   (b) What does education teach us to do?
   (c) What is the pre-requisite of social development?
   (d) What is essential for any kind of development?
   (e) What is one of the basic needs of a human being?

Extra
(1) What does education teach us?
(2) Why can’t most people get education?
(3) Does education make us aware of our rights?
(4) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
(5) Why are not the illiterate people aware of?
(6) What does education aim at?
(7) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
(8) How can education ensure a better life for all?
(9) What is needed for social development?
(10) How can a rational attitude be developed?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: \(1 \times 5 = 5\)
   Education is the fullest development of body, (a) _______ and soul together. Without education, no nation can be (b) _______. The overall success of a nation (c) _______ on education. But most people of our country can not have the opportunities of being (d) _______ for the poor socio-economic (e) _______.

7. Summarise the passage in 5 sentences. \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the functions of education (No. 1 has been done for you) \(1 \times 5 = 5\)

   1. Education the basic need
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6
Model Question- 41

Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)

Unit-15, Lesson-6

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :
UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long term help to children of developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centers around the country to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness-raising activities about health and nutrition, this organization has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones, floods and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) UNICEF helps the children of developing /develop/ underdeveloped nation.
(b) Education is the fullest development of mind, body and hole/full/soul together.
(c) UNICEF always tries to enhance / reduce / promote infant mortality rates.
(d) It is our burden/ responsibility/pity to take care of children.
(e) UNICEF helps/assists/pragmatises rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

Extra
(1) UNICEF distributes free materials among students to make education proper/ universal / easy.
(2) UNICEF is vitally involved in the exposure / destruction / extermination of children.
(3) Many children of Bangladesh suffer from prosperous / natural / contagious diseases.
(4) The main objective of it is to promote peace/ health/ happy lives.
(5) UNICEF has contributed to raising / lowering / stopping infant mortality rates in Bangladesh.
(6) It has set up few / several / many baby and mother care centers.
(7) It also helps Bangladesh in times of calamity / prosperity / peace.
(8) It extends its helpful / helping / active hand to the disaster affected people.
(9) Maternity and baby care centers help a child bearing women to avoid the worry/ risk/ tension of death or losing her child.

2. True/ False? If false, write the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) UNICEF only ensures baby care centers in Bangladesh.
(b) Infant mortality rate in Bangladesh is going up.
(c) UNICEF is entitled for assisting the adult.
(d) The role of UNICEF in the nourishment of children cannot easily be ignored.
(e) Our children get their rights and privileges.
Extra
(1) Many children are engaged in most inhuman and heinous activities.
(2) Children should not be given any opportunity to grow.
(3) It renders no help in education sector.
(4) Infant mortality rate has been enhanced dramatically.
(5) It always tries to make people conscious.
(6) Reading and writing materials are sometimes provided by it to facilitate education to remove poverty.
(7) The activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh play a negative role in social development.
(8) It has taken many projects in order to help the destitute children of Bangladesh.
(9) UNICEF makes our women aware of health and nutrition.
(10) It provides only long term help.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) UNICEF (stand) ______ United Nations International Children’s Fund.
(b) It has contributed significantly to raising peoples (aware) ________ health, nutrition and education.
(c) Humanitarian work also (undertake) ________ by UNICEF.
(d) Awareness raising activities resulted in the (reduce) ________ infant mortality rate.
(e) UNICEF (set) _______ a lot of institutions in Bangladesh.

Extra
(1) We should take (care) ________ children.
(2) In times of natural calamity UNICEF (come) ______ forward to save us.
(3) Pragmatic steps should be (adopt) _______ to prevent natural disasters.
(4) UNICEF has (facilitate) ______ promote child education.
(5) Many a maternity center is (establish) _________ UNICEF.
(6) It also helps to protect (exploit) ________.
(7) The students of developing countries (benefit) ______ UNICEF.
(8) It has helped Bangladesh to get rid of (poor) ________.
(9) UNICEF (assist) ________ children go a long way before dense and thick step.

4. Make a list of five things that UNICEF does in Bangladesh. 1x5=5

i. Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5
Our superstructure to be benefited our children.

ii. Match the phrases from column A with the ones in column B. There are more phrases in column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. UNICEF plays a vital role in Bangladesh.</td>
<td>(i) by the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. It assists</td>
<td>(ii) by U.N.O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. It has established</td>
<td>(iii) by UNICEF in Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. It has helped</td>
<td>(iv) children better their condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Education is pragmatised</td>
<td>(v) many maternity centers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) promoting education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) role in Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What does UNICEF stand for?
(b) What does UNICEF do to facilitate education?
(c) Why does UNICEF organize training programme?
(d) What is its activity about babies and child bearing mother?
(e) What does it do when any natural calamities strike?

Extra
(1) Name one long-term activity of the UNICEF.
(2) How does UNICEF help to reduce infant mortality rate in Bangladesh?
(3) How does it help social development in Bangladesh?
(4) How was it initially different from what it is now?
(5) What has contributed in the area of lowering infant mortality?
(6) Which part of the population does the education particularly target?
(7) At what time does it undertake humanitarian work?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5
UNICEF is an (a) _______ to give assistance to the children of developing countries. It runs several welfare project in Bangladesh like (b) _______ numerous maternity and baby care centers. It has a great (c) _______ in removing contagious childhood diseases. It creates helps for rural workers by (d) _______ training programs. It (e) _______ the affected people during the period of disaster.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make a flow chart in each of boxes showing how awareness of health and nutrition can benefit to the society. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

1. Awareness of health and nutrition
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6
Model Question- 42
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Unit-17, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:
Document exchange through facsimile (popularly known as fax) system is emerging as a major application of telecommunication due to its speed of transmission. A telephone connection is necessary for operating it. The fax machine is capable of transmitting and receiving printed matter, which may include graphics, drawings, pictures, handwritten texts, etc. This is highly suitable for business and official purposes which deal mostly with paper documents.
There are two types of fax systems—the photographic and the document. In the photographic fax, black and white, as well as gray level information is transmitted and printed. Typically there are 8 and 16 levels that can be recognised by the system. The document system handles only black and white levels. Generally the document facsimile is more popular than the photographic system. The receiver/transmitter functions, which are applicable to both the types of fax systems, are shown in the following figure.

Faxed messages are received immediately after being sent and has thus become an important tool for correspondence in the world of business, trade and commerce. It is also used for many different types of personal and official correspondence. It is cheaper than using the telephone. It takes less than a minute to fax one A4 size page of written message from Dhaka to Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, or any other town in Bangladesh, and it costs about 25 taka for that. The same message would take about 5 minutes over the telephone and would cost 3-4 times more than what it takes to fax. That is why people prefer the fax to the telephone.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Nowadays fax has become popular because of its speed/cost/authenticity.
   (b) The fax machine can transmit and receive news/printed matter/voice.
   (c) Document facsimile is more popular than computer/photography/internet.
   (d) Fax has become an important medium for correspondence/official use/telephonic message.
   (e) Telephone is costlier than fax/computer/e-mail.

Extra
   (1) The speed of transmission has made facsimile slow/incapable/popular.
   (2) Facsimile requires computer/modem/telephone connection.
   (3) All sorts of information can be applicable/shown/printed.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Fax does not require any telephone connection.
(b) Fax can transmit and receive graphics, drawings and pictures.
(c) Fax is mainly used for official purposes.
(d) Photographic system is more popular than document system.
(e) Facsimile is cheaper than telephone.

Extra
(1) Fax can be operated without a telephone connection.
(2) Hand written texts can be received also.
(3) The document system deals only with gray levels.
(4) Fax is a speedy mode of communication.
(5) Fax is cheaper than telephone.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Effective communication is an essential part of (office) _______ management.
(b) At present fax (become) _______ an indispensable part.
(c) A telephone (connect) _______ is required for its operation.
(d) It transmits and receives (inform) _______ text.
(e) Telephone is (costly) _______ than fax.

Extra
(1) Facsimile system (apply) _______ in the field of communication.
(2) A telephone connection is necessary for its (operate) _______.
(3) The fax machine is (able) _______ to transmit and receive printing matters.
(4) (Print) _______ matter is transmitted and received by a fax machine.
(5) More popularity (earn) _______ by document facsimile.

4. (a) Make a list of five features of facsimile. 1x5=5
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5
(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer Questions: 5-8

Electronic mail, popularly known as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Although telex communication is also electronic in nature, there are differences between a telex and e-mail. While telex communication is terminal-to-terminal, electronic mail communication is user-to-user via the computer. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is distributed in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes based in computers. In order to operate an e-mail system we need a personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection. An important advantage of e-mail is its ability to reduce the consumption of paper in the office. Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically without using paper. Being a computer-based messaging system, files prepared on computers can be instantly copied and easily exchanged as e-mail. This facility has the potential of improving office efficiency considerably. Being a person-to-person communication, e-mail turns out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone conversation and eliminates the time spent in establishing phone calls. For a telephone conversation to materialise, both the caller and the called must be present simultaneously. Some studies indicate that as much as 70 per cent of the business phone calls during business hours do not succeed in the first attempt due to unavailability of the party being called. E-mail permits communication between two parties without the parties actually being present simultaneously. Privacy is ensured as the mail is delivered to an individual's mail box which can be accessed or opened only by the intended recipient.

E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication. It has, however, not reached every one, especially in developing countries like ours, as most people cannot afford to have a personal computer. But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

5. Write short answers to these questions about telex and e-mail. 1x5=5
   (a) How is a message distributed in telex?
   (b) How can e-mail reduce the consumption of paper?
   (c) Why is e-mail a speedy mode of communication?
   (d) What are the disadvantages of telex?
   (e) How is an e-mail delivered?

Extra

(1) What is an e-mail?
(2) How is a telex message delivered?
(3) How can files prepared on computers be easily exchanged?
(4) How does e-mail turn out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone?
(5) What does e-mail permit?
(6) Differentiate between e-mail and telex.
(7) What advantage can we get from e-mail?
(8) How is e-mail a cheaper communication?
(9) Why is e-mail not available in the developing countries like Bangladesh?
(10) What do we need to operate an e-mail?
(11) What is an important advantage of e-mail?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1 × 5 = 5

E-mail system cannot be (a) _______ without a personal computer. It has (b) _______ paper consumption. It is a speedy (c) _______ of communication and thus we can save time. E-mail messages can be opened only by the actual (d) _______. In the years to come, trade and commerce will largely (e) _______ on it.

7. **Summarise the working process of e-mail including the different benefits of it.** 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the advantages of e-mail. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

---

**Model Question- 43**

**Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)**

**Unit-17. Lesson-6**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1—4

Electronic mail, popularly known as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual message via electronic means. Although telex communication is also electronic in nature, there are differences between a telex and e-mail. While telex communication is terminal-to-terminal, electronic mail communication is user-to-user via the computer. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is distributed in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes based in computers. In order to operate an e-mail system we need a personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection. An important advantage of e-mail is its ability to reduce the consumption of paper in the office. Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically without using paper. Being a computer-based messaging system, files prepared on computers can be instantly copied and easily exchanged as e-mail. This facility has the potential of improving office efficiency considerably. Being a person-to-person communication, e-mail turns out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone conversation and eliminates the time spent in establishing phone calls. For a telephone conversation to materialise, both the caller and the called must be present simultaneously. Some studies indicate that as much as 70 per cent of the business phone calls during business hours do not succeed in the first attempt due to unavailability of the party being called. E-mail permits communication between two parties without the parties actually being present simultaneously. Privacy is ensured as the mail is delivered to an individual's mail box which can be accessed or opened only by the intended recipient.
E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication. It has, however, not reached everyone, especially in developing countries like ours, as most people cannot afford to have a personal computer. But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**  
   
   (a) E-mail is the communication of textual messages via telephone/television/computer.
   
   (b) A personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection are necessary in operating facsimile/fax/e-mail.
   
   (c) The consumption of paper in the offices can be reduced by using e-mail/cell phone/telex.
   
   (d) Failure of telephone calls during business hours is about sixty/seventy/eighty per cent.
   
   (e) E-mail can transmit messages within moments/seconds/minutes.

   **Extra**
   
   (1) Electronic mail is communicative/ensuring/electronic in nature.
   
   (2) Privacy cannot be ensured in a telex/e-mail/internet.
   
   (3) A modem is necessary for operating computer/telephone/e-mail.
   
   (4) E-mail can reduce the use of manpower/telephone/paper.
   
   (5) E-mail is popular because it is more/most/low costly.
   
   (6) Electronic mail is delivered to national/international/individual electronic mail boxes based in the computer.
   
   (7) In an office, internal reports can be made/bought/exchanged electronically.
   
   (8) E-mail has stopped/brought about/changed a revolution in modern communication.
   
   (9) Privacy is disclosed/ensured/uncertain in the system of e-mail communication.
   
   (10) E-mail is the name of a speedy/difficult/complex mode of communication.
   
   (11) Both telex and e-mail systems are used for printing/operating/exchanging textual messages.
   
   (12) E-mail is purely a computer-based model/mode/media of communication.
   
   (13) If the addressee is absent any message sent to him by e-mail is eventually/consequently/automatically stored in the mail box of his computer.
   
   (14) E-mail facilitates communication/conversation/privacy between users without their simultaneous presence being required at both ends.
   
   (15) The first thing that is needed to operate/afford/handle the e-mail system is a personal computer.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**  
   
   (a) Electricity is not necessary for an e-mail.
   
   (b) Telex is distributed in a printed form.
   
   (c) E-mail is a computer-based messaging system.
   
   (d) E-mail is not cheaper than telephone conversation.
(e) In Bangladesh e-mail is accessible to all.

**Extra**

(1) Telex communication requires an operator who distributes the messages.
(2) Telex communication also requires mail boxes.
(3) E-mail has become popular as it can only be opened by the concerned recipient.
(4) Communication between two parties is possible in telex.
(5) Business communication will be hampered without e-mail.
(6) E-mail eliminates the time spent in establishing phone calls.
(7) For an e-mail communication both the sender and the receiver must be present simultaneously.
(8) Anyone can access to or open an individual's mail box based in computer.
(9) Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically by using e-mail without using paper.
(10) E-mail is dearer than telephone conversation.
(11) Messages sent by telex are always received in a printed form.
(12) E-mail messages are transmitted through telephone lines.
(13) In the e-mail system, a message reaches the intended addressee on the same day it is transmitted.
(14) The disadvantage of the telex system is that the intended receiver must be present on the other end.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.**  \[1\times 5 = 5\]

   (a) Electronic mail is one of the modern (device)__________.
   (b) It (bring) _________ about a revolution in trade and commerce.
   (c) Telex and e-mail are electronic in nature but there are many (differ) _________ between them.
   (d) Privacy (not ensure) _________ in a telex message.
   (e) It (distribute) _________ a printed form.

   **Extra**

   (1) E-mail has (revolution) _________ the way of modern communication.
   (2) E-mail develops our (efficient) _______ working.
   (3) The field of communication has (experience) _____ revolutionary change due to the introduction of e-mail.
   (4) E-mail helps (transmit) _________ messages within seconds.
   (5) The (present) _________ of both the caller and the called is necessary for telephone conversation.
   (6) People have started (use) _______ e-mail commercially for the intended recipient.
   (7) An individual's mail box can (access) _________ only by the intended recipient.
   (8) Within seconds, message (transmit) _________ from one country to another.
   (9) The caller and the (call) _________ must be present simultaneously in a telephone communication.
Model Questions

(10) E-mail is a communication system (base) ______ in computer.
(11) E-mail system is (difference) _______.
(12) E-mail is a much more (convenience) _________.

4. a. Make a list of five things that are related to electronic mail. 1x5=5
   b. Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We need a personal computer</th>
<th>in order to</th>
<th>reduce the consumption of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We use an e-mail</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>a telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can exchange reports</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>computer-based messaging system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We cannot operate an e-mail</td>
<td></td>
<td>operate an e-mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Files can't be easily</td>
<td></td>
<td>papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exchanged as e-mail</td>
<td></td>
<td>telephone conversation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. a. Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) E-mail is an electronic medium</td>
<td>(i) can be received in text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Information exchanged through</td>
<td>(ii) easily transmitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) faxes</td>
<td>(iii) speedy mode of communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Hand-written texts can be</td>
<td>(iv) in a telex message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail is a person to person</td>
<td>(v) for communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present world largely depends on this</td>
<td>(vi) communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) hampered without e-mail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8

Document exchange through facsimile (popularly known as fax) system is emerging as a major application of telecommunication due to its speed of transmission. A telephone connection is necessary for operating it. The fax machine is capable of transmitting and receiving printed matter, which may include graphics, drawings, pictures, handwritten texts, etc. This is highly suitable for business and official purposes which deal mostly with paper documents.

There are two types of fax systems— the photographic and the document. In the photographic fax, black and white, as well as gray level information is transmitted and printed. Typically there are 8 and 16 levels that can be recognised by the system. The document system handles only black and white levels. Generally the document facsimile is more popular than the photographic system. The receiver/transmitter functions, which are applicable to both the types of fax systems, are shown in the following figure.
Faxed messages are received immediately after being sent and has thus become an important tool for correspondence in the world of business, trade and commerce. It is also used for many different types of personal and official correspondence. It is cheaper than using the telephone. It takes less than a minute to fax one A4 size page of written message from Dhaka to Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, or any other town in Bangladesh, and it costs about 25 taka for that. The same message would take about 5 minutes over the telephone and would cost 3-4 times more than what it takes to fax. That is why people prefer the fax to the telephone.

5. Write short answers to these questions about fax. 1x5=5
(a) What is fax?
(b) How many types of fax system are there?
(c) Which one is more popular?
(d) How has it become an important tool?
(e) How much does one A4 size page of written message cost?

Extra

(1) Why is facsimile popular?
(2) What can fax machine do?
(3) How many levels are there?
(4) Which one is more popular?
(5) Why has it become an important tool?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
We live in the computer age. Computer, e-mail, fax touch everyone in (a) ________ life. We are (b) _______ in the era of information technology. In information technology, specially after the wide (c) ________ of e-mail, fax recently has really entered in our daily activities. We are still on the darker (d) _________ of digital device. Many of us do not know that fax and e-mail are (e) ________ to use and low in cost.

7. Summarise the process of facsimile. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the characteristics of fax and its benefits. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

1. Speedy mode of communication

     2
     +-----+
     |      |
     |      |
     |      |
     +-----+ 3
     |      |
     |      |
     +-----+ 4
     |      |
     |      |
     +-----+ 5
     |      |
     |      |
     +-----+ 6
Model Question- 44
Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)
Unit-18, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions: 1—4
Though a small country, Bangladesh has three World Heritage Sites: the historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans.

The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the edge of the Sundarbans, some 175 km south-west of Dhaka. It is an enormous Moghul architectural site covering a very large area. The Mosque is unique in that it has sixty pillars, which support seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes that have been worn away with the passage of time. The mausoleum of the city’s founder, Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage Site, it is hoped that this beautiful architectural monument will be preserved from further decay.

The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, 200 kilometers north-west of Dhaka, was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian subcontinent and is also known as the Somapura Mahavira, the Great Monastery. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century. Its layout is perfectly adapted to its religious function. This monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement which has influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Cambodia. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 at the 9th session of the 21-member international committee.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic imposing/modest/moderate building.
   (b) The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in the central/downtown/remote part of the city, Bagerhat.
   (c) The Mosque has sixty pillars that give it a/an different/unrivalled/rivaled quality.
   (d) Beside World Heritage Site, the mosque is regarded as a beautiful architectural evidence/grave/mausoleum.
   (e) The monument is expected to be preserved from further nourishment/ripeness/deterioration.
   
   Extra
   (1) The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in Paharpur/Dhaka/ Bangladesh.
   (2) The Shatgombuj was built during the reign of Hun/Sher Shah/Moghul.
   (3) The seventy-seven curved domes have given it the influence/prominence/rivalry.
   (4) The Buddhist Vihara is considered as the largest/longest/best single/monastery in the Indian sub-continent.
   (5) It is the duty of all to beautify/protect/ influence the World Heritage Sites.
   (6) In Bangladesh there are two/three/four World Heritage Sites.
   (7) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of Khulna/cities/Bagerhat.
(8) The Shatgombuj Mosque is just inside/outside/within the city of Bagerhat.
(9) The mosque is called the Shatgombuj Mosque though it has sixty-six/seventy/seventy-seven domes.
(10) The domes of the mosque are glossy/weather-beaten/tilled.
(11) The Shatgombuj Mosque is stated to be epoch-making/unknown/ordinary.
(12) The layout of the Buddhist Vihara is suitable for congregation/mass rally/social meetings.
(13) This Moghul architectural site is meagre/prodigious/trivial in size.
(14) The seventy seven domes that the mosque has are delicately/imperfectly/poorly carved.
(15) The mosque is on the verge/far away/remote of the Sundarbans.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) The Shatgombuj Mosque symbolizes British architecture.
(b) The Shatgombuj Mosque is a beautiful architectural monument.
(c) The 9th session of the World Heritage Committee was held in 1995.
(d) The Buddhist Vihara has spread its influence beyond Indian subcontinent.
(e) Somapura Mahavira was a renowned intellectual centre from tenth century.

Extra
(1) Though Bangladesh is a small country, it is important for historic sites.
(2) The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in the Sundarbans.
(3) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of Bagerhat.
(4) The beauty of the historical sites does not decay with the passage of time.
(5) The Monastery City had no influence.
(6) The Shatgombuj Mosque is an Islamic architectural monument.
(7) The mosque stands on a small area.
(8) Its domes are supported by seventy-seven pillars.
(9) The town of Bagerhat was founded by Beger Khan.
(10) The Shatgombuj Mosque is a World Heritage Site.
(11) The Shatgombuj Mosque has sixty domes.
(12) The Shatgombuj Mosque is older than the Buddhist Vihara.
(13) The architectural beauty of the Buddhist Vihara influenced foreign architecture.
(14) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of the Shatgombuj Mosque.
(15) The Satgombuj Mosque is far away from Bagerhat.
(17) The decoration of the Buddhist Vihara is perfectly adjusted to its intellectual function.
(18) The Sundarbans will be declared as World Heritage Site very soon.
(19) The Buddhist Vihara is in a dilapidated condition.
(20) The Buddhist Vihara is hardly known as Somapura Mahavira.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.**

(a) The sixty pillars (support) _______ seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes.
(b) The burial of Khan Jahan Ali is (near) _______ the Shatgombuj Mosque.
(c) Architectural beauty (to be) _______ great utility.
(d) Edifice (charm) _______ visitors well.
(e) Visitors (visit) _______ World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh.

**Extra**

(1) Bangladesh (boast) ______ three world heritage sites.
(2) The Shatgombuj Mosque (situate) ______ in the suburbs of Bagerhat.
(3) It is an enormous Moghul architectural site that (cover) _______ a very large area.
(4) This monastery city (proclaim) ______ a unique artistic achievement.
(5) The authority (declare) ______ it a World Heritage Site in 1985.
(6) The 7th century saw (found) _______ the Buddhist Vihara.
(7) The Shatgombuj Mosque is (locate) ______ in the suburbs of Bagerhat.
(8) The World Heritage Sites have (number) _______ three in Bangladesh.
(9) The Shatgombuj Mosque is in the (neighbour) _______ the Sundarbans.
(10) Being (declare) _______ as World Heritage Site, the mosque will be preserved from further decay.
(11) The Shatgombuj Mosque at Bagerhat is (historic) _______ important.
(12) Bangladesh is wonderful for her (possess) _______ three World Heritage Sites.
(13) Khan Jahan Ali laid the (found) _______ of Bagerhat.
(14) The mosque is (architecture) _______ very unique.

4. (a) **Make a list of five things that are related to the World Heritage Sites.**

(b) **Make five sentences from the table below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>to preserve</th>
<th>a vast area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Shatgombuj Mosque</td>
<td>to preserve</td>
<td>the largest Vihara in the Indian Subcontinent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The authority is determined</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>the beauty of the architectural monuments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somapura Mahavira</td>
<td>included</td>
<td>many historical sites which have given it prominence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 9th session of the World Heritage Site</td>
<td>covers</td>
<td>21 members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is</td>
<td>with the passage of time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Match the phrases from Column A with phrases in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Shatgombuj Mosque is</td>
<td>(i) embodiment of Moghul architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Shatgombuj Mosque is the</td>
<td>(ii) of international community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Khan Jahan Ali was the</td>
<td>(iii) to prevent its further decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Shatgombuj Mosque has become an asset</td>
<td>(iv) culturally and historically important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Necessary measures should be taken</td>
<td>(v) founder of the city of Bagerhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) from further decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) found nearby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-18 Lesson- 4**

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8

The Agra Fort, built by Moghul Emperor Shahjahan, is situated next to the gardens of the Taj Mahal. An important Moghul monument of the 17th century, it is a powerful fortress, constructed with red sandstone and hence its name the ‘Red Fort of Agra’. Within its enclosure walls of 2.5 kilometres, it encompasses the imperial city of the Moghul rulers, which comprises fairy-like palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace or the Khas-Mahal and the reception room where visitors were received. Within its boundaries the fortress also has two very beautiful mosques.

It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1983 on the recommendations of the International Committee of UNESCO at its 7th session.

5. Write short answers to these questions about the Agra Fort. 1x5=5

(a) Who built the Agra Fort?
(b) When was the Agra Fort built?
(c) Why is the Agra Fort called Red Fort of Agra?
(d) How long are the walls of the Agra Fort?
(e) Why was Jahangir Palace built?

Extra

(1) Where is the Agra Fort situated?
(2) What does the Agra Fort encompass?
(3) How are the buildings inside the fort?
(4) When was the fort declared a World Heritage Site?
(5) Who recommended the fort to be a World Heritage Site?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word. 1x5=5

Emperor Shahjahan was one of the important (a) ________ who became very (b) ________ for many of his historical constructions. The Agra Fort is (c) ________ of them. He also built Taj Mahal that (d) ________ his deep love for his wife. There is no such (e) ________ on earth like the Taj Mahal built as a monument of love.
7. Summarise in five sentences about the contributions of Emperor Shahjahan in constructing structures.  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing features of the Agra Fort. (No. 1 has been done for you) \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

---

**Model Question- 45**

**Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)**

**Unit-18, Lesson-4**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1—4

The Agra Fort, built by Moghul Emperor Shahjahan, is situated next to the gardens of the Taj Mahal. An important Moghul monument of the 17th century, it is a powerful fortress, constructed with red sandstone and hence its name, the ‘Red Fort of Agra’. Within its enclosure walls of 2.5 kilometres, it encompasses the imperial city of the Moghul rulers, which comprises fairy-like palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace or the Khas-Mahal and the reception room where visitors were received. Within its boundaries the fortress also has two very beautiful mosques. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1983 on the recommendations of the International Committee of UNESCO at its 7th session.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   (a) The Agra Fort is situated near/in/outside Agra.
      The garden of the Taj Mahal is situated far from/close to/within the Agra Fort.
   (c) The Agra Fort is also called ‘Red Fort of Agra’ because of construction/description/colour.
   (d) There is a city/area/wall of 2.5 kilometers of the Agra Fort.
   (e) The city was meant for ordinary/royal/working people of the Moghul Empire.

**Extra**
   (1) Some palaces are named after the fairies/Moghul rulers/visitors of the empire.
   (2) Jahangir Palace was meant for the royal people/visitors/state workers.
   (3) There are beautiful mosques near/outside/within the enclosure.
   (4) The sight has been praised by/included in/declared by the World Heritage Site.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   (a) The Agra Fort was constructed during the reign of Emperor Jahangir.
   (b) The Moghul Emperor used red sandstone for the construction of Taj Mahal.
   (c) The fort area is encompassed by a wall of 2.5 kilometres.
   (d) The palaces within the fort belong to fairies.
   (e) The Agra Fort is yet to be included into World Heritage Site.

**Extra**
   (1) The Agra Fort is constructed on a tomb.
(2) The “Red Fort of Agra” has been named because of the stones used for construction.

(3) The imperial city consists of the palaces where fairies live.

(4) There was a special palace of the guests.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.  1x5=5
   (a) The Agra Fort was (build) _______ during the reign of Emperor Shahjahan.
   (b) There is an (architect) _______ use of sandstone in the fort.
   (c) There are 2.5 kilometer walls (encompass) _______ the fort area.
   (d) Taj Mahal was built to be (use)________ the state guests.
   (e) On the basis of (recommend)_______ UNESCO at its 7th session, the Agra Fort was declared a World Heritage Site.

Extra

(1) Moghul emperors were very much (power)________.
(2) The (construct) ________ the Agra Fort is a Moghul achievement.
(3) The Jahangir Palace was built for (receive) ________ guests and visitors.
(4) There were (recreation) ________ facilities in the fort.

4. (a) Make a list of five features of the Agra Fort.  1x5=5
       Or

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.  1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Agra Fort</th>
<th>built</th>
<th>for people coming to the Emperor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Taj Mahal</td>
<td>was meant</td>
<td>as a symbol of love for a woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor Shahjahan</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>the Taj Mahal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahangir Palace</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>a great fortification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There</td>
<td>was built</td>
<td>two beautiful mosques in the fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fairy-like palaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.  1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) In the medieval age</td>
<td>(i) same thing for their security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) They wanted to</td>
<td>(ii) a number of forts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Jahangir also</td>
<td>(iii) kings and emperors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constructed</td>
<td>(iv) used to construct forts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Other Moghul emperors did the</td>
<td>(v) one of the important monuments of the 17th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) The Agra Fort is</td>
<td>(vi) century ensure protection from foreign attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) various attacks change in his life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit—18; Lesson—2+3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1—4
Though a small country, Bangladesh has three World Heritage Sites: the historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans.

The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the edge of the Sundarbans, some 175 km south-west of Dhaka. It is an enormous Moghul architectural site covering a very large area. The Mosque is unique in that it has sixty pillars, which support seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes that have worn away with the passage of time. The mausoleum of the city’s founder, Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage Site, it is hoped that this beautiful architectural monument will be preserved from further decay.

The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, 200 kilometres north-west of Dhaka, was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian subcontinent and is also known as the Somapura Mahavira, the Great Monastery. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century. Its layout is perfectly adapted to its religious function. This monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement which has influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Cambodia. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 at the 9th session of the 21-member international committee.

5. Write short answers to these questions about the World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh. 1x5=5
   (a) How many World Heritage Sites are there in Bangladesh?
   (b) How many pillars are there in Shatgombuj Mosque?
   (c) How many domes are there in Shatgombuj Mosque?
   (d) Besides the Shatgombuj Mosque, is there anything else worth visiting in Bagerhat?
   (e) What is a monastery?

   Extra
   (1) What is the another name of the Buddhist vihara at Paharpur?
   (2) When was it renowned as an intellectual centre?
   (3) When was the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur founded?
   (4) Who was the founder of Bagerhat city?
   (5) Give a short description of the Shatgombuj Mosque?
   (6) Where is the Shatgombuj Mosque situated?
   (7) What are the World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh?
   (8) Who was Khan Jahan Ali?
   (9) When was the Shatgombuj Mosque built?
   (10) In what sense is the mosque unique?
   (11) What do you know about Khan Jahan Ali?
   (12) What is the expectation about the mosque?
   (13) Why was it appropriate to declare the Shatgombuj Mosque a World Heritage Site?
   (14) What is a mausoleum?
(15) What hope has been raised by the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage Site?
(16) Name one of the naturally important World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh.
(17) How far is Bagerhat from Dhaka?
(18) What is the condition of the domes of the Shatgambuj Mosque?
(19) What does the Shatgambuj Mosque symbolize?
(20) What is our hope about the mosque?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.
   The Shatgombuj Mosque, a 15th century Islamic edifice (a) _______ in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the (b) _______ of the Sundarbans. The mosque is unique (c) _____ sixty pillars (d) _______ seventy seven (e) ________ curved domes that have worn away with the passage of time.

7. Summarise the historical importance of the World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the state of the World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)

Model Question- 46
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Unit-18, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
The Iron Bridge across England’s longest river, the Severn, is the world’s first iron bridge. At one time the surrounding area was a remarkable concentration of industrial activity. Today the area under the bridge and on both sides known as the Iron Bridge Gorge, is a World Heritage Site, in recognition of its outstanding importance in the early development of industrialisation.
The Iron Bridge was built in 1779 and was opened on New Year’s day in 1781. It is testimony of the first large-scale use of iron for structural purposes in the world and a remarkable demonstration of the utility and versatility of iron for construction. With a span of 30 metres, the graceful semi-circular arch reached across the gorge of the Severn at its narrowest point. The Iron Bridge was not only a singular example of new engineering but also a tremendous success. Its symbolic significance was great, not only in Britain but throughout Europe and the United States.
Proper international fame and recognition came with the designation of the Gorge and the bridge as a World Heritage Site in 1986. It is the first industrial area to be listed as a World Heritage Site.

Objective (20 Marks)
1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) The Bridge was also a (dreadful/appalling/incredible) success.
   (b) Its symbolic significance is (personal/cosmopolitan/singular).
(c) The name and fame of the Iron Bridge is (proportionate/ disproportionate/ improved) to its title.
(d) The surrounding area of the Bridge was once a remarkable (combination/ devastation/distraction) of industrial activity.
(e) The surrounding of the Iron Bridge Gorge is declared as the World Heritage Site in acknowledgement/recollection/recommendation) of its importance.

Extra

(1) The importance of the bridge is (processed/settled/surpassing).
(2) The Iron Bridge was built and opened in a (consecutive / following / discontinuous) year.
(3) It is the (endorsement/fastening/affirmation) of the first large scale use of iron for structural purpose.
(4) It is the remarkable demonstration of the utility and (inflexibility/reflexibility / variability) of iron.
(5) The surrounding of the Bridge was a (rustic/meadow/ manufactural) area.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 x 5 = 5
(a) The Iron Bridge in England is the longest bridge.
(b) It became a world heritage site because the structure of the bridge is old.
(c) Once the surrounding area of the Bridge was famous for urbanization.
(d) The importance of the bridge mainly lies in the fact that people could realize various use of Iron.
(e) The first area to be listed as a World Heritage Site is the Iron Bridge.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) The bridge (demonstration)-------- the utility of iron.
(b) Iron has (versatility)-------- use.
(c) The industrial activities were (concentrate)-------- in the area.
(d) The concentration of industrial activity gave the place (remarkable)--------.
(e) The area that (surrounding) -------- the Bridge is remarkably known to all.

Extra

(1) World Heritage committee impose (recognize)-------- on the Bridge.
(2) The surrounding played an (importance)-------- role in the development of industrialization.
(3) The surrounding area was (industrial)------ important.
(4) The bridge (testify)-------- large scale use of iron.
(5) The surrounding area was (remarkable)------ known for industrial development.
(6) The bridge is (international)------ important.
(7) The bridge has become (fame)------ throughout Europe.
(8) The bridge is (symbolical)------ important.
(9) The bridge (symbol)-------- industrialization.
(10) (Structural)-------- the bridge is remarkable.
(11) The bridge was (recognition)-------- as a World Heritage Site in 1986.
(12) How can we (utility)-------- iron for many purposes?
(13) The construction of the Bridge was (tremendous)------ successful.
(14) The Bridge is now (international)------ renowned.
(15) No other point of the river is as (narrowest)-------- as that of the Bridge’s.
(16) The versatility use of Iron is known to all.

4. Make a list of five important points about the Iron Bridge Gorge. 1x5=5

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What kind of material is the bridge made of?
   (b) When was the Iron Bridge Gorge declared World Heritage Site?
   (c) Why is Iron Bridge famous?
   (d) Why has it become a World Heritage Site?
   (e) Of what testimony does it bear?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 x 5 = 5
   This bridge bears the (a) — to the (b) — of iron on large scale for the first time
   for the purpose of any (c) — in the world. The Bridge is an example of new
   engineering and tremendous success. The (d) — that the Bridge (e) — was
   confined not only in Britain but also in Europe and the United States.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes
   showing the importance of Iron Bridge George. 1 x 5 = 5

   1. Testimony of first large scale use of iron
      2
      3
      4
      5
      6

Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)

An efficient banking system, although important for economic growth, is often unable
or unwilling to lend money to the poorer section of society, hence the need for
micro finance institutions. Bangladesh has long history of micro credit finance, with
internationally acclaimed organizations such as the Grameen Bank providing credit to
the poor, particularly rural women. These institutions, in addition to providing credit,
emphasis the need to develop skills and raise consciousness among the rural poor.
There are about 800 micro finance institutions in the country with a total membership
of about 7 million of which 82 per cent are women. The cumulative disbursement
made by these institutions since their inception is estimated at Tk. 44 billion, with
current loans at Tk. 9.6 billion. It is estimated that they have created employment for
about 54,000 people.

A recent survey of 1,798 households in Bangladesh indicates that about 45 per cent of
eligible households in Bangladesh participate in micro-credit programmes and that
about two-thirds of the participants are women. The survey found that micro-credit
programmes had a positive effect on socio-economic variables, including children's
schooling, children's nutrition and family planning.

Borrowing by women particularly improved the nutritional status of both male and
female children. Consumption by about 5 per cent of programme participants
increased to the point that their households rose above the poverty line. These
findings about the importance of micro-credit in poverty reduction have been
substantiated by other studies both in Bangladesh and in other countries.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5
   (a) "Micro-credit programme' means very (small / large / handsome ) credit
      programme.
(b) The Grameen Bank (commands/demands/defies) international reputation.
(c) The Grameen Bank (removes/alleviates/affords) credit to the poor.
(d) Banking system is important for economic growth if it is (incompetent/competent/proficient)
(e) Banks are (enthusiastic/eager/disinclined) to lend money to the poor section of the society.

**Extra**

1. It is (guessed/decided/calculated) that they have created employment for about 5400 people.
2. According to a (dated/out of date/late) survey it is said that two thirds of the participants are woman.
3. The survey indicates that 45 percent of (worthy/illigible/ignoble) households in Bangladesh participate in micro-credit programmes.
4. Micro-credit programme had a positive effect on socio-economic (changeable/rigid/established) things or conditions.
5. The importance of micro-credit in poverty reduction have been (refuted/refused/established) by other studies within Bangladesh and in other countries.
6. These institutions not only emphasise the need to develop skills but also raise (apprehension/oblivion/consciousness).
8. The disbursement made by these institutions  (increases/decreases/wanes) gradually.
9. The disbursement made by these institutions since their (establishment/running/start) totaled to Tk. 44 billion.

2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information:** 1x5 = 5

(a) Micro credit has been able to reduce poverty to some extent.
(b) The activities of micro-credit is confined in Bangladesh.
(c) A skilled banking system contributes to the growth of economy of a country.
(d) The poorer section of the society draw loan from micro finance institutions.
(e) In case of providing loan the Grameen Bank sanctions loan to urban women.

**Extra**

1. It is nationally substantiated that micro-credit programme reduces poverty.
2. 66% of micro-credit programme participants have broken out of poverty line.
3. An efficient banking system is unwilling to lend money to the impoverished section of the people.
4. The micro-credit institution has created discrimination between the rich and the poor.
5. Micro-credit institutions are needed because banks are inclined to lend money to the poor.
6. Grameen Bank contributes to the socio-economic development of the poor class.

7. Micro-credit disbursement made by different institutions is increasing day by day.

8. Micro-credit institutions awaken the conscience of the rural people.

9. Micro-credit institution have got a positive change in reducing malnutrition among children.

10. Women participate in micro-credit programme in a small number.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5

(a) The Grameen Bank has earned international (acclaimed) __________ as a micro-credit institution.

(b) (Particularly) __________ class of people such as women are provided with loan by Grameen Bank.

(c) Banking system requires (efficient) __________ play an important role for economic growth.

(d) Banking system shows (unwillingly) __________ lend money to the poorer section of the society.

(e) Present Banking does not sanction (lend) __________ the poor.

Extra

(1) The Grameen Bank make the rural people (consciousness) ____________.

(2) The Grameen Bank (disbursement) ____________ Tk. 44 billion.

(3) Micro credit institutions have earned (internationally) ____________ reputation.

(4) Micro credit institutions (emphasis) ____________ on public consciousness.

(5) The Grameen Bank (finance) ____________ the rural women.

(6) The Grameen Bank is (finance) ____________ very important.

(7) Micro credit institutions are important for the (develop) ____________ the poor people.

(8) The Grameen Bank (raise) ____________ consciousness among the poor people.

(9) The Grameen Bank plays a vital role in (improve) ____________ the nutritional status.

(10) The poor are deprived of (nutritional) ____________.

(11) The poor cannot eat (nutrition) ____________ food.

(12) Micro credit (reduction) ____________ poverty.

(13) An efficient banking system has (important) ____________ for economic growth.

(14) Banks show (unwillingly) ____________ to lend money to the poor.

(15) Micro finance institutions are (need) ____________ to help the poor.

(16) An efficient banking system is (economic) ____________ very important.

(17) The Grameen Bank (providing) ____________ credit to the poor.
(18) Basically poor rural women have (participants) ____________ in micro credit loans.

(19) An efficient banking system expresses (unable) __________ to lend money to the poor.

(20) Micro credit finance is very much (particularly) ____________ regarding giving loans.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the activities of micro finance institutions. 1x5=5

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5=5

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:
Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of
the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5=5
   (a) In which way does affluency come to Ismail Hossain?
   (b) What, according to the officer-in-charge of NHC, does Ismail Hossain deserve?
   (c) What did Ismail Hossain do before joining the training programme of the NHC?
   (d) How did Ismail Hossain make a profit of taka one lakh?
   (e) Why could not Ismail Hossain continue his study?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
   The officer-in-charge (a) ________ him because he found enthusiasm and energy in him. After receiving training in vegetable cultivation, Ismail Hossain got a lease of land and began to cultivate vegetables by (b) ________ his new and improved knowledge. He made a profit of taka 25000 that year. Next year he (c) ________ quality cauliflowers and (d) ________ taka one lakh. Later he bought some land and used it entirely for cauliflowers cultivation. Ismail brought a drastic change of his lot by hard (e) ________.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 =5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing what Ismail Hossain did after receiving training in Natore Horticulture centre. 1 x 5 = 5

Model Question- 48

Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)

Unit-20, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:
Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an
impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Poverty (compelled/dispelled/curtailed) him to look for work.
   (b) Ismail's lot has changed (slowly/drastically/presently).
   (c) Ismail Hossain is (well-to-do / insolvent / destitute) now.
   (d) Through (diligence/elegance/defiance) he has changed his fortune.
   (e) He has brought (riches/adversity/diversity) to his family by dint of hard work.

Extra

(1) Ismail applied his (advanced/backward/current) knowledge in vegetable cultivation.
(2) The officer-in-charge of NHC (boasts/talks/derides) of Ismail.
(3) Ismail is (self reliant/self centered/self abnigated) now.
(4) Ismail was found to be very (zealous/apathetic/lethargic).
(5) Once Ismail belonged to a (well-off/bankrupt/impecunious) family.
(6) Ismail had (lethargy/vigour/inertia).
(7) Ismail (employed/abused/deployed) his improved knowledge in vegetable cultivation.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Ismail Hossain could not receive higher education,
   (b) At first he cultivated vegetables in his own land.
   (c) Ismail has a diary farm.
   (d) Before joining Natore Horticulture Centre Ismail Hossain was a well-to-do man.
   (e) By working hard he has improved his economic condition.

Extra
(1) Ismail started vegetable cultivation on his own land.
(2) He made more profit by cultivating cauliflowers.
(3) To the officer-in-charge of NHC Ismail Hossain seemed to be lethargic.
(4) After receiving training and applying it Ismail Hossain has been able to see better days in his life.
(6) After leaving school Ismail became a trainee.
(7) Ismail left school on his own accord.
(8) Ismail left school for earning his livelihood.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1 x5 = 5
(a) He has changed his fortune by (work) _________ hard.
(b) Once Ismail Hossain suffered from (unemployed) ___
(c) Ismail Hossain is hard (work) __________.
(d) Ismail Hossain has (affluent) _________ now.
(e) He (devote) _________ himself to hard work.

Extra
(1) Now Ismail has mental (satisfactory)__________.
(2) He enjoys (happy) _________.
(3) Ismail Hossain has now (self sufficient) __________.
(4) Ismail (cultivate) _________ methodically.
(5) Through (systematically) ________ cultivation Ismail has earned money.
(6) The entire land was used by him for (cultivation) _________ cauliflowers.
(7) Ismail (labour) _________ hard to change his lot.
(8) The officer-in-charge takes (proud) ________ Ismail's success.
(9) Ismail Hossain is (perseverance) ________.
(10) He has (prosper) _________ life.
(11) He could not continue his (study) ________.
(12) Ismail Hossain was full of (enthusiastic) ________.
(13) He had also (energetic) ________.
(14) The officer-in-charge (select) ________ him.
(15) Ismail Hossain (cultivate) ________ quality cauliflowers.
(16) His hard work brought (radically) ________ changes of his lot.

4. (a) Make a list of five qualities of Ismail Hossain. 1x5=5
(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ismail Hossain</th>
<th>stuck</th>
<th>Ismail Hossain for his perseverance.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ismail Hossain</td>
<td>has raised</td>
<td>for poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ismail Hossain</td>
<td>has prospered</td>
<td>to his education.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The officer-in-charge clung happy to be self-reliant.
Ismail's education was postponed to his decision.
feels by means of hard labour.
praises a diary farm.

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.  1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) NHC played vital role</td>
<td>a) a prosperous life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Poverty stood in the way of Ismail's</td>
<td>b) in Ismail's success.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Ismail Hossain drew the attention of</td>
<td>c) by hard work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Ismail Hossain has changed his</td>
<td>d) the officer of NHC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic condition</td>
<td>e) getting educated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-20  Lesson-02
Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:
An efficient banking system, although important for economic growth, is often unable or unwilling to lend money to the poorer section of society, hence the need for micro finance institutions. Bangladesh has a long history of micro credit finance, with internationally acclaimed organizations such as the Grameen Bank providing credit to the poor, particularly rural women. These institutions, in addition to providing credit, emphasise the need to develop skills and raise consciousness among the rural poor. There are about 800 micro finance institutions in the country with a total membership of about 7 million of which 82 per cent are women. The cumulative disbursement made by these institutions since their inception is estimated at Tk. 44 billion, with current loans at Tk. 9.6 billion. It is estimated that they have created employment for about 54,000 people.

A recent survey of 1,798 households in Bangladesh indicates that about 45 per cent of eligible households in Bangladesh participate in micro-credit programmes and that about two-thirds of the participants are women. The survey found that micro-credit programmes had a positive effect on socio-economic variables, including children's schooling, children's nutrition and family planning.

Borrowing by women particularly improved the nutritional status of both male and female children. Consumption by about 5 per cent of programme participants increased to the point that their households rose above the poverty line. These findings about the importance of micro-credit in poverty reduction have been substantiated by other studies both in Bangladesh and in other countries.

5. Write short answers to these questions.  1x5 = 5
   (a) How many people are employed in these institutions?
   (b) What is the effect of the micro-credit programmes?
   (c) How many micro-finance institutions are there in Bangladesh?
   (d) What is the function of Grameen Bank?
   (e) Why are micro finance institutions needed in Bangladesh?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:  1x5 = 5
The micro-credit institutions have been working for long with (a) ________ acclaim in case of (b) _______ loans. The micro-credit institutions put (c) ________ on the (d) ________ of funds and making the rural people (e) ________

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the activities of micro-credit finance. 1x5 = 5

Model Question
Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 40 Marks)
Unit-20. Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of rose or rajanigandha saying "Bhaiya or Apa (depending on your gender) Ei Koita Ful Niya Jan (please buy these flowers"). They do not tire and will pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis-meaning your girlfriend or wife. You often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilders you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answers, if you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath Road of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at Kawranbazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciplines with an iron hand. However, whenever I see one of these kids I can't but-call me an emotional fool if you may-think that it is not their love of flowers that make them do what they are doing. It is all -consuming poverty which is the reason.

We all know that instead of being in the streets they should be in school. Their means of livelihood is in itself an irony. It is a satire on those of us who shout at the top of their voice for the rights of children. It makes us think of the realities of our society which force these kids to wage an endless struggle against all odds to keep their heads above water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 =5
   (a) Their pursuit is (submissive/relevant/incessant).
   (b) You may get (exasperated/anomalous/delighted) at their ways and shout at them.
   (c) Our vehicle often gets stuck in (apparently/indifferently/ really) never-ending jam in Dhaka city.
(d) The flower seller kids do not (exhilarate/refresh/exhaust) by requesting the passengers.
(e) They will (chase/desert/isolate) you tirelessly.

**Extra**

1. It is not their love of flower but their all (devouring/favouring/neighbouring) poverty that make them do what they are doing.
2. Their means of livelihood is in itself a/an (mockery/ambiguity/uncertainty).
3. It is the realities of our society that force these kids to (conduct/leave/shake) such endless struggle.
4. They had to struggle against all (abnormalities/normalities/regularities) to keep their heads above water.
5. You can (agitate/soothe/amalgamate) yourself by thinking that it was, after all a good bargain.
6. They sell the flowers at a/an (alluring/captivating/baffling) cheap price.
7. If they are asked about the price, they are not very (reserved/reversed/approaching).
8. The flower seller kids are found in some (general/usual/distinct) spot of the city.
9. (Always/never/sometimes) you may find an interesting character or two among the street urchin flower sellers.

2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.**

   1x5 = 5
   (a) They sell their flowers at a high price.
   (b) They persue to buy their flowers.
   (c) A poor boy or a girl sells flowers everywhere in Dhaka city.
   (d) The poor boy or the poor girl sells flowers for money.
   (e) They do not grow tired.

   **Extra**
   (1) The kids are prompt at answering the question of the buyers.
   (2) It is their fate that has forced them to do what they are doing.
   (3) They are always controlled by a sardar.
   (4) Their struggle is for the time being.
   (5) The shout of the passengers in the vehicles embarrasses the kids.
   (6) The passengers buy flower from the kids being influenced.
   (7) When the writer sees a boy or girl selling flowers his hearts aches for them.
   (8) The sardar looks after them.
   (9) The real picture is an irony of the voice for the right of children.
   (10) They sell flower to both pedestrians and passengers in vehicles.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary:**

   1x5 = 5
   (a) (Emotional) _______ the writer has become a fool.
(b) They are bound to do what they are doing because they are (poverty)________.
(c) It (seemingly)________ that the jam will never end.
(d) They do not tire at the relentless (pursue)________.
(e) It is their (forced) _______ not your love for flowers that makes you buy flowers.

Extra
(1) Sometimes the speaker works (emotional)________.
(2) They do not (demand)________ much price for their flowers.
(3) The cheap price of the flowers acts as a (console) _______ the stuck up passengers.
(4) Sometimes they (force) _______ passengers to buy flowers.
(5) The struggle of the kids does not (end) _______.
(6) Their effort to sell flowers does not come to an (end) _______.
(7) Poverty has (consumed) _______ the poor kids.
(8) The speaker (satire) _______ those who voice for the rights of the poor kids.
(9) They do not grow (tire) _______.
(10) They have no (tired) _______.
(11) They make (relentlessly) _______ pursue.
(12) Their behavior (annoyed) _______ you.
(13) One's (shout) _______ has no effect on them.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities of the flower peddlers. 1x5 = 5

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The kids</th>
<th>cannot move</th>
<th>no consideration,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The kids</td>
<td>pursue</td>
<td>the hearts of the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The speaker</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td>flowers to support themselves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The writer</td>
<td>holds</td>
<td>a sympathetic attitude towards the kids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The shouts of the passengers</td>
<td>sell</td>
<td>pity for the flower peddlers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shows</td>
<td>until a passenger buys flowers from them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Capitalism developed in the European countries as a result of their 'laissez-faire' (hands off) policy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has now become universalised. Taking advantage of globalisation, capitalism seems to be on a triumphant march. We see that globalisation is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries than for developing countries. In the name of help and co-
operation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the poorer
countries by using their cheap labour. The global strategy of development promises
greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same
time it also promises high returns to capital. This actually paves the way for a lasting
poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw
from. The exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no
match for a globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and
poverty is ever widening. Globalisation has put the people of the world on the same
vessel but in different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious
cabins furnished with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure
drinking water, sophisticated medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming
majority are travelling in the third class decks and are suffering from hunger and
disease. Globalisation can bring happiness to everyone only when all passengers of
the ship can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity equity and
justice. But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5
   (a) How can globalisation help poor nations?
   (b) How do rich countries exploit poor countries?
   (c) Who are the trifling minority and the overwhelming majority mentioned in the
       passage?
   (d) How does globalisation help capitalism?
   (e) What is your opinion about the concluding sentence of the passage?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
   The global strategy of development makes (a) ______ of opportunities for (b)
   ______ for the (c) ______ of the poor countries. But at the same time it also
   promises high returns to capital. The workers of the developing countries who are
   victim to (d) __________ can not (e) __________ with (f) __________ .

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in
   the flow chart showing the motives of capitalist countries. 1x5 = 5

   Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:
   Capitalism developed in the European countries as a result of their 'laissez-faire'
   (hands off) policy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has now
become universalised. Taking advantage of globalisation, capitalism seems to be on a triumphant march. We see that globalisation is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries than for developing countries. In the name of help and cooperation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the poorer countries by using their cheap labour. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it also promises high returns to capital. This actually paves the way for a lasting poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw from. The exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening. Globalisation has put the people of the world on the same vessel but in different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious cabins furnished with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure drinking water, sophisticated medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming majority are travelling in the third class decks and are suffering from hunger and disease. Globalisation can bring happiness to everyone only when all passengers of the ship can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity, equity and justice. But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

1. Choose the right word to complete the sentences.  

(a) The idea of globalization was (intrinsic/clear/comprehensive) in capitalism.
(b) Taking advantage of globalization, capitalism seems to be on a (jubilant/humble/trial) march.
(c) Globalization is creating more (convenience/inconvenience/awkward) for capitalist countries.
(d) On the other hand, globalisation is a (chance/discomfort/facility) for the developing countries.
(e) In the name of help and co-operation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are (manipulating/organizing/controlling) the poorer countries.

Extra

(1) In the poorer countries labour is very (dear/pricy/cheap).

(2) The global strategy of development (pledges/discourages/lacks) greater employment opportunity for the poorer countries.
(3) Because of globalization poverty will (cease/fade/persist) for/in a long time.
(4) If poverty lasts longer, capitalist will continue to draw a (massive/diminutive/shrunk) amount of cheap labour from poorer countries.
(5) The gap between the rich and the poor countries is (widening/shrinking/contracting).
(6) Globalization can bring happiness only when all the people of the world will be provided with (discord/behism/stability) equity and justice.
(7) The workers of the developing countries are (enriched/waged/deprived)

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:  

(a) Globalization is the result of capitalism.
(b) Globalization has removed difference between the developed and undeveloped countries.
(c) The capitalist countries enjoy more opportunities for globalization.
(d) The capitalist countries are exploiting the poorer countries.
(e) The capitalist countries draw high returns through the global strategy of development promises.

Extra
(1) Both capitalism and globalization have originated from the same idea.
(2) Globalization is exploiting the poorer people instead of ensuring them financial solvency.
(3) Globalization promises two different things to two different classes of people.
(4) Capitalism is the result of globalization.
(5) Very small number of people enjoy modern amenities of life.
(6) Peace and prosperity pervade almost all the parts of the world.
(7) Globalization can bring happiness for all only when all the people will board on the same ship.
(8) Globalization has mitigated the gap between wealth and poverty.
(9) Globalization provides advantage to the poorer countries.
(10) The people of developed countries are provided with all modern amenities.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
(a) The dual promise of globalization is the (pave) ___________ lasting poverty,
(b) The (furnish) ___________ the cabin are luxurious.
(c) Capitalism developed in (European) ___________.
(d) Globalization finds its (inherent) ___________ capitalism.
(e) Capitalism (wide) ___________ the gap between the rich and the poor.

Extra
(1) The people of developed countries live in (luxurious) ___________.
(2) The poor people are the (suffering) ___________ hunger and disease.
(3) The developed countries draw labour from (develop) ___________ countries.
(4) The exploitation of the poor is a (continue) ___________ process.
(5) The industrially developed countries (cooperate) ___________ the poorer countries.
(6) The poverty created by capitalism and globalisation (lasting) ___________ long.
(7) The workers of the developing countries do not (match) ___________ a globalizing powerful capitalism.
(8) We find the (develop) ___________ of capitalism in the European countries,
(9) The poor countries are (exploit) ___________ by the advanced countries,
(10) Everyone can live (happy) ___________ when there will be no difference between the poor and the rich.
(11) The poor cannot (travelling) ___________ in the luxurious cabins.
(12) The developed countries stand on an (advantage) ___________ position.
(13) The poor countries are victim of (exploit) ___________.
(14) The developed countries hold (promise) ___________ the poor country.
(15) Globalisation has paved the way for (Industrially) ___________ development.
(16) There is (different) ___________ between the cabins of a vessel.
(17) The poor labourers (use) ___________ by capitalist countries.
(18) The gap between poverty and wealth is as (widening) ___________ as never to end.
(19) Only a trifling minority are travelling in the cabin of (luxurious) ___________.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities of capitalism.  
1x5=5
(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.  
1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The capitalist countries pervade</th>
<th>all over the world.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation enjoy</td>
<td>almost all the parts of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation persists</td>
<td>more opportunities for globalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger and disease ignore</td>
<td>the labour from poor countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The capitalist countries use</td>
<td>many things of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has broadened employment</td>
<td>opportunities for the poor countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has created the gap between</td>
<td>wealth and poverty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.  
1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Globalisation brings happiness</td>
<td>a) is globalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) The reason of triumphant march of</td>
<td>b) for capitalist countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitalism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Globalisation creates more opportunities</td>
<td>c) is the development of capitalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Globalisation and advancement of</td>
<td>d) through the maintenance of solidarity equity and justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitalism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) The result of the &quot;Laissez faire&quot;</td>
<td>e) are the causes of the gap between wealth and poverty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-20: Lesson-04

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of rose or rajanigandha saying "Bhaiya or Apa (depending on your gender) Ei Koita FuJ Ntya Jan (please buy these flowers"). They do not tire and will...
pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis—meaning your girlfriend or wife. You often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilders you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answers, if you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath Road of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at Kawranbazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciplines with an iron hand. However, whenever I see one of these kids I can't but call me an emotional fool if you may—think that it is not their love of flowers that make them do what they are doing. It is all consuming poverty which is the reason.

We all know that instead of being in the streets they should be in school. Their means of livelihood is in itself an irony. It is a satire on those of us who shout at the top of their voice for the rights of children. It makes us think of the realities of our society which force these kids to wage an endless struggle against all odds to keep their heads above water.

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5
(a) What would you call the profession mentioned in the text?
(b) What do they do when vehicles get stuck in a traffic jam?
(c) How does the sardar control the flower peddlers?
(d) What compels the boys and girls to sell flower?
(e) Where do the small boys and girls sell flowers?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
Their behaviour (a) __________ the passengers and so they shout at them. The (b) __________ of the passengers do not affect them at all and as a result the passenger cannot but buy flowers from them and find (c) __________ thinking that they have bought the flowers at a cheap price which is a (d) __________ to them.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the activities of flower peddlers. 1x5 = 5

Model Question-51
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Unit-21, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
Globalisation is now largely based on a strong technological foundation. The electronic transfer of Information via the internet has now created an instantaneous
and interconnected world of information resulting in a 24 hour trading network. This technology has largely changed banking and financial activities. Worldwide money transfer and transaction of businesses have now become a matter of clicking the mouse of a computer. Five out of every six dollars that move in the world economy today travel through the electronic medium. Some products like software and TV programmes are also amenable to digital or electronic transmission. We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic screen. Computers have thus brought about a revolutionary change in today’s world. Globalisation is now only what technology makes possible.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**
   
   (a) Globalisation is now largely based on mechanical foundation/electrical foundation / technological foundation.
   
   (b) The modern information technology has greatly changed scientific activities / educational activities/banking and financial activities.
   
   (c) The world economy today travels through the mailing/electronic medium / booklets.
   
   (d) Television/Computer/Telephone has thus brought about a revolutionary change in today’s world.
   
   (e) Globalisation is now possible only for scientific development/technological progress / communication advancement.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**

   (a) Globalisation is a process to expand trade and commerce all over the world.
   
   (b) The modern information seldom leaves any impact on banking and financial activities.
   
   (c) Worldwide money transfer has now become very easy.
   
   (d) The world economy today travels very rapidly.
   
   (e) We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic screen.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.**

   (a) The electronic transfer of information (result)______ in a 24-hour trading network.
   
   (b) It has (have)_______ a far reaching effect on modern life.
   
   (c) Now worldwide transaction of business (be) ____ a very easy matter.
   
   (d) TV programmes (be)____ also amenable to digital or electronic transmission.
   
   (e) A revolutionary change in today’s world (bring)____ about by computer.

4. **Make a list of five things from the above passage based on modern technology and globalisation.**

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.**

   (a) What can we do through electronic screen?
   
   (b) What is globalisation based on?
   
   (c) What has brought a great change in banking and financial activities?
   
   (d) How can goods be bought and sold now-a-days?
   
   (e) What travels through the electronic medium?

   **Extra**

   (1) What has lent speed to the process of globalisation?
   
   (2) What has brought about a revolutionary change?
(3) How has technology accelerated the process of globalisation?
(4) How has IT contributed to banking and financial system?
(5) At what rate is the electronic medium used in international financial transaction?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  1 x 5 = 5
   Strong technological foundation is (a) — for globalisation. It has brought a great change in the (b) — of banking and financial activities by keeping all the (c) — data in the computer. Now-a-days most of the dollar (d) — is being done through electrons medium. Even this media is (e) — to buy and sell goods.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.  5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing activities being done through electronic media.  1 x 5 = 5

---

Model Question- 52

Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  1x5 = 5

(a) Their payment is (reciprocated/recognized/ manufactured) by the advertisement of their products.
(b) These sports are telecast (universally/provincially/ spiritually) by satellite.
(c) Sports are a (peculiar/exclusive/fashionable) form of entertainment.
(d) Most of the sports are (patronized/deliberated/planned) by multinational companies.
(e) Sport are considered to be (boredom/amusement/ tiring).

Extra

---
(1) Getting (revealed/concealed/exchanged) with others helps to break down prejudice,
(2) What does 'prejudice' mean? (bigotry/tolerance/benefit).
(3) People all over the world watch the sports (vivid/apathetic/ceased).
(4) The sponsor’s products receive maximum media coverage giving the companies international (recollection/recommendation/identification).
(5) The opportunity of getting together creates (awareness/numbers/frustration) of brotherhood.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:  1x5 = 5
(a) Sports give people pleasure.
(b) Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor international sporting events without any aim.
(c) Sports contribute to globalization.
(d) The products of the multinational manufacturing companies and business firms cannot draw the attention of the consumers.
(e) Globalization helps develop international relationship.

Extra
(1) Multinational Manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor sports to get reputation.
(2) The international sporting events widen friendship among the people of different nations.
(3) The products receive maximum media coverage by means of sports.
(4) International sports have at least two aspects.
(5) Familiarity draws people closer.
(6) International sporting events are organized with intervals.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:  1x5 = 5
(a) The (acquainted) ________ with different cultures helps to break down prejudice.
(b) Sports have (contribute) ________ attitude to globalization.
(c) People are (popular) ________ entertained with sports.
(d) There are lots of international sporting (organized) ________.
(e) The (advertise) ________ gives the companies international recognition.

Extra
(1) People from different countries (meeting) ________ the sports venue.
(2) International sport events have (contribute) ________ universal brotherhood.
(3) People develop (acquainted) ________ with different culture.
(4) International sports (development) ________ international relationship.
(5) Sports have earned (popular) ________ as a source of entertainment.
Today people (entertainment) __________ through sports,
(7) Sports are highly (entertainment) __________.
(8) Many sport events are held (international) __________.
(9) Multinational manufacturing countries (sponsorship) __________ most of these events.
(10) International sport events make our outlook (broaden) __________.
(11) Multinational companies pay for the (advertise) __________ their products.
(12) Multinational business firms (products) __________ various goods.
(13) Satellite channels (telecast) __________ the international sport events.

4. (a) Make a list of five positive aspects of international sports. 1x5 = 5
(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5 = 5

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Friendship between countries</td>
<td>(i) and entertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Sports give us pleasure</td>
<td>(ii) to watch games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) People all over the world</td>
<td>(iii) watch the sporting events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Advertisements give international recognition</td>
<td>(iv) to the companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) People from different countries unite together</td>
<td>(v) can be enhanced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) for delights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) are telecast worldwide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:
'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village, they can even
share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5
   (a) What do you mean by borderless market?
   (b) How has the world come closer?
   (c) How can we learn in an instant the happenings of other countries?
   (d) What happens when one country falls in distress?
   (e) What does globalisation mean?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text. 1x5 = 5
   Now the world has come (a)___________ because of the advancement of hi-tech communication media. Now it is (b)___________ to learn in an instant what is happening in the distant (c)___________ of the world. We are now living as (d)___________ in a family. Globalisation has (e)___________ a new era among different nations.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the usefulness of globalization. 1x5 = 5

Model Question- 53
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Unit-21, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:
'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village, they can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1x5 = 5
   (a) Globalisation aims at removing/ creating/ diminishing a borderless market in the world.
   (b) The world has come closer and has become a big/small/global populated village.
   (c) Globalisation has influenced our life very slightly /easily /widely.
(d) Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked/advised/helped by others.

(e) It is very important/easy/difficult to know what is happening in other parts of the world.

2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
(a) Globalisation aims at creating a borderless market in the world.
(b) The world has come closer and has become a small populated village.
(c) Now we can know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.
(d) 'Globalisation' has not become a fashionable word.
(e) Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
(a) Globalisation is a process of (expand) _______ trade and commerce all over the world.
(b) Any country can (reach) _______ anywhere in the shortest possible time.
(c) Due to the development of hi-tech communication media we can now know at once what (happen)_______ in the remotest parts of the world.
(d) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) _______ of a country in disaster.
(e) If it (be) _______ possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.

4. (a) **Make a list of five opportunities created by globalisation.** 1 x 5 = 5

(b) **Make five sentences from the table below.** 1 x 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We</th>
<th>Is \hspace{1cm}</th>
<th>Bring happiness.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>Would not \hspace{1cm}</td>
<td>A blessing for the developed countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation</td>
<td>Are \hspace{1cm}</td>
<td>Living in a high technological world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without mutual understanding</td>
<td>To learn \hspace{1cm}</td>
<td>Most talked topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation</td>
<td>Has created \hspace{1cm}</td>
<td>A lot of facilities for the capitalists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is very easy</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td>What is happening in the farthest corner of the globe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) **Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.** 1 x 5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalization has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

5. Write short answers to these questions.  
   (a) How are sports related to globalization in the passage?  
   (b) What do you understand by 'media coverage'?  
   (c) How can sports promote universal brotherhood?  
   (d) Who sponsors global sports and why?  

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:  
   People all over the world watch these events live (a) ______ by satellite. As a result, the (b) ______ of the sponsors (c) ______ maximum media coverage and thus the companies become (d) ______ recognized. Like globalization international sporting events also (e) ______ to universal brotherhood.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.  

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the effects of sports.  

   1. Becoming a meeting place of people  
   2  
   3  
   4  
   5  
   6
Model Question- 54

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-21, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Although globalisation is mainly connected with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now encroaching into other spheres too. Satellite television channels and the internet are bringing all sorts of different customs and behaviour into our homes. Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are steadily getting integrated with local cultures. Different cultures are constantly interacting. As an independent nation, we have our own traditional social values, beliefs and attitudes. But in the globalising process, many foreign customs and beliefs are intruding on them. This is having a profound impact on our young generation in particular. The intrusion of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural identity.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Global culture bears influence/pressure/bar on our young generation.
   (b) Globalisation is primely/secondarily/only connected with business trade and international relation.
   (c) Our local culture is fusing with foreign culture rapidly/gradually/constantly.
   (d) We are avoiding/leaving/getting acquainted with all sorts of different customs and behaviour through globalisation.
   (e) Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are disintegrating/fusing with/degrading local culture.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct Information: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Cultural intrusion bears no effect on the culture of a country.
   (b) For the intrusion of foreign culture we are going to lose our own culture.
   (c) Globalisation is mainly related to music.
   (d) Globalisation is helping one culture to mix with other cultures.
   (e) Bangladesh has no traditional culture.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5=5
   (a) There is (different)__________ between our culture and foreign culture.
   (b) (Tradition)__________ ours is an age old culture.
   (c) Globalisation has (connect)__________ business, trade and international relation.
   (d) There is constant (interacting)__________ different culture.
   (e) The (encroach)__________ foreign culture is a threat to our culture.

4. (a) Make a list of five merits and demerits of globalization. 1x5=5
   (b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5
In the present world no nation was an isolated independence. Later on it was the other within moments. It has changed its mono-dimensional course. The primary aim of globalisation has now expanding international relation. The news of an incident was happen in a corner of the world can maintain to extend trade and commerce throughout the world. is cultural identity.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Satellite television and internet</td>
<td>(i) one more or less contemporary in our life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) The invention of these two devices</td>
<td>(ii) have brought revolution in our life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) They have now established</td>
<td>(iii) have revolutionised information technology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) We can now establish</td>
<td>(iv) brought the whole world in our drawing room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Of course there is</td>
<td>(v) connection with any corner of the globe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-21: Lesson- 6

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
The process of globalization requires single language for international communication. For many different reasons, English has achieved the prestige of being an international language. As a result, it has crossed the national borders of English speaking countries and reached people who speak other languages. All of us are now stockholders in the English language. It is no longer the unique possession of the British or American or other native speaker people, but a language that belongs to the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English far outnumber its monolingual native speakers. This phenomenon has led to a bewildering variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have emerged which are strongly influenced by the pronunciation, grammar and idiom of their respective mother tongues. World English has now completely moved away from the control of its native speakers. There is a joke that global English is neither British nor American, rather it is bad English. However, the question of good or bad English is irrelevant now. Today's slogan is 'mutual intelligibility' among users of the language.

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5=5
(a) What does the process of globalization require for international communication?
(b) Is English a language of the British or the American only?
(c) What is bad English?
(d) What things influence the varieties of English language?
(e) What gives English a bewildering variety?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5=5
Single language is (a) _________ for maintaining international communication.
Today English is the only international (b) _________ which is spoken by the
people all (c) _________ the world. It is no (d) ________ considered the
language of English speaking (e) __________.

7. Summarise the above passage in five sentences: 1x5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in
the flow chart showing the causes of variety in English. 1 x 5 = 5

---

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
The process of globalization requires a single language for international
communication. For many different reasons, English has achieved the prestige of
being an international language. As a result, it has crossed the national borders of
English speaking countries and reached people who speak other languages. All of us
are now stockholders in the English language. It is no longer the unique possession of
the British or American or other native speaker people, but a language that belongs to
the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English far outnumber
its monolingual native speakers. This phenomenon has led to a bewildering variety of
English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more
varieties have emerged which are strongly influenced by the pronunciation, grammar
and idiom of their respective mother tongues. World English has now completely
moved away from the control of its native speakers. There is a joke that global
English is neither British nor American, rather it is bad English. However, the
question of good or bad English is irrelevant now. Today's slogan is 'mutual
intelligibility' among users of the language.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
   (a) The mother tongue of the non-native English speakers have prejudiced/stirred/influenced
       English to a great extent.
   (b) Nowadays people give importance/interest/concern on communicative English.
   (c) English is essential/crucial/unnecessary for globalization.
   (d) At present there is no skill/command/ability of English native speaker over
       English.
   (e) "Mutual intelligibility" means mutual help/understanding/support.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
(a) The pronunciation of native English speakers differs from the non-native speakers.
(b) Only the people of England speak English.
(c) The process of globalization needs many languages for international communication.
(d) The native speakers have lost their control over world English.
(e) Non-native English speakers strictly follow the native speakers.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
(a) English has its (important) _________ all over the world
(b) English has made (communicate) _________ with the people of other countries easier.
(c) A single language is (require) _________ in the process of globalization.
(d) Global English is (know)_________ as bad English.
(e) English is spoken (global) _________.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the standard of global English. 1x5=5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There are</th>
<th>English has been changed</th>
<th>English has borrowed</th>
<th>There are</th>
<th>We need a common language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>users of English that it has become universal.</td>
<td>words from many different languages.</td>
<td>changes that the question of good or bad English is irrelevant.</td>
<td>we can communicate with the people of the world.</td>
<td>that it has moved away from the control of the native speakers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) English has become</td>
<td>(i) rather bad English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) English has taken</td>
<td>(ii) rather good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) There are bilingual and multilingual users</td>
<td>(iii) many foreign words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) The native speakers are no more</td>
<td>(iv) the controller of English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Global English is</td>
<td>(v) a global language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) of English language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vii) from the other languages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-21: Lesson- 05

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
Although globalisation is mainly connected with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now encroaching into other spheres too. Satellite television channels and the internet are bringing all sorts of different customs and behaviour into our homes. Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are steadily getting integrated with local cultures. Different cultures are constantly interacting. As an independent nation, we have our own traditional social values, beliefs and attitudes. But in the globalising process, many foreign customs and beliefs are intruding on them. This is having a profound impact on our young generation in particular. The intrusion of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural identity.

5. Write short answers to these questions. [1x5=5]
   (a) Why is our culture facing a threat?
   (b) What is the influence of satellite television channels and the Internet?
   (c) What elements of other cultures do you notice in our society?
   (d) What is the primary concern of globalisation?
   (e) How is foreign culture encroaching our own culture?

6. Full in the gaps with suitable words. [1x5=5]
   Different cultures are (a) ________together. Through satellite, TV and internet our culture is mixing with the (b) ________ of other countries and is greatly (c) ________ by them. We have our age old (d) ________. But our culture is under a threat for the (e) ________ of foreign culture.

7. Summarise in five sentences about our culture. [1x5=5]

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how other cultures are mixing with our culture and how they are.
   [1x5=5]

---

Model Question-56

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-22, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Scientists have always wondered if there is life anywhere out in the Space besides us. They have joined together on a major project called the Communication with Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (CETI) which seeks to establish contact with any other living beings in the Universe. For this, they are beaming out radio signals into Space in the hope of attracting attention of “other worlds.”

It was thought that there is life on Mars. But two Viking Spacecrafts that landed on Mars in 1976 did not provide much evidence of life. The pictures sent by them showed Mars as having a red sky instead of a blue one like ours and a pinkish coloured iron-rich soil. Its gravity is about half as strong as that of Earth so that the atmosphere is also much thinner than our planet. It has deserts, high mountains, volcanoes, craters, grooves like canals as well as summer and winter seasons. But there are no trees or signs of any life forms. However, a close inspection of a meteorite from Mars that fell on the Earth has revealed tiny fossils like bacteria.
billion years old. This proved that some form of life existed there in the past. But who knows! Space probes have also been sent to planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. It will take years for a Space probe to reach a planet and many more years to analyse all the data sent to Earth by these probes.

**Objective (20 Marks)**

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**
   
   (a) The meteor (concealed/masked/unveiled) tiny fossils like bacteria 3.6 billion years old.
   
   (b) The (subsistence/demise/exodus) of bacteria proved that there was life in Mars in the past.
   
   (c) It will take many more years to (correspond/scrutinise/summarise) all the data sent to Earth by the space proves.
   
   (d) Scientists have always (affirmed/puzzled/doubted) if there is life anywhere out in the space beside us.
   
   (e) Is there life anywhere out in the space (further/apart from/moreover) us?

**Extra**

(1) Scientists have joined together on a (scheme/diagram/meeting) called CETI.

(2) The project seeks to (found/link/cut off) contact with any other living beings in the universe.

(3) For this, the scientists are (extracting/emitting/transmitting) radio signal into the space.

(4) Two space crafts (alighted/look off/framed) on Mars in 1976.

(5) The space crafts provided (plenteous/scanty/little) evidence of life.

(6) Mars has some geological (similarities/differences/indifference) with Earth.

(7) A close (examination/inspiration/Inscription) has been performed on the meteorite that fell from Mars.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**
   
   (a) Mars have some geological similarity with Earth.
   
   (b) Mars possesses atmospheric substance as dense as Earth.
   
   (c) The soil of the Mars is not rich in any chemical.
   
   (d) It is the assumption of the scientists that there exists life in the space.
   
   (e) The scientists are apart from one another regarding space research.

**Extra**

(1) The purpose of CETI is to establish a link between the living beings of the universe and the earth.

(2) The landing of two Viking spacecrafts proved that there was no existence of life on Mars.

(3) The sky of Mars is similar to ours.

(4) There are six seasons in Mars.

(5) Space probes have been sent to three planets.

(6) To analyse all the data sent to earth by space probes will take long time.

(7) In the case of space research scientists have been working unitedly.

(8) Two space crafts were sent to Jupiter in 1976.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.**
   
   1\times5=5
(a) Some form of bacteria existed there and that is the (prove) ------of life in Mars.
(b) The space is a (wonderful)-------- to scientists.
(c) Still it is a (wonderful) ------ to the scientists whether there is life in the outer space.
(d) The project is working for the (establish)-------- of connection with any other living beings in the Universe.
(e) The ‘Other World’ may be (attention)--------- to the signal sent by the scientists.

Extra
(1) CETI works for the (establish)-------- of a link between man and the space.
(2) They try to (attraction)----------- the attention of other worlds.
(3) It was the (think)-------- of scientists that there was life on Mars.
(4) Scientists have got some (evident)-------- of life from the picture of Mars.
(5) It will take time to make (analyse)-------- the data sent to earth.
(6) Existence of life was not (evidence)-------- .
(7) Meteorite provides (reveal)-------- of fossils.
(8) The iron-rich soil of the Mars is (pinkish)-------- in colour.
(9) The (atmosphere)-------- thickness of the Mars is less than that of the Earth.
(10) Mars has high (mountain)-------- area.
(11) Mars also experiences (season)-------- changes.

4. Make a list of five important points about the Planet Mars. 1x5 = 5
5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5
   (a) How did scientists reach the conclusion that some forms of the life can exist in Mars?
   (b) What do you think the author means by “the other world”?
   (c) What do scientists do to establish contact with any other living beings out in the space?
   (d) How did scientists collect details about the planet Mars?
   (e) Which particular evidence suggests that the atmosphere of Mars is much thinner than that of the Earth?

Extra
(1) How many seasons does the planet Mars seem to have?
(2) Why does the author say “who knows”?
(3) What is the aim of project CETI?
(4) How is the planet Mars different from Earth?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 x 5 = 5
   Scientists (a)------ that there is life in Mars. But the (b)------of two Viking spacecrafts on Mars in 1976 did not provide much evidence of life. The pictures sent by them showed that Mars (c) ------a red sky and a pinkish coloured iron-rich soil. Its gravity is less (d) ------ than the Earth and its atmosphere is also less thin (e) ------our planet.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the things found in Mars. 1 x 5 = 5

   1. Red sky
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6
Model Question-57
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Unit-22, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-8:
Scientists have been experimenting with the idea living in space for a long time. But it is not easy to live in Space. There is no gravity and the body needs a lot of adjusting to do. One of the scientists reported that his heart-beat had become slower, and bones and muscles had felt weaker as calcium had been decreasing from them. His head had felt heavy as there was no gravity to keep blood down in the legs and there was also a feeling of space sickness which is like travel sickness. Doing everyday jobs also becomes difficult. Water cannot be poured because it stays in one place like a big ball. If you want a drink you must do it with straw from a closed container. If you sprinkle salt, it spreads all around you and heavy objects can be moved with one finger as they have no weight. Astronauts, therefore, need months of training to be able to adjust to conditions in Space.

Objective (20 Marks)
1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Scientists are trying to travel/reside/journey in the space.
   (b) To live in space is difficult/easy/comfortable.
   (c) One of the scientists reported that his digestion/circulation/pulsation had become slower.
   (d) In the space heavy objects lose/gain/retain their weights.
   (e) Astronauts need a long training to adjust to the atmosphere/culture/style in the space.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Scientists are indifferent to travel in the space.
   (b) In the space one feels strong.
   (c) In the space one can retain his weight.
   (d) It is very easy to stay in the space.
   (e) In the space one becomes sick.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) (Live)______ in space is very difficult.
   (b) Scientists had made (experimental)______ to live in space.
   (c) (Adjust)______ the space is very difficult.
   (d) Months training are (need)______ to be able to adjust to the condition in the space.
   (e) One is to face (difficult)______ in adjusting in space.

4. Make a list of five things that an astronaut should learn before going to space. 1x5=5

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What is a must for the circulation of blood?
   (b) What do the astronauts require for living in space?
   (c) Why had the head of the scientists felt heavy?
   (d) Why can’t water be poured in the space?
   (e) Why do astronauts need months of training?
Extra

(1) What have scientists been experimenting?
(2) Why is it not easy to live in the space?
(3) What does calcium do for human beings?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 x 5 = 5
Scientists have continued (a) — for a long time to (b) — in space. But (c) — in space is not an easy task. For (d) — of gravity, one faces many problems to adjust in the space. So, long training is (e) — before taking any space mission.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the conditions of living in the space. 1 x 5 = 5

Model Question- 58
Part—A: Seen Comprehension ( 4o Marks)

Unit-23, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
The last century is over, but it will not be forgotten. Many events have taken place during these years that have embellished and enriched human life. There have been significant advances in scientific achievement and technological development including immense progress in medical science. Lately, a revolution in information technology has taken the world by storm.
In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been marked by the independence of many former European colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle for democracy in different parts of the world including Bangladesh has been momentous. It saw the division of Germany after the second World War, and its subsequent reunification in the eighties. The process of reunification evident here has also been echoed in other regions. The century also witnessed the rise of socialism, and the creation of super powers opposed in ideologies, however, the end of the cold war and the collapse of socialism have eased the major powers into a unipolar position. On the other hand, conflict has deepened. The world has experienced some of the worst events in history during this time. Misuse of atomic energy has wreaked destruction. Two World Wars have recorded the worst sufferings in human history - Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear testimony to this. Conflict and strife worldwide has increase. It has seen the Vietnam war. The Gulf war, the war in Lebanon, and in many parts of Africa causing widespread death and destruction. Terrorism too is sadly on the rise. Indeed several other things have also caused endless human misery. Poverty, Hunger malnutrition, uncontrolled population growth and high mortality rates have been common features in the poorer countries. Environmental pollution, global warming, contaminated drinking water and the aids epidemic are many of the major problems that we have inherited from the decades that have gone by. And yet despite these dark aspects, the last century will remain memorable in terms of positive human achievement.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
(a) In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been (baffled/distinguished/marred) by the independence of many former European colonies in Asia.
(b) Many events have (denuded/simplified/varnished) and enriched human life.
(c) There have been ( petty/appreciable/trivial) advancement in the field of science.
(d) Technological development includes (monumental/tiny/minute) progress in medical science.
(e) Lately, a/an (innovation/rebel/establishment) in information technology has taken the world by storm.

Extra

(1) Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear (demonstration/disapproval/accumulation) to the worst suffering of humanity.
(2) The division of Germany after the second World War and its (earlier/previous/consequential) reunification in the eighties are two remarkable happenings.
(3) The process of reunification evident here has also been (deserted/reiterated/criticised) in the other regions.
(4) The century has also (challenges/experienced/opposed) the rise of socialism.
(5) After the creation of super powers ideologies were (unified/verified/polarised).
(6) The end of cold war and the collapse of socialism have (aggravated/intensified/tranquilised) the major powers into a unipolar position.
(7) Misuse of atomic energy has (demolished/devastated/perpetrated) destruction.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5

(a) Many countries in the world became free in the world in the last century.
(b) In the 20th century no nation fought for democracy.
(c) The last century will sink into oblivion.
(d) There has been insignificant advancement in the fields of science, technology and medical science.
(e) In the last century man enjoyed undisturbed peace.

Extra

(1) Former European colonies were in Africa, America and Australia.
(2) The re-unification of Germany has no influence on other countries.
(3) In the eighties Germany turned hostile to each other.
(4) In the last century the world witnessed the human sufferings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
(5) Terrorism has declined.
(6) Last century will not be forgotten for its eventful contribution to human life.
(7) Poverty, hunger malnutrition etc. have been common features all over the world.
(8) Last century is bestowed with only dark aspects.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
(a) (Ideology) _______, the twentieth century has been marked by the independence of many former European Colonies in Asia.
(b) People of the last century will not be (forget) ___________.
(c) (Embellish) ________ and (enrich) _______ have been given to human life by many events.
(d) Medical science developed (immense) ___________ in the last century.
(e) Information technology has got a (revolution) ___________ change.

Extra

(1) Several other things have made human life very (misery) ___________.
(2) The last century will remain in (memorable) ___________ for positive human achievement.
(3) Medical science has (progress) ________ much.
(4) Man has been benefited (immense) ___________ by science.
(5) The last century is also remarkable for (technology) ___________ development.
(6) The world had the (experience) ___________ of some worst events.
(7) Science has (advancement) ___________ tremendously.
(8) Science has (achievement) ___________ tremendous success.
(9) Medical science has improved (significant) ___________.
(10) A (revolution) ___________ change has taken place in information technology.
(11) Many former European countries have become (independence) ___________.
(12) Bangladesh and many other countries (struggle) ___________ for independence in the last century.
(13) Germany was (division) ___________ after the Second World War.
(14) Socialism (collapse) ___________.
(15) Many things have contributed to the (embellish) ___________ of human life.
(16) Man has achieved many things for the (enrich) ___________ of his life.
(17) The last century is (scientific) ___________ remarkable.
(18) The last century has witnessed much (science) ___________ advancement.
(19) In the last century the cold war (end) ___________.

Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>taking</th>
<th>forget</th>
<th>progressed</th>
<th>decoration</th>
<th>advancements</th>
<th>remember</th>
<th>embellishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Though the last century is over, people will not (a) ________ it because of (b) ___________ place of many events which have added (c) ___________ and enrichment to human life. Significant (d) ___________ have taken place in science, technology. Medical science has also (e) ___________ immensely.

4. (a) Make a list of five important changes in the last century. 1x5 = 5

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

| Terrorism | will be cherished | on the rise |

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka. ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
Information technology has revolutionized much.
The last century advanced by the people.
People shortened human life.
Medical science is the whole world.
Medical science has abated far in the last century.
People suffered untold sufferings in the last century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information technology</th>
<th>has revolutionized</th>
<th>much.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The last century</td>
<td>advanced</td>
<td>by the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>shortened</td>
<td>human life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical science</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>the whole world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has abated</td>
<td>far in the last century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>suffered</td>
<td>untold sufferings in the last century.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-23: Lesson-02**

**Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:**

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffers from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

5. **Write short answers to these questions.**

(a) According to the passage; what achievements have Bengalis made in the last few decades?
(b) What is the most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century?
(c) Why is Bangladesh proud of Kazi Nazrul Islam?
(d) What is the fate of our people?
(e) Write, according to the passage, the social and political conditions of our country.

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words:**

For (a) _______ nearly seventy percent of people become the (b) _______ of various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid (c) _______ of population has increased this problem. In spite of the (d) _______ growth rate of population to some extent, it has almost doubled since Bangladesh has become independent. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, the rise of terrorism and crime (e) _______ the society adversely.

7. **Summarise five negative activities of 20th century in Bangladesh.**
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the negative aspects of Bangladesh in the last 25 years. 1x5 = 5

1. Devastating flood

2

3

4

5

6

Model Question- 59

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-23, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffers from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.
Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5

(a) Tidal waves have swept/ cleaned/ cleared away many lives.

(b) The achievement / realization/ execution in the field of literature, art and culture is remarkable.

(c) The emergence/victory/degradation of Bangladesh as a free country is the most significant event in Bangladesh.

(d) Political instability and the rise of terrorism have made a bad affect/effect/concern on our society.

(e) Bangladesh takes proud/ pride/honour in the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.

Extra

(1) The cause of malnutrition in Bangladesh is poverty/ negligence of the Government/ riches.

(2) Bangladesh came into being in 1947/ 1952/ 1971.

(3) Bangladesh was under Pakistan for 30/ 24/ 40 years.

(4) Thousands of lives have been carried away by tidal bores/ storm/ flood.
2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:  

(a) Tragedy plays a minor role in the lives of Bangladeshis.  
(b) The people of Bangladesh are poverty stricken.  
(c) The emergence of Bangladesh as a free country in the last century is the most remarkable event for Bangladesh.  
(d) Bangladesh was under British colonial rule till 1971.  
(e) Pakistan came into being in 1947.  

Extra  

(1) Natural calamities are very common in Bangladesh.  
(2) Our political and social conditions have positive influence on our society.  
(3) Our huge population helps to remove poverty.  
(4) Our victory day has got the recognition of the UNESCO.  
(5) Bangladesh became free from the British rule in 1971.  
(6) Ignorance is the main reason of malnutrition of the vast majority of our population.  
(7) Bangladesh became successful in controlling the rapid growth of population.  
(8) The 20th century will always be remembered for the adverse situations Bangladesh faced.  
(9) Our achievement in the field of literature, art and culture is very significant.  
(10) The growth remains the same as before.  

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary:  

(a) There often occur (devastate) ________ floods in our country.  
(b) Thousands of lives (sweep) ________ by tidal waves.  
(c) The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century is the achievement of our (independent) ________.  
(d) Bangladesh was a (colonial) ________ British until 1947.  
(e) Bangladesh experienced (oppressive) ________ the Pakistani rulers.  

Extra  

(1) Terrorism and crime have (adversely) ________ effect on our society.  
(2) The (declare) ________ our language day as International Mother Language Day has made us proud.  
(3) We became (victory) ________ over the occupation forces of Pakistan on 16 December, 1971.  
(4) The (suffer) ________ people from malnutrition is a great problem.  
(5) Population grows very (rapid) ________ our country.  
(6) Our society is (affect) ________ adversely by turbulent politics, rise of terrorism, crime etc.  
(7) The last twenty five years will remain vivid in our (memorable) ________ for certain events.
(8) Recently UNESCO (declare) __________ our language day as the International Mother Language Day.
(9) The great poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam is the (produce) __________ our soil.
(10) We take (proud) __________ our great poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam.

Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>experience</th>
<th>designed</th>
<th>devastation</th>
<th>independent</th>
<th>shaped</th>
<th>drawn</th>
<th>emergence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The (a) __________ of Bangladesh as an (b) __________ nation is the most significant event in the last century. Prior to that it had the (c) __________ of British colonial rule until 1947. Tragedy has often (d) __________ the life of our people. Floods have caused (e) __________ of our land and thousands of life have been swept away by tidal waves.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about five positive things that took place in 20th century.  1x5 = 5
(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.  1x5 = 5

| The British sustained Kazi Nazrul Islam. |
| Bangladesh remained as an independent country. |
| Tidal surge takes pride in a free country. |
| People here emerged below poverty line. |
| Bangladesh dominated her existence. |
| Bangladesh has swept away huge tolls of human life. |
| live Bangladesh till 1947. |

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.  1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Consequence of flood and tidal waves is the</td>
<td>a) its birth as an independent country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) The most remarkable thing for Bangladesh in the last century is</td>
<td>b) for his fiery voice against injustice and corruption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Turbulant politics, instability, the rise of terrorism and crime are</td>
<td>c) affecting the society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Achievements in the field of literature, art and culture are the</td>
<td>d) production of great poets, novelists and artists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Bangladesh feels proud of Nazrul Islam</td>
<td>e) devastation of our lands and sweeping away of thousands of lives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit 23: Lesson-01

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The last century is over, but it will not be forgotten. Many events have taken place during these years that have embellished and enriched human life. There have been...
significant advances in scientific achievement and technological development including immense progress in medical science. Lately, a revolution in information technology has taken the world by storm. 

In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been marked by the independence of many former European colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle for democracy in different parts of the world including Bangladesh has been momentous. It was the division of Germany after the Second World War, and its subsequent reunification in the eighties. The process of reunification evident here has also been echoed in other regions. The century also witnessed the rise of socialism, and the creation of super powers opposed in ideologies. However, the end of the cold war and the collapse of socialism have eased the major powers into a unipolar position. On the other hand, conflict has deepened. The world has experienced some of the worst events in history during this time. Misuse of atomic energy has wreaked destruction. Two World Wars have recorded the worst sufferings in human history - Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear testimony to this. Conflict and strife worldwide has increase. It has seen the Vietnam war. The Gulf war, the war in Lebanon, and in many parts of Africa causing widespread death and destruction. Terrorism too is sadly on the rise.

Indeed several other things have also caused endless human misery. Poverty, hunger malnutrition, uncontrolled population growth and high mortality rates have been common features in the poorer countries. Environmental pollution, global warming, contaminated drinking water and the AIDS epidemic are many of the major problems that we have inherited from the decades that have gone by. And yet, despite these dark aspects, the last century will remain memorable in terms of positive human achievement.

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5
   (a) What, according to the passage, are some of the beneficial achievements of the century?
   (b) The second paragraph refers to the independence of former colonies. Name at the European colonial powers?
   (c) What do you understand by war and battle?
   (d) What happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
   (e) What do you understand by the "cold war"?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
   A (a) ________ change has taken place in information technology. Many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America became (b) ________ in the last century. Many countries including Bangladesh (c) ________ for democracy. Though Germany was (d) ________ after the Second World War. It again got (e) ________ in the eighties.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1 x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the major events that took place in the last century. 1x5 = 5
Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production. The task is daunting, especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human settlement as well as the building of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings have increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined with the average farm size decreasing from 2.26 acres in 1983-84 to 1.69 acres in 1996.

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented, more imaginative and effective organisations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create more employment and income for the farming community. The newly emerging 'contract farming' taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially fruit and vegetables. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal for which of course the country needs massive external assistance.

It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given priority which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  
   (a) River erosion /denudation/ flood is also a cause of the loss of our cultivable land.
   (b) Our playgrounds/agricultural lands/living places are being lost.
   (c) The loss of cultivable land can be recovered by reinstating/salvaging/regaining in the Bay of Bengal.
   (d) The big challenge for Bangladesh is to educate/ feed/nurse her population.
   (e) One of the reasons of shrinking/waning/decreasing our land is excessive pressure on land for human settlement.

Extra

(1) Agricultural sector can create the opportunity of unemployment/ employment.
(2) Public sector is essential to encourage/harden/ consolidate production
(3) Contract farming has emerged presently/recently/ occasionally.
(4) Our only/main/trivial challenge is to sustain the current level of agricultural production.
(5) It is very encouraging/alarming/heartening to keep up the present level of agricultural production.
(6) Contract farming is essential to decline/ increase /progress food production.
(7) Most of our farms are united/disintegrated/shattered.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information :  
   (1) = 5
(a) Improvement of agricultural production is not necessary.
(b) Government support is enough to accelerate technologies
(c) The population of Bangladesh is going on increasing day by day.
(d) The major challenge for the country is to maintain the current level of agricultural production.
(e) Our lands are divided into small pieces.

Extra

(1) We should be solvent in food production to meet the demand of the rapid growth of population.
(2) Public sector can play an important role in increasing food production.
(3) Contract farming can be helpful for greater use of cultivable land.
(4) About 80% of the cultivable lands have been brought under contract farming.
(5) The cultivable land of our country is increasing every year.
(6) It will be very risky to feed all the people in the 21st century.
(7) The current level of agricultural production in Bangladesh is not satisfactory at all.
(8) The only reason of our loss of cultivable land is the excessive pressure on land for human settlement.
(9) Our agricultural production should be increased.
(10) There is no new employment scope in our agricultural section.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5= 5

(a) The (annually) _________ loss of our cultivable land is 80 thousand hectares.
(b) Bangladesh is (lose) _______ about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land every year.
(c) It is very (challenge) _________ feed the ever growing population.
(d) (Sustain) _________ current level of agricultural production has become a major challenge for Bangladesh.
(e) The major challenge for Bangladesh is to sustain the current level of the production of (agricultural) _________

Extra

(1) (Compensate) _________ the loss of land is practicable by land reclamation in the Bay of Bangle.
(2) It is (possibility) _________ compensate the loss of land by land reclamation in the Bay of Bangle.
(3) In spite of the (increase) _________ total number of farm holdings, the cultivated area has declined.
(4) The text deals (particular) _________ the problem of agricultural production in the coming decade.
(5) Current level of agricultural production is needed to be (sustain) _________.
(6) River erosion is one of the reasons of (lose) _________ land.
(7) (Fragment) _________ our land is also one of the reasons of losing cultivable land.
(8) The (improve) _________ of our agricultural production is essential.
(9) Public support is essential for the (promote) _________ technologies.
(10) There is (decline) _________ cultivated area.
Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gaining</th>
<th>sustenance</th>
<th>come</th>
<th>existing</th>
<th>diminishing</th>
<th>losing</th>
<th>feed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

To (a) _________ the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the decades to (b) _________ The (c) _________ of the current level of agricultural production is the major challenge for the country. The task is daunting because the country is (d) _________ about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land every year. The agricultural land of Bangladesh is also (e) _________ by river erosion and other non-agricultural uses.

4. (a) Make a list of five important causes of the loss of cultivable land.  1x5 = 5

Or

(b) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.  1x5 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) A big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades is</td>
<td>a) by doing land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) The difficult task for Bangladesh is the</td>
<td>b) sustenance of the current level of agricultural production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Loss of land can be prevented</td>
<td>c) cause the loss of cultivable land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Improvement of agricultural production</td>
<td>d) to feed the ever growing population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Human settlement, building of infrastructure, river erosion etc.</td>
<td>e) is inevitable at present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work – domestic or academic – stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family; that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result:
They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.

5. Write short answers to these questions.  
(a) When does gender discrimination begin?  
(b) What causes high mortality among our women?  
(c) Which is the prime concern of our parents about their girls?  
(d) When do all the works of the girls stop?  
(e) What do most parents want in our country?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:  
This _______ leaves some long term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They _______ that the best food _______ for the male members in the family. They should not _______ as much as the male members. Thus their sufferings _______.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the sufferings of female child in the family.

---

**Model Question-61**  
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)  
Unit-24, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work—domestic or academic—stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family; that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by, the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result:

They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:  
   (a) Girls are (entrusted/ascribed/allocated) with domestic chores.  
   (b) But their (homely/household/house) work stop as soon as they are married off.  
   (c) Their (education/academy/educative) is postponed when they are married off.

---

Cambrian Learners’ Communicative English

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle-2, Dhaka.  
9891919, 01720557160/170
(d) Their proper (bringing up/management/marriage) is the prime concern of their parents.
(e) This discriminatory (deportment/behaviour/norm) has some long term negative effects.

**Extra**
(1) Before going out of home girls should take (leave/agreement/license) of the male members.
(2) In the present socio economic condition male children are thought to be (apt/applicable/fit) for earning

(3) The discriminatory treatment has some long term negative (influence/exercise/exertion) on girls.
(4) The negative effect affects their (physique/physic/physical).
(5) Girls are made to (realize/achieve/discrim) that the best food is meant for the male children.
(6) Girls are to (take/devour/gobble) less food than male children.
(7) To raise voice means (go astray/protest/reticence).

2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information:**  
   1x5 = 5
   (a) Girls are at liberty to go out of home.
   (b) Girls deserve the best food available in the family.
   (c) In Bangladesh parents give prime importance on their daughters’ education.
   (d) Early marriage stands in their way of education.
   (e) In our country women are not in a position to protest any discrimination.

**Extra**
(1) Girls are deprived of only education.
(2) In our country girls receive ill treatment
(3) The discriminatory treatment makes a girl establish relationship with the male members,
(4) Most parents want to have children for future generation.
(5) The arrival of a girl is not heartily welcomed.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary:**  
   1x5 = 5
   (a) Most parents consider their children (supplement) _______ their income.
   (b) The birth of a girl is not (welcome) _______.
   (c) Their (assign) _______ is domestic chores.
   (d) Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins when a girl (born) _______.
   (e) The birth of a girl is the (begin) _______ of gender discrimination in Bangladesh.

**Extra**
(1) They are (permission) _______ to go out of home by the male members.
(2) The gender discrimination makes the girls (thinking) _______ their life.
(3) The male members (escort) _______ them.
(4) Their early (marry) _______ stop their academic activities.
(5) Their parents are (concern) _______ their marriage.
(6) Girls are not (treat) _______ equally.
(7) The best food is (keep) _______ male members of the family.
(8) Girls in our country are not in a position (raise) _______ their voice.
(9) The discriminatory treatment results in the (establish)_____their relationships with the male members.

Or
Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

| confined | discrimination | unwelcome | stops | receive | send | welcomed |

In our country (a) _______ against women begins at birth as it is not (b) _______ by their parents. The domestic chores keep them (c) _______ in the house. Some of the girls may be at school, but their early marriage (d) _______ their education. Many parents consider that it is wastage of money to (e) _______ girls to schools.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the attitude of people towards the girls. 1x5 = 5

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

| Girls are | do | anxious for their marriage. |
| Their parents | give | within the four walls of their house. |
| Their parents | remain | at their sweet will. |
| Girls | are not allowed | of their own accord. |
| Gender discrimination | move | prevalent in Bangladesh. |
| is | them in marriage before their maturity. |
| confined | to go out alone. |

Unit-23: Lesson-03

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production. The task is daunting, especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human settlement as well as the building of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings has increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined with the average farm size decreasing from 2.26 acres in 1983-84 to 1.69 acres in 1996.

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented, more imaginative and effective organisations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create more employment and income for the farming community. The newly emerging 'contract farming' taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially fruit and vegetables. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bangla for which of course the country needs massive external assistance.
It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given priority which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

5. Write short answers to these questions. \(1\times5 = 5\)
   (a) Why are our agricultural lands decreasing day by day?
   (b) Write a title for this text.
   (c) What factors have led to the problem?
   (d) What measures are suggested here to deal with the problem?
   (e) Which particular problem does this text deal with?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: \(1\times5 = 5\)
   In spite of the (a) ________ of the total number of farm holdings by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined. Because of the (b) ________ and high(c) ________ of farms, more imaginative and effective organization are needed to sustain the (d) ________ of agriculture and (e) ________ of more employment and income for the farming community.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. \(1\times5 = 5\)

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the things to be done for the production of food production. \(1\times5 = 5\)
PART B: VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks for practice question no.- 9

01. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>source</th>
<th>manpower</th>
<th>explore</th>
<th>provide</th>
<th>concern</th>
<th>employment</th>
<th>independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide</td>
<td>necessary</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>dense</td>
<td>solution</td>
<td>unemployment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bangladesh is a (a) _______ populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) _______. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) ____________ to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) ___________ to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) _________ avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) _________ trades and vocations are available (g) _________ the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) ___________. The govt. also (i) _________ easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) __________ earning activity.

02. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>constraints</th>
<th>unusual</th>
<th>huge</th>
<th>education</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>increase</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>affect</td>
<td>standard</td>
<td>requisite</td>
<td>academic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bangladesh has a (a) _______ population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to (b) _______ , compared to the number of institutions (c) ________ . Bangladesh (d) _______ more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the (e) ________ number of students. But owing to financial and resource (f) _________ , the government cannot fund the (g) _________ number of educational institutions. At present every educational institutions are overcrowded and class size is (h) _________ large. As (i) _________ in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a (j) _________ education.

03. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carry</th>
<th>provide</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>attitude</th>
<th>hence</th>
<th>redefine</th>
<th>needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>yardstick</td>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>shelter</td>
<td>enhance</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>aware</td>
<td>perform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education is one of the basic (a) ____________ of a human being and is (b) ____________ for every kind of development. It (c) _________ us to make right choices in life. It (d) _________ our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) _________ the environment and (f) _________ our social responsibilities. It (g) _________ us with an enlightened (h) _________ about things. But education has to be (i) _________ . It is not merely (j) _________ degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

04. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sense</th>
<th>dots</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>read</th>
<th>man</th>
<th>using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tips</td>
<td>although</td>
<td>ability</td>
<td>letters</td>
<td>way</td>
<td>nails</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) _________ blind people cannot (b) _________ , their (c) _________ of touch becomes far more developed than that of most sighted people. This (d) _________ was put to use by a brilliant (e) _________ called Louis Braille. In the early nineteenth century, he invented a (f) _________ of writing which bears his name. The Braille system reproduces the (g) _________ 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 printed letters and numbers. In this way, he reads the books (j) _______ his sense of touch.

05. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>educate</th>
<th>recreation</th>
<th>religion</th>
<th>original</th>
<th>broadcast</th>
<th>taken</th>
<th>question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>facilities</td>
<td>concern</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>though</td>
<td>sent</td>
<td>consider</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Television, a source of much knowledge, pleasure, and information and a widely used media of mass communication, is now being (a) _______ at from a different point of view. Is the TV really doing well, especially to the youngsters of our new generation? It is an important (b) _______ both to ask and to answer indeed. Looking from an (c) _______ point of view, the TV is to be (d) _______ one of the most effective means of educating both the students and the public as a whole. Again, it has almost become the most effective and popular means of people's (e) _______. Films, dramas, songs, dances, comedy series—all these are very attractive packages of programs. As a means of communications TV is, (f) _______ not the most important, yet the most effective and useful means of communication. Up to this point, we must say that the TV is doing good to our youngsters by educating them and by giving them recreational (g) _______. But as far as the satellite TV is (h) _______, we cannot say this for certainty. The commercial package programs (i) _______ by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j) _______ beliefs.

06. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>risen</th>
<th>ability</th>
<th>flood</th>
<th>going</th>
<th>severely</th>
<th>prediction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catastrophically</td>
<td>raising</td>
<td>increase</td>
<td>alarming</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>temperatures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The temperature of the world is (a) _______ day by day. Climatologists (b) _______ that midway through the next century, temperatures may have (c) _______ by as much as 4°C. This could (d) _______ reduce man's (e) _______ to grow food, destroy or (f) _______ damage wild-life and wilderness, (g) _______ sea levels and thereby, (h) _______ coastal areas and farmland. The (i) _______ news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day (j) _______ under water.

07. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drive</th>
<th>without</th>
<th>traffic</th>
<th>conscious</th>
<th>occur</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>frequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It (a) _______ difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) _______ here. Drivers change lanes (c) _______, As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d) _______ signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) _______ defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) _______ about traffic signals. They go around not (g) _______ what may happen to them if accident (h) _______.

Vocabulary

the printed letters and numbers. In this way, he reads the books (j) _______ his sense of touch.
Rickshaws and baby-taxis (i) **move** in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) **inside** whenever they find some space.

08 Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mail</th>
<th>operation</th>
<th>nature</th>
<th>between</th>
<th>computer</th>
<th>distribute</th>
<th>know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>individual</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>electronic</td>
<td>terminal</td>
<td>difference</td>
<td>communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electronic mail, popularly (a) **known** as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual messages via (b) **computer** means. Although telex (c) **side** is also electronic in (d) **between**, there are differences (e) **between** a telex and 'e-mail'. While telex communication is (f) **connected** to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g) **internet**. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h) **generated** in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i) **many** electronic mail boxes (j) **several** in computers.

09. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>embrace</th>
<th>introduce</th>
<th>noticing</th>
<th>introduction</th>
<th>remain</th>
<th>makes</th>
<th>friend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reputation</td>
<td>noticeable</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>usual</td>
<td>interpreted</td>
<td>control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The British have a (a) **mode** for (b) **keep** their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) **different** in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) **introduce** talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) **embrace** and often simply shake hands on a first (f) **meeting**. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) **make** quiet during performance. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) **considered** as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) **makes** the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) **agreeable**.

10. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>add</th>
<th>breath</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>plant</th>
<th>prevent</th>
<th>preserve</th>
<th>grow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>produce</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>wash</td>
<td>gather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees are very useful to humans. They (a) **store** the rich top soil from being (b) **bleached** away by rainwater and floods. You can see trees being (c) **cut down** along mountain slopes, on roadsides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) **plant** life to a place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) **provide** shelters for birds and animals. They give us timber, medicine, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) **produce** in carbon dioxide and (g) **consume** oxygen. As you know by now man (h) **breathe** oxygen to (i) **invigorate** and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) **protect** them and plant more trees around us.

11. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>veil</th>
<th>knock</th>
<th>looking</th>
<th>saw</th>
<th>sweet</th>
<th>perfection</th>
<th>dress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Once upon a time there (a) __________ in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) __________ a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) __________ his basket. A young woman (d) __________ in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) __________. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) __________ beauty. "Lift up your basket, porter", she said in a (g) __________ voice, "and follow me." At once the porter took up his basket, (h) __________ to himself, "This is (i) __________ a lucky day." He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) __________

12. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flower</th>
<th>job</th>
<th>farming</th>
<th>raising</th>
<th>also</th>
<th>sectors</th>
<th>sectors</th>
<th>rearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>means</td>
<td>opportunities</td>
<td>engage</td>
<td>create</td>
<td>oneself</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Self-employment means to create (a) __________ opportunity for (b) __________ by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) __________ a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGOs have (d) __________ rendered their help. Livestock (e) __________, agricultural (f) __________, poultry (g) __________ are some of the (h) __________. There are many (i) __________ for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) __________ engage oneself in the jobs.

13. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>device</th>
<th>trained</th>
<th>about</th>
<th>perform</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>abacus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fairly</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>special</td>
<td>recent</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>refers</td>
<td>called</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 calculations 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 calculations that (j) __________ mathematicians would need years to complete.

14. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happen</th>
<th>furious</th>
<th>die</th>
<th>spoil</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>execution</th>
<th>know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wit</td>
<td>pleasant</td>
<td>declare</td>
<td>wretch</td>
<td>unpleasant</td>
<td>expire</td>
<td>cause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) __________ his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) __________ to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) __________. At this the King got (d) __________
and condemned him to (e) **condemned** saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) **condemned** the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) **condemned**. "How long will you live?" asked the King. With ready (h) **condemned** the astrologer said, "The stars (i) **condemned** that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye." Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) **condemned** away, let him not come here again."

15. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conscious</th>
<th>children</th>
<th>she</th>
<th>herself</th>
<th>success</th>
<th>educate</th>
<th>domain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>holders</td>
<td>family</td>
<td>going</td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>marriage</td>
<td>social</td>
<td>sure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educated girls are mostly service (a) **educate**. An educated woman being a career woman, marries later. As she is health (b) **sure**, she seeks medical attention sooner for her children, and herself. As a conscious woman, she wants to keep her (c) **sure** small and therefore takes fewer (d) **sure**. As a result, she can provide better care and nutrition for herself and her children. Because of her taking proper care for (e) **sure** and her children both (f) **sure** and children have higher probability of (g) **sure**. She can provide better education for her children. Her daughter also becomes (h) **sure**. Thus she becomes the mother of an educated girl. The life cycle of an educated girl keeps (i) **sure** with the result that an educated girl begets an educated (j) **sure**.

16. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>find</th>
<th>lose</th>
<th>die</th>
<th>way</th>
<th>consider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>dead</td>
<td>preference</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>bound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a) **go** taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b) **go** popular in the past are gradually (c) **go** their appeal. They are (d) **go** out- We don't (e) **go** the existence of many of these. Now people like to (f) **go** TV. They (g) **go** concert, disco, pop, etc. All the changes that have (h) **go** place today are not (i) **go** good. Sometimes people are (j) **go** to receive some bad aspects of Western culture.

17. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>issue</th>
<th>consider</th>
<th>beat</th>
<th>law</th>
<th>maltreat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>husband</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>save</td>
<td>education</td>
<td>subservient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In our society women have always been considered (a) **consider** to men. The majority are being(b) **consider** up usually by (c) **consider** and women most often have no opinion. Their opinion is (d) **consider** unnecessary even in such important (e) **consider** as the number of children they would like have. Many of them (f) **consider** by the husbands. To (g) **consider** their rights the govt. has
introduced a new law. But (h) _______ sometimes cannot (t) _______ them. So what is more needed for them is to provide proper (j) _______.

18. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>given</th>
<th>matter</th>
<th>borders</th>
<th>life</th>
<th>of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>written</td>
<td>almost</td>
<td>job</td>
<td>means</td>
<td>generation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The use of English as a (a) _______ of international communication has already crossed the national (b) _______ of America and Britain. In (c) _______ all countries of the world English has become very popular. Here in our Bangladesh, speaking English is a (d) _______ of honour and prestige. People, specially the young (e) _______ are very enthusiastic about learning English language. Moreover parents and guardians have also been quite conscious (f) _______ their children how to speak in English. In various fields of our (g) _______ person knowledgeable in English is (h) _______ high priority. In (i) _______ market, fluency in spoken as well as in (j) _______ English is a must.

19. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>justice</th>
<th>introduce</th>
<th>benefit</th>
<th>consider</th>
<th>aware</th>
<th>dominate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>consequently</td>
<td>unnoticed</td>
<td>beat</td>
<td>maltreat</td>
<td>law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women in our society have always been subservient to men (a) _______ the majority of the houses are male (b) _______, usually by husbands. In many households women are (c) _______ by the husbands or (d) _______ by the in-laws. But their miseries go (e) _______ because women lack (f) _______ of their rights and do not know how and where to seek (g) _______. To protect their rights government has (h) _______ the Women and Children's Repression Act and women are being (i) _______ by this new (j) _______.

20. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>work</th>
<th>going</th>
<th>such</th>
<th>one</th>
<th>impediment</th>
<th>afford</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ban</td>
<td>search</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>additional</td>
<td>dissuade</td>
<td>domestic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child labour has been (a) _______ internationally by the U.N. To make a child do the work (b) _______ is suitable for a man is punishable. Yet in the third world countries the number of child labourer is (c) _______ up day by day. Bangladesh is (d) _______ of these countries. Though government is committed to (e) _______ rich people to engage children in labourious works, things are not so easy. Poverty is the first (f) _______ in this field. The poor parents want to get (g) _______ earning by employing their children in works. Nazrul is a child of (h) _______ kind of family. He came to Dhaka in (i) _______ of a living. Now he is (j) _______ in a garments factory.

21. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10
Bangladesh is an (a) __________ country. Most of the people of this country directly or indirectly (b) __________ on agriculture for their (c) __________. Many important (d) __________ depend on (e) __________ products. Agriculture (f) __________ food-stuff for human and animal (g) __________. Any (h) __________ in agricultural products (i) __________ economic depression in the country. Failure of crops (j) __________ sufferings to the entire people.

22. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>light</th>
<th>prosper</th>
<th>bring</th>
<th>discrimination</th>
<th>removes</th>
<th>deprive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>participation</td>
<td>educate</td>
<td>basic</td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>remain</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education is the backbone of a nation. No nation can (a) __________ without education. Education (b) __________ our ignorance and gives us (c) __________ of knowledge. In respect of imparting education there should be no (d) __________ between men and women. Education is one of the (e) __________ human rights. If we (f) __________ women of the right of education, almost half of our population will (g) __________ in (h) __________. No development can be brought about in our society without the (i) __________ of women. The government of Bangladesh is doing everything to (j) __________ the womenfolk.

23. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>down</th>
<th>opposition</th>
<th>all</th>
<th>paid</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>idea</td>
<td>majesty</td>
<td>island</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>build</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once there lived a king in an island. There were green trees everywhere (a) __________ the island. The king decided to (b) __________ a magnificent palace in the (c) __________. So he ordered his men to cut (d) __________ all the trees. Some opposed the (e) __________ of the king but his (f) __________ did not pay heed to their (g) __________. So, people were compelled to carry (h) __________ the king's order. They cut down (i) __________ the trees. As a result, a (j) __________ change took place in the climate of the island.

24. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>change</th>
<th>depend</th>
<th>blessed</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>universe</th>
<th>stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ushered</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>predominate</td>
<td>science</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We live in the age of (a) __________. In every (b) __________ of our life, we (c) __________ on science which has (d) __________ us with many gifts. By dint of science man has (e) __________ the master of the whole (f) __________. In every sphere of life, science has (g) __________ in a new era of hope and prosperity. Today we cannot think of (h) __________ rather than science. But still the modern science (i) __________ not change the basic attitude towards the problem of our life. Superstitions, false notion and baseless beliefs still (j) __________ over us.
25. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>provide</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>exist</th>
<th>comfort</th>
<th>ecology</th>
<th>destroy</th>
<th>cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>save</td>
<td>plant</td>
<td>worst</td>
<td>happy</td>
<td>rescue</td>
<td>recurrence</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees are one of the most (a) ________ components of our ecology. If no forest (b) ________ there will be no man to live on earth. Trees (c) ________ us with oxygen without which there will be no trace of life on earth. Trees also provide us with fuel and furniture to make our life (d) ________ on earth. But man is (e) ________ forests by cutting down trees at random. Only the destruction of forests can cause a serious (f) ________ imbalance. The recent (g) ________ of natural disasters all over the world may be the effect of ecological imbalance created by deforestation. We know that Bangladesh is the (h) ________ victim of natural disasters. So, we need to (i) ________ more and more trees to (j) ________ our country as well as the whole world.

26. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>become</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>anger</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>return</th>
<th>believe</th>
<th>went</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>however</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>reply</td>
<td>designed</td>
<td>anything</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller. After some days the fruit-seller (a) ________ those back. The grocer then (b) ________ that those were eaten away by mice. The fruit-seller (c) ________ very angry to hear this lame excuse. But he did not show any sign of (d) ________ and consolod himself saying that it was his bad luck, (e) ________, after some days, the fruit-seller told the grocer that he was going to town for shopping and needed his son for (f) ________. He let him (g) ________ with the fruit-seller. The next day the fruit-seller (h) ________ alone from the town. The grocer asked him (i) ________ his son. Then the fruit seller replied that a crow had carried his (j) ________ away.

27. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rare</th>
<th>orphanage</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>striking</th>
<th>important</th>
<th>sincere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subterfuge</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td>sudden</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td>assign</td>
<td>woodshop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jerry was a boy of (a) ________ qualities. He was an orphan boy of twelve in the (b) ________ of the Carolina Mountains. The most (c) ________ quality is his integrity. He was very (d) ________ and did not like (e) ________. When the axe handle broke, he took the (f) ________ of his own fault. He was a boy of great (g) ________. Though he was (h) ________ only to chop wood, he did many other (i) ________ jobs for the authoress. He put some dry wood in the cubby hole so that she might use them in case of (j) ________ wet weather.

28. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)
Man has been trying through (a) _________ to get in (b) _________ with the moon. He wanted to know what the moon (c) _________ was, whether there was life there, and if present, how it (d) _________ from life on earth. At last man's long (e) _________ dream came true on 20 July 1969 when Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins won the (f) _________ of first men landing on the moon. "It was a small step from man, One giant (g) _________ for mankind," said Armstrong as he set (h) _________ on the sandy surface of the moon. Scientists hope to discover the (i) _________ of moon by studying the samples of soil and rocks and photographs brought by the (j) _________.

29. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eager</th>
<th>joyous</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>remain</th>
<th>festive</th>
<th>favorite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>flood</td>
<td>invite</td>
<td>gift</td>
<td>elders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 form their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) _________ to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) _________ closed to their parents, It (f) _________ a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) _________ to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) _________ to the in 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.

30. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prestige</th>
<th>huge</th>
<th>education</th>
<th>indicate</th>
<th>invention</th>
<th>instituted</th>
<th>certificate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>division</td>
<td>treated</td>
<td>material</td>
<td>promote</td>
<td>fame</td>
<td>contribute</td>
<td>research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

31. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fall</th>
<th>new</th>
<th>screams</th>
<th>student</th>
<th>close,</th>
<th>condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>studious,</td>
<td>favour</td>
<td>helpful</td>
<td>marry</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nazneen is a first year college (a) _________ and her annual examinations are (b) _________ at hand. She needs to (c) _________ a lot. However, conditions in her
house are not at all (d)__________. Her elder sister got (e)__________ last month and since then her share of the household chores has (f)__________ on her shoulders. On top of that, her aunt (her father's sister) has just had a (g)__________ baby boy. He (h)__________ all the time and (i)__________ everyone up late into the night. He keeps aunty so busy that she cannot (j)__________ with any of the housework.

32. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>confusing</th>
<th>timely</th>
<th>shed</th>
<th>marry</th>
<th>visit</th>
<th>difficulty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>festive</td>
<td>concentration</td>
<td>share</td>
<td>family</td>
<td>birth</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The house of Nazneen's family hasn't yet (a)__________ its festive look which started with her sister's (b)__________. Since auntie's baby was (c)__________ they have had streams of guests (d)__________ the house. She is really worried about her (e)__________ exams. There's so much noise and (f)__________ in a house that she can hardly (g)__________ on her studies. It is very (h)__________ to study in a large family. She even has to (i)__________ her room with her younger brothers and sisters and at (j)__________ with her cousins. She wishes she were in a small family.

33. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>awful</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>timely</th>
<th>happiness</th>
<th>busy</th>
<th>publish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>problems</td>
<td>rose</td>
<td>thought</td>
<td>greener</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zinnia has read Nazneen's letter (a)__________ in your column on 5 January. She can understand Nazneen's (b)__________ about living in a large family, but things are not always (c)__________ in a small family either, as Nazneen seems to (d)__________. It appears the grass is always (e)__________ on the other side of the fence. From her experience, she knows how (f)__________ boring life can be in a nuclear family. She is also a college student (g)__________ Nazneen. She has a room of her own, and a lot of (h)__________ to herself. But still she is not (i)__________. Her parents are always (j)__________ with their work. Her only brother goes to university in the morning and comes back late in the evening.

34. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

| feel | envy | live | hope | do | happiness |
| talkative | work | wish | movement | tire | make |

Everybody is too tired to (a)__________ when they get back. Also, when at home they are busy with their own (b)__________. So, the house is often much too quiet. She can't visit her friends even when she (c)__________ to, because it's not safe for girls to (d)__________ about alone in the city. She often (e)__________ very lonely and bored. She (f)__________ Nazneen. She wishes she could (g)__________ like her with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousin. She (h)__________ Nazneen realizes that having a small family (i)__________ not necessarily make one (j)__________.
35. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neighboring</th>
<th>independent</th>
<th>speaking</th>
<th>tribe</th>
<th>beauty</th>
<th>situate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nation</td>
<td>tight</td>
<td>wear</td>
<td>brightness</td>
<td>patterns</td>
<td>wrap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Myanmar is a (a) __________ country. Myanmar is (b) __________ in south-east Asia, a (c) __________ of Bangladesh in fact. It gained (d) __________ from Britain in 1948. Almost all people (e) __________ the Myanmar language. There are a number of (f) __________ languages, too. Many speak English as well, the (g) __________ dress, for both men and women, is the longyi, a long (h) __________ wrapped skirt worn from the waist to the ankles. Women (i) __________ blouses and longyi which are of (j) __________ colors and patterns.

36. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>work</th>
<th>parental</th>
<th>closely</th>
<th>write</th>
<th>living</th>
<th>former</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fame</td>
<td>pray</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>rightful</td>
<td>household</td>
<td>think</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moh Moh (a) __________ in the capital, Yangon, which was (b) __________ known as Rangoon. It is (c) __________ for many pagodas which are the Buddhist (d) __________ houses. Like most city dwellers, they (e) __________ in a concrete house. Her father (f) __________ for the government. Her uncles from both her (g) __________ side live in villages and work on farmlands. They have (h) __________ ties with them and visit them during the holidays. She (i) __________ that women in her country have more (j) __________ than many other Asian women. In most families, the mother manages the finances and runs the household.

37. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>married</th>
<th>living</th>
<th>culture</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>change</th>
<th>give up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yield</td>
<td>find</td>
<td>become</td>
<td>embedded</td>
<td>form</td>
<td>line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the past, the common form of marriage among the various (a) __________ groups in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were (b) __________ in extended family units consisting of a man, his several wives and their (c) __________ sons and children. But in line with the modern world, things are now (d) __________ there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is (e) __________ to the new practice of monogamy, although many polygamous families can still be (f) __________ in the rural areas of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now (g) __________ in nuclear families with their single spouses and their children. Many of them have (h) __________ up their pastoral lives and have (i) __________ wage earners in cities. But they can hardly (j) __________ their extended family and lineage connections back in their village.

38. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>love</th>
<th>working</th>
<th>looking</th>
<th>depend</th>
<th>hopeful</th>
<th>salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>rent</td>
<td>real</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>income</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Charles Karoro is a banker. His (a) __________ is okay but the day to day (b) __________ in Nairobi are pretty high. Both housing and food are (c) __________ in the capital. He has (d) __________ an apartment but it is (e) __________ too small for his family. Of course, it does not have a garden. So, his wife Maria, who (f) __________ gardening, can't grow anything. She can't go out to (g) __________ either because there's no one else in the house to (h) __________ after the children. So, the whole family (i) __________ on his income alone. He has great (j) __________ for his children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very expensive.

39. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 = 10

| surely | expectation | staying | realization | love | difficulty |
|_______|____________|_______|____________|______|_________|
| helpful | needy | educative | hope | problem | income |

Charles Karoro is not (a) __________ how much he will be able to (b) __________ them. Moreover, he is often in a fix about whether he should share his income with his brothers in the village who (c) __________ help with their children's (d) __________ and other things, or use all his money on his own family. He has another problem too. His relatives often come to Nairobi (e) __________ to find jobs. They (f) __________ to move into his apartment and (g) __________ for long periods of time. They don't seem to (h) __________ that the cost of living is so high in the city. He (i) __________ his relatives a great deal but life can be very (j) __________ at times.

40. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 = 10

| within | large | see | raise | increase | support |
|_______|_______|_____|_____|________|________|
| importance | earning | productive | work | welfare | industrial |

The present age is marked not only by the (a) __________ of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its (b) __________ importance as an arrangement for socializing and (c) __________ children and for the psychological (d) __________ of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of (e) __________ kin groups and an intensification of relationships (f) __________ the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is (g) __________ an increasing association of women with (h) __________ and with out of home activities. In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives (i) __________ together in the fields and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were segregated from out-of-home (j) __________ work.

41. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 = 10

| share | important | activities | do | influence | join |
|_______|__________|___________|____|__________|______|
| income | rested | give | power | start | place |

In the post-war period, women started (a) __________ the workforce and contributing to family (b) __________ and thus started exercising an (c) __________ in family affairs. Previously, authority in the family (d) __________ on the husband
who was the decision maker in all matters. But women, with their economic (e) ____________, started influencing decisions about (f) ____________ family matters. In developed countries now, household work is (g) ____________ by both husbands and wives and outdoor (h) ____________ like shopping and taking children to school, to doctors or for recreation are (i) ____________ equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have (j) ____________, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

42. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aware</th>
<th>using</th>
<th>communication</th>
<th>spontaneously</th>
<th>able</th>
<th>develop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acquisitive</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>naturally</td>
<td>usual</td>
<td>competence</td>
<td>language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communicative competence refers to the (a) ____________ to use them 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. It is a (e) ____________ subconscious process in which users are not (f) ____________ aware of acquiring a language. They are (g) ____________ only of the fact that they are (h) ____________ the language for (i) ____________. In non-technical terms, acquisition is ‘picking up’ a language (j) ____________. It may also be called implicit learning.

43. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>develop</th>
<th>refer</th>
<th>use</th>
<th>talk</th>
<th>conscious</th>
<th>describe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td>successful</td>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>practise</td>
<td>design</td>
<td>situations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand, the second way of (a) ____________ communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It (b) ____________ to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language (c) ____________, being aware of them and being able to (d) ____________ about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know (e) ____________ about a language. It may be (f) ____________ as explicit learning. Language specialists (g) ____________ that acquiring a language is more (h) ____________ and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days (i) ____________ learners of a second language to (j) ____________ and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

44. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>need</th>
<th>speak</th>
<th>international</th>
<th>use</th>
<th>language</th>
<th>information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hold</td>
<td>ask</td>
<td>community</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>frequently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistics show that about 350 million people (a) ____________ English as a first language and another 300 million (b) ____________ it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official (c) ____________ in more than 60 countries and of many (d) ____________ organizations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always (e) ____________ meetings in English. English helps the international (f)
and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the (g) ________ in the world's computers is in English, so organizations frequently (h) ________ employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies (i) ________ English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often (j) ________ for a good working knowledge of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

45. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bought</th>
<th>effective</th>
<th>reading</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>wanted</th>
<th>important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fairly</td>
<td>laughed</td>
<td>how</td>
<td>experiment</td>
<td>experience</td>
<td>several</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two friends, Raghib and Adeeb, (a) ________ to learn how to ride a bicycle. Adeeb (b) ________ a book called "How to Ride a Bicycle" and started (c) ________ it. On the other hand, Raghib took out his bicycle on the street and (d) ________ trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb (e) ________ at him. However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghib was riding his bicycle (f) ________ well. Adeeb knew (g) ________ the bicycle worked but did not know how to use it from first-hand (h) ________. Learning a language is like riding a bicycle. The most (i) ________ thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate (j) ________ by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it.

46. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>concrete</th>
<th>like</th>
<th>wear</th>
<th>favorite</th>
<th>involve</th>
<th>popular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>done</td>
<td>swim</td>
<td>hunt</td>
<td>divided</td>
<td>types</td>
<td>quite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Canada recreational activities can be (a) ________ into two types-summer and winter activities. Canada is a very cold country with snow everywhere in winter. Skiing is therefore a (b) ________ sport at that time and involves sliding down mountain slopes (c) ________ a pair of skis. Snow boarding, which is very much (d) ________ skateboarding, is also a (e) ________ sports. The only difference between the two is that snow boarding is (f) ________ on snow while skateboarding is done on (g) ________, in summer people love to go fishing, boating or (h) ________ in places where there are large lakes or sea beaches. In other places, golf and tennis are quite popular. Many people also go (i) ________, hiking, camping, or bird watching for outdoor activities. Hiking (j) ________ going for a very long walk in the mountains or in the countryside.

47. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conduct</th>
<th>leisure</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>spare</th>
<th>spend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pursuit</td>
<td>physically</td>
<td>travel</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>major</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the Germans leisure has become a major (a) ________. Formerly, Germans used to (b) ________ ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time for (c) ________. But in modern times working hours in Germany have (d) ________. 
shorter stretching over five days only. People have therefore more time to (e) ___ now than in the past. They are so interested in (i) ___ research on leisure activities. The Germans love to (h) ___ and almost half of all adults in Germany have (i) ___ a trip outside the country just for pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centers where young people go for (j) ___ exercise.

48. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>originated</th>
<th>fond</th>
<th>grow</th>
<th>containers</th>
<th>becomes</th>
<th>normal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>contribute</td>
<td>miniature</td>
<td>remain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bonsai is the art of (a) ___ trees and other plants in small (b) ___ in such a way that it (c) ___ the miniature of a real tree. A Bonsai tree may be 10 years old but have a (d) ___ of one foot only. The art of Bonsai (e) ___ perhaps more than 1000 years ago in China. Early Japanese aristocrats also showed a (f) ___ for Bonsai and (g) ___ greatly to its development. Bonsai is different from (h) ___ pot planting as it is considered an art form. A Bonsai tree is (i) ___ shaped to remain small but still has the (j) ___ of a large tree.

49. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>spread</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>largely</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>cut</th>
<th>bottom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flow</td>
<td>allow</td>
<td>container</td>
<td>cover</td>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>tie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bonsai plant does not need (a) ___ pots but small containers and not much of soil. A Bonsai (b) ___ has holes in the bottom which are (c) ___ with small nets so that the soil does not (d) ___ out with the water. The plant is then (e) ___ out of its original pot and one-third of its root is (f) ___ out. It is then tied to the (g) ___ of the pot with the (h) ___ of wires. Soil is then (i) ___ over it to cover the container but about an inch of the root is (y) ___ to stay above the soil to enhance beauty.

50. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>classify</th>
<th>planted</th>
<th>coil</th>
<th>allowed</th>
<th>call</th>
<th>woody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>popular</td>
<td>grow</td>
<td>allows</td>
<td>particularly</td>
<td>planter</td>
<td>pastime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The soft branches of Bonsai plant are (a) ___ with wires so that they are compelled to (b) ___ the way the planter wants them to grow. This (c) ___ the planter to give the tree a (d) ___ shape. A Bonsai plant is never (e) ___ to grow too high. In fact, Bonsai is (f) ___ in two ways. The style in which the plants are (g) ___ and shaped and their size. Plants that are less than 6 inches are (h) ___ miniature, 6-12 inches small 12-24 inches medium, and those more than 24 inches are called large. Almost all (i) ___ plants can be grown as Bonsai. The art of Bonsai is now quite (j) ___ in many places of the world. For some people, it is not only an interesting pastime but also a money maker.

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
51. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>open</th>
<th>edge</th>
<th>gather</th>
<th>shed</th>
<th>said</th>
<th>tell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>niche</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>return</td>
<td>hillock</td>
<td>temple</td>
<td>go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nambi's home was the little temple at the very (a) ________ of the village. He spent most of the day in the (b) ________ of the banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple. On the nights he had a story to (c) ________, he lit a small lamp and placed it in a (d) ________ in the trunk of the banyan tree. Villagers as they (e) ________ home in the evening, saw this, went home and (f) ________ to their wives, "Now, now, hurry up with the dinner, the story teller is telling us." As the moon crept up behind the (h) ________, men, women, and children (i) ________ under the banyan tree. The storyteller would (j) ________ the story with a question.

52. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ended</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>consider</th>
<th>bright</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>quoted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prayer</td>
<td>ready</td>
<td>peeped</td>
<td>repeat</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The light in the niche would again be (a) ________ two or three days later, and again and again throughout the (b) ________ half of the month. On the day when the story (c) ________, the whole crowd would (d) ________ into the temple and (e) ________ before the goddess. By the time the next moon (f) ________ over the hillock, Nambi was (g) ________ with another story. He never (h) ________ the same story or brought in the same set of persons and the village folk (i) ________ Nambi a sort of miracle. They (j) ________ his words of wisdom and lived in kind of an elevated plane even though their daily life in all other respects was hard and drab.

53. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>came</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>begin</th>
<th>lived</th>
<th>pathetic</th>
<th>beyond</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>beginning</td>
<td>words</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>story</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And it had (a) ________ on for years and years. One moon, he lit the (b) ________ in the tree. The audience (c) ________. The old man took his seat and (d) ________ the story. "When king Vikramaditya (e) ________, his minister was...." He paused. He could not go (f) ________ it. He made a fresh (g) ________ and then again his (h) ________ trailed off in a vague mumbling. "What has come over me?" He asked (i) ________. "Am I tired? Wait a moment. I will tell you the story (j) ________".

54. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sudden</th>
<th>utter</th>
<th>stare</th>
<th>head</th>
<th>patient</th>
<th>rise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>except</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>assembled</td>
<td>hard</td>
<td>ground</td>
<td>word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary
Following this, there was (a) ______ silence. Eager faces waited (b) ______ but the story wouldn't come. Nambi sat (c) ______ on the ground bowing his (d) ______. When he looked up again all the people had gone (e) ______ his friend Mari. "Tomorrow I will make it up. Age, age it has come on me (f) ______. " He lit the lamp again in the niche the next day. The crowd (g) ______ under the banyan tree. Again the story wouldn't (h) ______. He struggled (i) ______. He stammered. The audience (j) ______ without a word and went home.

55. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 x 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warning</th>
<th>Cut</th>
<th>Rise</th>
<th>Anticipation</th>
<th>Habitats</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Extinction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recklessly</td>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>Particularly</td>
<td>Catastrophe</td>
<td>Provide</td>
<td>alarming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

56. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 x 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>through</th>
<th>holiday</th>
<th>season</th>
<th>back</th>
<th>celebrated</th>
<th>own</th>
<th>observe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>occasion</td>
<td>logic</td>
<td>confine</td>
<td>color</td>
<td>wear</td>
<td>celebration</td>
<td>begin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Today the New Year is (a) _______ all over the world on January 1. but this was not the case a few hundred years (b) _______ widespread acceptance of January is (c) _______ only within the past four hundred years. The celebration of the new year is the oldest of all (d) _______ it was first (e) _______ in ancient Babylon in the years around 2000 B.C. The Babylonian New Year (f) _______ with the first New Moon. The beginning of spring is a (g) _______ time to start a new year. It is the (h) _______ of rebirth and of planting new crops. The Babylonian New Year (i) _______ lasted for eleven days. Each day had its (j) _______ particular mode of celebration.

57. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 x 10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>for</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>compare</th>
<th>undergo</th>
<th>enter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>over</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>depend</td>
<td>cover</td>
<td>than</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher education in England has (a) _______ a radical change. One in three students now (b) _______ higher education (c) _______ with one, in six in 1989. The number of postgraduates also (d) _______ increased. There (e) _______ some 90 universities in Britain (f) _______ offer courses in a wide range of subjects. Over 95% of students on first degree and other comparable (g) _______ education courses receive government awards (h) _______ tuition fees. Parents also contribute the amount (i) _______ on their income. Students
from abroad have to pay very high tuition fees, nearly three times more (j) __________ local students.

58. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>is</th>
<th>earn</th>
<th>able</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>educate</th>
<th>educate</th>
<th>enhance</th>
<th>provide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>provided</td>
<td>plan</td>
<td>develop</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>spend</td>
<td>carry out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education (a) __________ one of the basic needs of human being and essential for any kind of development. The, poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can largely be (b) __________ to the most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not (c) __________ any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could (d) __________ a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to (e) __________ well and how to (f) __________ well. It (g) __________ us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It (h) __________ our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It (i) __________ us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development. In fact, education (j) __________ a human being with all essential qualities.

59. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

| indulge | obey | monogamy | living | child | change | economic | solvent |
|__________|_____|__________|_______|_____|_______|__________|_______|
| positive | consist | matrimony | nuclear | kin | culture | although |

Family is a group of kith and related to each other by blood or by (a) __________ tie. A family may be nuclear with their parents and their (b) __________ or extended, when a large group of relatives (c) __________ together or in close contact with each other. In Bangladesh with the structure of the family the father is respected and (d) __________ by the children and from mother, they expect tenderness and (e) __________. Today most adults in the country, prefer (f) __________ and (g) __________ family (h) __________ this tends to increase the number of households it has its (i) __________ aspect particularly for the management and economic (j) __________ of a family.

60. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

| iron | versatility | eleven | curve | world | multipurpose |
|_______|____________|_______|_______|_______|____________|
| recognize | difference | use | contribute | play | constructive |

The Jamuna Multi-purpose Bridge and the iron Bridge are the two (a) __________ bridges. But one is (b) __________ from the other in some perspectives. The Jamuna Bridge is the (c) __________ longest bridge in the world, whereas, the Iron Bridge is the world's first (d) __________ bridge. Pillars and spans have been used to (e) __________ the Jamuna Bridge. On the other (f) __________ arches have been used.
in the Iron Bridge instead of straight pillars. The Jamuna Bridge is constructed with various materials (exploit) modern technology. But the iron Bridge is remarkable for the (get) use of iron. The Iron Bridge has been declared World Heritage Site because of its outstanding (get) to the development and industrialization, whereas, the Jamuna Bridge is not (get) as a World Heritage Site in spite of its important role in different sectors.

61. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>exploit</th>
<th>pay</th>
<th>capital</th>
<th>small</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>co-operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td>nations</td>
<td>lot</td>
<td>customs</td>
<td>market</td>
<td>scope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Actually globalization helps in building (hand). Taking the advantage of globalization foreign countries use the labour of the poor countries with the lowest (nation). In the name of globalization, the capitalist countries are getting richer and richer by (get) the cheap labour of the labourers. But globalization can help the poor a (get) if wishes. So, the industrially developed countries should come forward to extend their (co-operation) for developing nations. They should create (co-operation) of employment for the poor countries.

62. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>trained</th>
<th>about</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>abacus</th>
<th>fairly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>device</td>
<td>recent</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>refers</td>
<td>called</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Computer is a fairly (training) invention. It has now become an (hand) part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (benefit) revolutionary changes in our life. Any (device) that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (get) a computer. In this sense, the (device) is a simple computer. Today however the term computer (get) to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (get) masses of information at a (speed) speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) mathematicians would need years to complete.

63. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>extinct</th>
<th>destroy</th>
<th>cause</th>
<th>particularly</th>
<th>important</th>
<th>cover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>living</td>
<td>destruct</td>
<td>danger</td>
<td>destruction</td>
<td>threat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Humans, animals and plants are all (living) elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly (destroy) plants and animals and thereby creating a (cause) for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is (cause) the extinction of various plants and animals every day. These losses are (detract) severe in the areas of tropical forest with (detract) only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the (space) space for between 50% and 80% of all or wildlife. Many wild animals and birds are (threaten) with the threat of (detract) today. Their decline has been accelerated by the (cause) of their feeding and nesting places by the collection of eggs, and above
all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths.

64. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

undertake, illiterate, send, educate, progress, complete, courage, prerequisite, backbone, education

Education is the (a) _________ of a nation. A nation cannot make (b) _________ if a large section of her people are illiterate. Illiteracy is a curse. It (d) _________ all the development works of a country. Illiteracy has become a (e) _________ problem in our life. Again, primary (f) _________ is the foundation of basic education. Without giving basic education to our children. We cannot be an (g) _________ nation. So everybody should (h) _________ his children to primary school. Our government has (i) _________ some steps to wipe out (j) _________.

That is why, the government has made the primary education free and compulsory for all.

65. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

think, distress, seem, develop, make, ensure, get, mutual, neighbor, familiar, treat, communicate

As the world's communication system is (a) _________ day by day, the world (b) _________ smaller. For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c) _________ with the people of other countries within a moment. Now the world (d) _________ to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e) _________ understanding and co-operation, we can (f) _________ our world a better place. We should never (g) _________ other as enemies but friends. As a friend we should (h) _________ immediate help to other countries in their (i) _________ and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j) _________.

66. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

vital, harmful, insecticides, poison, vehicles, safe, unsafe, rubbish, impure, responsibility, water, view, insects, solvent

(a) _________ is one of the (b) _________ elements of environment. It is always being polluted by different kinds of wastes and filth. Farmers are (c) _________ for water pollution from the point of (d) _________ that their used fertilizers and (e) _________ are mixing with water by rain and flood. Again mills and factories are throwing (f) _________ chemicals into water (g) _________ leave oil, food and human waste into water. Sanitary latrines and (h) _________ drains also play a role in polluting water. The air is always being polluted by (i) _________ and toxic industrial waste. It is also being polluted by the (j) _________ smoke from different sources.

67. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10
Hospitality has long been a part of our (a) __________ in Bangladesh. Although many other things are (b) ________ now, people are still quite polite and friendly towards foreigners. They like to (c) ________ to foreigners even if they have not been (d) ________. It is quite common for Bangladesh to (e) ________ personal questions about family, jobs and (f) ________ which visitors from overseas might (g) ________ it awkward. However it should be (h) ________ that no harm is meant by such. On the other hand, they express a genuine (j) ________ to the foreigner.

68. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>burn</th>
<th>towards</th>
<th>real</th>
<th>because</th>
<th>space</th>
<th>energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>gravity</td>
<td>stars</td>
<td>begin</td>
<td>pinpoint</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Black holes are produced by huge (a) ________. They are called black holes not (b) ________ there are real holes in (c) ________ but because they can not be seen as there is no (d) ________ coming out of them. When after (e) ________ for billions of years stars reach the end of their lives, their (f) ________ does not disappear. The burning core becomes very small like a (g) ________ but its weight is as much as a star. It also has tremendous (h) ________ and this gravity pulls (i) ________ it everything that comes near it. Although black holes can not be seen through telescopes their (j) ________ can be identified. They are like gigantic magnets in space.

69. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>consider</th>
<th>grow</th>
<th>cause</th>
<th>measure</th>
<th>call</th>
<th>sound</th>
<th>tolerable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>more</td>
<td>normal</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>use</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>aware</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decibel is the (a) ________ of the unit by which we (b) ________ the loudness of sound. The normal (c) ________ limit of sound is 45 decibels. So we can (d) ________ up to 45 decibels of sound as pleasant. When the vibration of sound is (e) ________ than 45 decibels, we (f) ________ it noise. Noise (g) ________ serious harm to us. A study in Japan (h) ________ that primary school teaching is one of the (i) ________ occupations. Public (j) ________ can control sound pollution to a great extent,

70. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>use</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>captives</th>
<th>desert</th>
<th>next</th>
<th>thought</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharaohs</td>
<td>ever</td>
<td>believed</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>graves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pyramids are the tombs of the kings of ancient Egypt. The kings were called (a) ________. The pyramids are the biggest stone building (b) ________ made. About 4000 men were (c) ________ to build each pyramid. They had simple tools of wood and copper. But no one (d) ________ how they cut heavy blocks of stone and moved it. Perhaps thousands of slaves and (e) ________ were forced to do it.
The Egyptians believed that when a man dies his spirit goes to the Land of Dead. They liked food, drink, clothes, jewelry and even chariots in the tomb. This was to lead the spirit of the dead person in the world.

71. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>speak</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>wholly</th>
<th>wages</th>
<th>around</th>
<th>poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dawn</td>
<td>inadequate</td>
<td>alone</td>
<td>lead</td>
<td>garment</td>
<td>ill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Worker may be male or female. In our country most of the garment workers are female. There are ten lac female workers in garment factories. But a garment worker is paid and he or she leads a sub-human life. The amount of wages, he or she gets is quite inadequate. Moreover, a garment worker has to work from dawn to dusk. Such workers never can speak against the authority. The wages that he or she gets is not sufficient to buy the necessaries let alone supporting the family.

72. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>feeling</th>
<th>Air-conditioned</th>
<th>pay</th>
<th>sell</th>
<th>import</th>
<th>stand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>department</td>
<td>haggling</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td>manage</td>
<td>probably</td>
<td>tradition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are shops in most localities of small and big towns which both local and goods. There are some modern shopping centres with large stores in the big cities while some have also . In the local markets, traditional is still rampant. However, if you are a foreigner, you do not have a chance to win. Even if you have to reduce half the asking price and are very pleased with yourself, chances are that you have probably double the normal price.

73. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>symbolizes</th>
<th>society</th>
<th>twelve</th>
<th>root</th>
<th>tradition</th>
<th>festivals</th>
<th>adage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contribution</td>
<td>search</td>
<td>arrange</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>seasons</td>
<td>activities</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bangladesh is famous for her various festivals. There is an in Bangladesh: thirteen festivals in the span of months. Festivals the ritualistic aspect of festivity. There are obviously almost every month. These festivals have relevance to the and to the religious anti cultural of the people. Festivals are for the people. They encourage local handicraft and music. Most importantly they to the generation of popular discourse. This binds the together.
74. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \( 1 \times 10 = 10 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>undergo</th>
<th>cause</th>
<th>likely</th>
<th>heat</th>
<th>pollution</th>
<th>going</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>increase</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>gradually</td>
<td>ocean</td>
<td>waste</td>
<td>circle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The climate of the world is (a) ______ a great change. The world's temperature is (b) ______ day by day. This increase in global warming is (c) _______ by increased amount of Carbon dioxide (d) ______ the earth. The greenhouse effect is the (f) ______ warming of the atmosphere as a result of (g) ______ being trapped by environmental pollution. The (h) ______ are also affected because of (i) ______ caused by human waste and industrial (j) ______ products.

75. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \( 1 \times 10 = 10 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>measure</th>
<th>receiving</th>
<th>takes</th>
<th>importance</th>
<th>other</th>
<th>important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>process</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>decision</td>
<td>closer</td>
<td>sign up</td>
<td>proper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bangladesh Government has taken a correct (a) ______ about submarine cable connection. On September 2, 2002, a meeting was held to (b) ______ the deal. It is undoubtedly an (c) ______ step towards further progress in our ICT sector. It will make the developed countries (d) ______ to us. If the exchange of information (e) ______ place regularly, we will be benefited. But proper (f) ______ should be taken. We should give (g) ______ to our ability and future. Then only it will (h) ______ us to get a profit. So, we should look forward to (i) ______ cooperation from (j) ______ countries.

76. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \( 1 \times 10 = 10 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tops</th>
<th>affected</th>
<th>happened</th>
<th>standstill</th>
<th>long</th>
<th>occurred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>washed</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>record</td>
<td>risen</td>
<td>greatly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The flood that had (a) ______ in 2004 in our country broke all the (b) ______ of the past. Water level had never (e) ______ so high. The duration of the flood was also very (d) ______. Normal activities were (e) ______ for a long time. A large number of people became homeless. The miseries of the (f) ______ people knew no bounds. Crops were (g) ______ damaged. Cattle and many other things were (h) ______ away. Thousands of people took shelter on the (i) ______ of the roofs, boats and embankments. Life came to a (j) ______.

77. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \( 1 \times 10 = 10 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>light</th>
<th>prosper</th>
<th>bring</th>
<th>discrimination</th>
<th>removes</th>
<th>deprive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>participation</td>
<td>educate</td>
<td>basic</td>
<td>darkness</td>
<td>remain</td>
<td>engage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education is the backbone of a nation. No nation can (a) ______ without education. Education (b) ______ our ignorance and gives us (c) ______ of knowledge. In respect of imparting education there should be no (d) ______ between men and women. Education is one of the (e) ______ human rights. If we
(f) _________ women of the right of education, almost half of our population will (g) _________ in (h) _________. No development can be brought about in our society without the (i) _________ of women. The government of Bangladesh is doing everything to (j) _________ womenfolk.

78. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>down</th>
<th>opposition</th>
<th>all</th>
<th>oppose</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>idea</td>
<td>majesty</td>
<td>island</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>build</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once there lived a king in an island. There were green trees everywhere (a) _________ the island. The king decided to (b) _________ a magnificent palace in the (c) _________ . So he ordered his men to cut (d) _________ all the trees. Some opposed the (e) _________ of the king but his (f) _________ did not pay heed to their (g) _________. So, people were compelled to carry (h) _________ the king's order. They cut down (i) _________ the trees. As a result, a (j) _________ change took in the climate of the island.

79. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>change</th>
<th>depend</th>
<th>blessed</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>universe</th>
<th>stage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ushered</td>
<td>anything</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>predominate</td>
<td>science</td>
<td>made</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We live in the age of (a) _________ . In every (b) _________ of our life, we (c) _________ on science which has (d) _________ us with many gifts. By dint of science man has (e) _________ the master of the whole (f) _________. In every sphere of life, science has (g) _________ a new era of hope and prosperity. Today we cannot think of (h) _________ rather than science. But still the modern science (i) _________ not change the basic attitude towards the problem of our life. Superstitions, false nation and baseless beliefs still (j) _________ over us.

80. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>depressed</th>
<th>encouraged</th>
<th>daunt</th>
<th>launched</th>
<th>challenges</th>
<th>alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>choice</td>
<td>unsuccessful</td>
<td>determination</td>
<td>leading</td>
<td>passionate</td>
<td>worthy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rozia Chowdhury loves (a) _________ and when it comes to pursuing her goal, nothing can (b) _________ her (c) _________ and courage. Today she is one of the (d) _________ women of our country. In the early seventies when professional women were not (e) _________ to seek jobs of their own (f) _________. Ms Chowdhury (g) _________ her own advertising agency, Adcom Ltd. Now, this is one of the biggest advertising firms of Bangladesh. She says that there is no (h) _________ to hard work and there is no shortcut to success. She adds that everyone should also be (i) _________ about her work, otherwise she will be (j) _________ and that will affect her work and performance.

81. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>moment</th>
<th>man</th>
<th>young</th>
<th>university</th>
<th>tradition</th>
<th>up to date</th>
<th>technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The trend in higher education is (a) ______ nowadays. People at present are not busy with (b) ______ form of reading. To (c) ______ with the changing needs of the time we must (d) ______ ourselves with the main stream of life. The need of information technology is (e) ______ throughout the whole world. Scientific and (f) ______ knowledge is necessary at the present (g) _______. We must be very (h) _______ in our thinking. A (i) _______ of today is to face a (j) ________ competition than a youth of yesterday.

82. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 x 10 =10

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.

83. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 x 10 =10

Micro-finance institutions have a great (a) ______ in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank is one of them which has (b) ______ recognition. It (c) _______ money to the poor women specially the (d) _______ women. It (e) _______ the need to develop skills and (f) ______ consciousness among them. It creates (g) _______ opportunities for rural poor women. This institution has a positive (h) _______ on their economic variables and family (i) _______. It also helps to (j) _______ their poverty.

84. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 x 10 =10

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi (a) _______ the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. (b) _______ it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is (c) _______ of fine white (d) _______ with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform. Four slender white towers rise from the (e)
of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor (f) ________ which visitor can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife (g) ________ in two (h) ________ below this room. It is (i) ________ by a beautiful garden and there is a long (j) ________ in front of the building.

85. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>run</th>
<th>quick</th>
<th>colours</th>
<th>attention</th>
<th>slow</th>
<th>speed</th>
<th>wonderful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>impact</td>
<td>danger</td>
<td>mountainous</td>
<td>closure</td>
<td>site</td>
<td>region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Toy Train is a (a) ________ . It moves (b) ________ as it runs over a mountain. Its wagons are of various (c) ________ which have drawn the (d) ________ of the passengers. Though the Toy Train is called so because of its (e) ________ and colourful wagons, it bears a great economic (f) ________ of a multi-colour region. It is a good transportation system over (g) ________ tracks. The Toy Train faced (h) ________ for its sudden (i) ________ . However it was operated again when it was declared as a World Heritage (j) ________ .

86. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>services</th>
<th>including</th>
<th>communication</th>
<th>world</th>
<th>travel</th>
<th>have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintain</td>
<td>unforeseen</td>
<td>regularly</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>Disruptions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The whole country has a fairly good (a) ________ network now. Anybody can (b) ________ to most places now by bus or train. The major cities (c) ________ air links too. Some cities have (d) ________ flights, in most cases more than one flight, from and to Dhaka. However, time schedules are not often (e) ________ strictly and there may be disruptions due to (f) ________ causes. Cyber cafés have (g) ________ up in the major cities which provide internet services (h) ________ e-mail, quite cheaply to everyone visitors. Internet (i) ________ have also opened up some of Dhaka’s daily newspapers to people anywhere in the (j) ________ .

87. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>put on</th>
<th>foreigner</th>
<th>gather</th>
<th>observe</th>
<th>add</th>
<th>wear</th>
<th>dress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>visitor</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>slipper</td>
<td>cover</td>
<td>hotter</td>
<td>find</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been (a) ________ that most of the time in Kuwait, men and women wear their traditional dress. Normally the male members are in the habit of (b) ________ a long robe with a piece of cloth (c) ________ the head. The same dress with an (d) ________ of a veil on the head is generally used by the women. The male persons who visit Kuwait as (e) ________ usually wear light weight cotton trousers and white shirts (f) ________ short or long sleeves. Sometimes men use (g) ________ at day but they (h) ________ to wear them during the office hours.
But for social (i) ______ they are fond of wearing jacket and a tie. Again during the hottest days they do not (j) ______ jacket.

88. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reserve</th>
<th>emotions</th>
<th>reputation</th>
<th>obvious</th>
<th>behaviour</th>
<th>behave</th>
<th>meet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>introduction</td>
<td>embrace</td>
<td>simply</td>
<td>notice</td>
<td>overseas</td>
<td>towards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The British have a (a) ______ for keeping their (b) ______ private and for being (c) ________ in their public (d) _________. There are some (e) ________ things that people from (f) ______ notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. (g) ________ first meeting, people do not (h) ________ and often (i) ________ shake hands on a first (j) _________.

89. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>exist</th>
<th>consider</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>amuse</th>
<th>lose</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>entertainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>die</td>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>fade</td>
<td>willing</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We find change in (a) ________ and (b) ________ that have taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan, which (c) ________ popular in the past, are gradually (d) ________ their appeal. They are (e) ________ out. We don't find the (f) ________ of these. Now people like to watch T.V. They (g) ________ concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that (h) ________ taken place today are not (i) ________ good. Sometimes people are (j) ________ to receive some bad aspects of western culture.

90. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>study</th>
<th>from</th>
<th>send</th>
<th>away</th>
<th>position</th>
<th>them</th>
<th>for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allows</td>
<td>around</td>
<td>speed</td>
<td>observe</td>
<td>moves</td>
<td>rotate</td>
<td>carry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 'Geo-stationary' orbit moves in a big circle (a) ________ from the earth. It allows a satellite to rotate at the same (b) ________ that the earth rotates so that it stays at the same (c) ________ over the earth all the time. This is useful (d) ________ television and navigation. The 'polar' orbit circle (e) ________ the earth's poles, so that the entire earth can be scanned to (f) ________ weather conditions. However, the one mostly favoured by scientists is the 'Low Earth' orbit because it allows (g) ________ to carry out spaces investigations. An 'Eccentric' orbit on the other hand (h) ________ a satellite to rotate at different distances (i) ________ the earth and send information from different angles. This is useful for (j) ________ magnetic and electrical fields.

91. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>awareness</th>
<th>use</th>
<th>decibel</th>
<th>increasing</th>
<th>expose</th>
<th>pollution</th>
<th>expressed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>harsh</td>
<td>serious</td>
<td>developed</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>harmful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The loudness of sound is measured by a unit called a (a) __________. Normal tolerance limit of sound is (b) __________ decibel. When it is tolerable and at a pleasant level, it is simply called (c) _________. But when it is sharp and (d) __________ to the ears it becomes noise. (e) __________ harm can be caused to people if they are regularly (f) __________ to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. The growth of urban population and the (g) __________ use of machines in our everyday life badly affect the level of sound around us. Many (h) __________ countries are trying to control sound (i) __________ by careful town planning and developing public (j) __________.

92. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

| reputation | important | consider | expect | lately | offer |
| means | academic | relaxed | accept | apology | arrive |

In many places in Latin America, being 45 minutes (a) __________ for an appointment is not (b) __________ late at all. In this situation, an apology would not be (c) __________. If an hour late, a person might (d) __________ a mumbled apology. In Britain and the USA, punctuality is considered very (e) __________. The British and the Americans have a (i) __________ for punctuality and it is true that in business and (g) __________ life, keeping to time is an (h) __________ cultural value. However, in their social life it is a bit (i) __________. Whereas meeting to see a film at 8 p.m. (j) __________ arriving at 8 p.m. arranging to visit someone's home for dinner at 8 p.m. probably means arriving at 8.10 or 8.20.

93. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

| see | intimate | think | place | consider | friend |
| embrace | frequent | shake | meet | greet | good |

In Latin America, the handshake is (a) __________ as an impersonal greeting or farewell. It is (b) __________ cold and unfriendly for two men only to (c) __________ hands if they are good friends. A somewhat more (d) __________ gesture is the left hand (e) __________ on another man's shoulder during a handshake. An (f) __________ and warm greeting is the double abrazo, in which two men (g) __________ by placing their arms around each other's shoulders. During conversation, a Latin American man will (h) __________ hold the other person's arm with his hand. In rural Appalachia when two men who are good friends (i) __________, they hit each other on the shoulder. The happier they are to (j) __________, each other, the harder they hit.

94. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: $1 \times 10 = 10$

| origin | develop | celebrate | progress | range | involving |
| hold | see | maintain | being | influences | Tradition |

Different cultures all over the world (a) __________ events at different times of the year. These (b) __________ from small family occasions honouring such things as births, marriages and deaths to week long festivals (c) __________ thousands of people.
These various celebrations have their (d) ______ in history, tradition, religion and politics. Some have (e) ______ little over the centuries and reflect the traditions, values and myths of earlier generations. Some (f) ______ this as a sign of society being unwilling to change and (g) ______. Others see it as an essential way of (h) ______ traditions and interest in their culture. On the other hand, other festivals have (i) ______ and adapted to change while absorbing influences from the societies in which they are (j) ______.

95. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hold</th>
<th>independence</th>
<th>introduce</th>
<th>celebrate</th>
<th>caught</th>
<th>splendid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>explode</td>
<td>carnival</td>
<td>excitement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rio carnival was (a) ______ into Brazil by the Portuguese in 1641 to (b) ______ their (c) ______ from Spanish domination. The first carnival was (d) ______ in Rio de Janeiro and lasted a week but was nowhere near as (e) ______ as the current 96 hour phenomenon. Today, the carnival (f) ______ over Rio de Janeiro for four days of continuous celebration when the city (g) ______ with music, dancing and excitement. Individuals leaving (h) ______ up in the street dancing, parades, and music, and become a part of groups (j) ______ over the streets.

96. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>costumes</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Try</th>
<th>Organize</th>
<th>play</th>
<th>Dance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perform</td>
<td>Important</td>
<td>Live</td>
<td>Named</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These groups are perhaps the most (a) ______ element of the Rio carnival. They are (b) ______ by the Samba schools and each school (c) ______ to outdo the others by (d) ______ specially composed samba music, (e) ______ samba dances and wearing extravagant (f) ______. There is a prize for the best samba (g) ______ and winning it is very prestigious. The schools are neighbourhood associations of residents (h) ______ in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro. Each school is (i) ______ after its suburbs and involves from 1 to 3 thousand residents in (j) ______, singing and playing music in the parades.

97. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

| violation | kill | consider | martyrdom | spread | join |
| locked | rush | imposed | injured | attain | take |

Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is (a) ______ to be the 'first intellectual who attained (b) ______ during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the (c) ______ of Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison by the Ayub Khan government on 15th February 1969 a flame of protest (d) ______ throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, Section 144 was (e) ______ on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had (f) ______ the protest, took out a procession in (g) ______ of Section 144 and were (h) ______ in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were (i) ______. On hearing
this. Dr. Zoha, a professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, (j) _____ to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.

98. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: \(1 \times 10 = 10\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>doused</th>
<th>grow</th>
<th>deploy</th>
<th>violate</th>
<th>kept</th>
<th>go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>request</td>
<td>jump</td>
<td>set</td>
<td>scale</td>
<td>prepare</td>
<td>park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next morning, on February 18, tension (a) _____ on the campus. The students were preparing to (b) _____ Section 144 again. The armed forces were (c) _____ in front of the University main gate, which was (d) _____ locked to prevent the agitating students from (e) _____ out. The students however started to (f) _____ over the gate and to (g) _____ the walls. Seeing this the teachers (h) _____ the guard on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile the students (i) _____ a parked army jeep with kerosene and (j) _____ it on fire.

Vocabulary
PART B: VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks for practice for question no.- 10

1. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Man is (a) _________. To everybody death comes sooner or (b) _________. But it matters (c) _________ if a man lives a few years more or less than another. Our life is not (d) ________ by months or years. It is truly measured by our (e) _________ and affections. The people who live only for their own (f) _________, die unhonoured and are not remembered after their (g) _________. But those who sacrifice their (h) _________ to the service of (i) _________ live in the hearts of men after their death. Though they do not live in the midst of living men, they are remembered for (j) _________ by all.

2. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
A well (a) _________ of communication plays an important role in the (b) _________ development of a country. Again this good communication system (c) _________ the development of railway. In the early 19th century railway communication (d) _________ much. It played a vital role in (e) _________ goods and passengers. Then transportation system was not so developed as it is (f) _________. Then railway was the (g) _________ way of communication. Even today people like to travel by train with a view to (h) _________ natural scenes and because it is (i) _________ than any other mode of communication. Goods and commodities are (j) _________ easily.

3. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
When an author tells (a) _________ something exciting or interesting that he has seen, he is like a (b) _________ of history. His story is a (c) _________ one. It is a piece of real life. It is said that one can write only from the (d) _________ of his own life. When he begins to write about other (e) _________ live, however, he meets with difficulties. He does not really (f) _________ what other people think, though he may (g) _________ what other people do; and so must imagine a great (h) _________. If he can (i) _________ the actions and ideas of other people and make them seem true, he should be (j) _________ to write a successful play or story.

4. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
For international communication a common language is (a) _________. There are many (b) _________ for which English has achieved the (c) _________ of being that language. Now English has (d) _________ the national borders to (e) _________ people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) _________ possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g) _________ people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) _________ variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) _________ which are strongly (j) _________ by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

5. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Learning from books is only one part of (a) _________. Traveling is (b) _________ part. What we read in history books becomes (c) _________ and real when we visit a (d) _________ place. Traveling makes us (e) _________ with other places and other people. Long ago traveling was an (f) _________. But today we have travel agencies to (g) _________ us. The old (h) _________ of traveling for pilgrimage has changed. Modern traveling is less expensive and more (i) _________ . In order that
traveling may be (j) _________ there are tourist guides at all important tourist-spots.

6. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
It is disturbing fact that several species of wild animals in the world are in danger of extinction. The reasons for this are many. But we must blame mainly pollution, the disturbance of the animals (a) _________ environment and man's (b) _________ and thoughtlessness. An increase in (c) _________ has meant more building. The need for building material has destroyed much of the (d) _________ that provide a habitat for wild animals. This is having a (e) _________ consequence on man and animal alike. We can see today that in satisfying man's (f) _________ desires, the (g) _________ and the deer in the forests of Bangladesh are under (h) _________ . However, we cannot let this (i) _________ continue. We must take action to (j) _________ our endangered wild life.

7. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Family is a group (a) _________ of parents and their children. Parents (b) _________ means father and mother of a person and the children are (c) _________ of the parents. Parents and children are closely (d) _________ with each other in (e) _________ with blood, love and (f) _________ . The loving care of the parents is (g) _________ to the children to (h) _________ when they are baby or very young. The parents (i) _________ children, nourish them and (j) take _________ of their health.

8. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
The Government of Germany is now more (a) _________ in matters of citizenship of foreigners. They have (b) _________ a new law to this effect. This law (c) _________ into force in 1st January, 2000. This law has made the process of naturalisation easier, as per this law the children (d) _________ of non-German parents will get citizenship at birth. Again, (e) _________ citizenship is not accepted in Germany. By the age of 23, they must let the authorities (f) _________ about their decision. If the adult non-German want to apply for citizenship they must be so solvent to (g) _________ their families from their own source. They also should have good (h) _________ in the eye of law and good (i) _________ of German language. Besides, military service for short period is (j) _________ in Germany.

9. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Everybody knows that death is inevitable (a) _________ all. No matter how much one tries to (b) _________ it, it comes only (c) _________ in life. Many are so much (d) _________ of it that they dare not face risks of any kind. They allow wrongs to continue, and work (e) _________ their conscience for fear of harm. Extremely miserable is the life of such (f) _________ . There are persons, however, who are not afraid of (g) _________ . They (h) _________ risks for a noble cause at the cost of their lives. They feel that since there is no (i) _________ from death, it is better to die nobly than (j) _________.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
There lived a happy cobbler who (a) _________ his days in working and singing from morning till (b) _________ . One day his neighbour, a rich banker, asked him, "How (c) _________ do you earn a year?" The cobbler replied, "How much a
year, sir? I never count in that way living as I do from (d) _________ to mouth. But somehow each day brings its meal and I am (e) _________ " The banker said, "I have resolved to place you above the fear of want. Take these hundred rupees, (f) _________ them carefully and use them in (g) _________ of need. The cobbler (h) _________ had never seen so much (i) _________ at a time in his (j) _________ before. He hurried home and buried his treasure in the earth. But alas! he buried his happiness with it too.

11. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
If we (a) _________ forests and (b) _________ down trees, the effects might eventually (c) _________ us all. If forests (d) _________ in to desert wastes, what will (e) _________ carbon dioxide? Then the weather pattern will (f) _________ and the world will become (g) _________ . This is called the green house (h) _________ . If forests go, the heat of the sun will be (i) _________ inside the atmosphere. As a result, the polar ice caps will (j) _________ and this will cause the (k) _________ of huge areas of the globe.

12. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
The world is progressing. The rich countries are becoming richer; the poor countries are becoming poorer. Thus the world has been (a) _________ into two parts; the rich and the poor. Rich countries are (b) _________ and the poor countries are (c) _________ by them. The rich countries (d) _________ forward in any problem or danger in the (e) _________ of help but they come also to exploit the poor countries. The rich countries does not even think of the (f) _________ condition of the poor countries. They never hesitate to (g) _________ any interest at a (h) _________ rate on the poor countries. But the poor countries cannot change their position. This type of (i) _________ of the rich countries should be changed and only then we can hope of a (j) _________ country.

13. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
There have been (a) _________ changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer (b) _________ . Even if they do, people keep looking for newer (c) _________ of entertainment. Thus snake charming, jatra etc. have lost their (d) _________ . Radio, used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to satellite (e) _________ . At the same time modern music is now fusing (f) _________ from folk and (g) _________ songs. Band and (h) _________ music is becoming more and more (i) _________ . Football is gradually being replaced by cricket as a (j) _________ form of sports entertainment.

14. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Both E-mail and telex are (a) _________ communications. Even then they are not of the (b) _________ type, there are some (c) _________ between the two systems. Telex communication is terminal to terminal, but e-mail is user to user. Only telephone is (d) _________ for operating telex. Both telephone and computer are necessary for operating (e) _________ . Telex message is sent to a (f) _________ of user but e-mail message is sent only to (g) _________ . (h) _________ is used in telex but e-mail has reduced the (i) _________ of paper in the office because it has no (j) _________ of paper.

15. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
In the name of (a) ________ and (b) ________ the industrially developed countries are (c) ________ the poorer countries. The global strategy of development (d) ________ greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it also promises high returns to the (e) ________ countries. This actually (f) ________ the way for a lasting poverty. As a result, the gap between (g) ________ and poverty is (h) ________ widening. Now it is the turn of the developing countries to have a (i) ________ book over the (j) ________ developed countries.

16. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most (a) ________ want to have children so that they can help when they are older, supplement their (b) ________ income with the (c) ________ Jobs. In the (d) ________ socio-economic set up male children are best (e) ________ to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are given, rather confined to, domestic (f) ________. Some of these girls may go to school, but all their work domestic or academic stops as soon as they are (g) ________ off, which is the prime (h) ________ of the parents about their daughters. This discriminatory (i) ________ has some long term (j) ________ effects on the body and the mind of the girls children and women in a family.

17. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The farmers of our country depend mostly on (a) ________. They don't follow (b) ________ irrigation system. So they have to (c) ________ on rainwater. If there is little rain, they suffer. Adequate rainfall fills their heart with (d) ________. So sometimes farmers in the villages (e) ________ different age-old rituals or customs to bring out rainfall during the dry season. First they (f) ________ a place and practise certain customs. Children also (g) ________ in the ritual. Finally they (h) ________ heartfelt offer to Allah for rain. They know that if the rain does not come in time, they won't be able to reap a good (i) ________. Eventually there will be (j) ________ of food and famine will visit in the wake of it.

18. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

These two girls aged about 10-11 look (a) ________. They are from a village. Their parents, (b) ________ and jobless had to migrate to the city just to make a (c) ________. Now they have found a (d) ________ in a slum. The male members of their family are (e) ________ rickshaw pullers or labourers or do some small business. The female members work as part-time or full time (f) ________ in the neighbourhood. These girls do not go to school or if they do they go to an underprivileged children's school or a non-formal education (g) ________. They have to earn something to (h) ________ the family income before or (i) ________ school. They do not know (j) ________ they will do in future.

19. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Jerry was twelve year old boy (a) ________ lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b) ________ to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) ________ wood for the authoress. He also did some extra works (d) ________ the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e) ________ a cubby...
hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f) _________ that the writer might get dry fire materials ready in case of (g) _________ wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h) _________ him. When she gave him some candy or apples, he used to (i) _________ silent. He expressed his (j) _________ by looking at the gift and the authoress.

20. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Now a days environment pollution is one of the most (a) _________ topics all over the world because, environment pollution causes various (b) _________ to human life. Acid rain is one of them. When acid along with water falls from the sky, it is (c) _________ acid rain. Acid rain contains harmful chemicals from flatulent gases. Substances called acids have a sharp (d) _________ known as acidity. Ordinary rain water is (e) _________ acidic. But in severely polluted areas rain can be acidic as the acids of lemon juice or vinegar. This rain, which is very acidic, can cause (f) _________ to trees, lakes, wildlife, buildings and human health. There is a link between acid rain and damage to human health, (g) _________ in the chemicals can harm people causing chest related illness. Also, when acid rain causes the (h) _________ of chemicals and metals into drinking water, it can damage public health. In a word, acid rains are very (i) _________ . We should take all necessary steps to make our environment (j) _________ from all kinds of pollution.

21. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) _________ on a day of festival. If it is their birth day, their joys know no (b) _________. They become very (c) _________ to have wishes from their beloved person. Whole the days they (d) _________ to spend times in joy. Usually a child on his/her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) _________ close to his/her parents. It becomes a (f) _________ day, if he/she is presented anything very (g) _________ to him/her. Children also want to have their friends (h) _________ to their houses 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.

22. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Literacy (a) _________ a skill was first institutionalised in Mesopotamia, Syria Egypt and China soon after the art of (b) _________ was invented, (c) _________ then was on to the general people (d) _________ a privilege for the chosen few (e) _________ took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became (f) _________ widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks however, (g) _________ only their male children to school. When Rome was (h) _________ by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek (i) _________ developed a strong tradition of (j) _________.

23. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
The 21st February has become the (a) _________ of our national (b) _________ since then. The Shahid Day Is (c) _________ with great respect and (d) _________ . Innumerable barefoot processions are (e) _________ early in the morning in different (f) _________ of the country. They generally end up at the (g) _________ Shahid Minars (monuments to the martyrs). The biggest processions are seen in Dhaka (h) _________ to the Central Shahid Minar.
Banners and posters (i) _________ inspiring slogans, verses and saying. Proconists chant patriotic songs and lay flowers and (j) _________ at Shahid Minars.

24. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Accommodation problem is a great problem for the (a) _________ of Dhaka city, (b) _________ one crore people live (c) _________ this city. Most of the people are tenants. They have to (d) _________ great part of their (e) _________ for house rent but still they are not getting (f) _________ facilities, (g) _________ they are to face many problems like water crisis, sanitation problem and so on. Moreover, the owner of the house (h) _________ the tendency to raise the house rent (i) _________ every year. It is a serious problem for the residents (j) _________ Dhaka city.

25. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Capital punishment is (a) _________ sentence (b) _________ to someone found guilty of a crime like pre-planned (c) _________ . However, death penalty is so severe that it cannot always be approved of. It is an old form of (d) _________ . Capital punishment is both very cruel and often (e) _________ . This form of extreme punishment has (f) _________ criticized by many. Some modern states have (g) _________ capital punishment. Death penalty has been replaced by (h) _________ for life. It has been (i) _________ further to punish a person rather than take (j) _________ his life.

26. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Man pollutes water, another vital (a) _________ of the environment by (b) _________ waste into it. Farmers (c) _________ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals washed away by rain and floods (d) _________ mixed with water in river, canals and ponds. 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, foods waste and human (g) _________ into them. Insanitary latrines (h) _________ on river and canal banks are also (i) _________ for further pollution. In this way various (j) _________ of waste and filth contaminate water.

27. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Thomas Alva Edison was the greatest American scientist. He was born in 1847 in Ohio. As a little boy he was very (a) _________ . He always wanted to know how things were done. Very early in life, he showed that he was full of (b) _________ , a quality which is so important to (c) _________ . He worked for some time as a telephone operator in New York. But soon he became (d) _________ in inventions. In order to carry (e) _________ his business, he built a laboratory at Menlo Park. Soon his first invention came into (f) _________ . It was a system of telegraphy. Afterwards he (g) _________ the phonograph, the incandescent lamp. He had about a thousand inventions to his credit. We (h) _________ to him for his great (i) _________ to the (j) _________ of mankind. He died in 1931.

28. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Human beings are born as baby in this beautiful world and after a certain (a) _________ they become elder in the society. In the way of their lives they play a
Vocabulary

vital (b) _________ that gives much (c) _________ for the next generation. They are a (d) _________ of our society. So, they should not be (e) _________ . There are many helpless elder people in our country. They suffer from different types of age related (f) _________ . But they have the (g) _________ to lead a happy life. So, we should (h) _________ all sorts of co-operation to them. We should raise fund for the welfare of the elderly persons. They should be (i) _________ free medical facilities, food etc. Social (j) _________ can be raised for the help of the elderly people.

29. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Feroza's childhood was full of sufferings and sorrows. She never had a moment of happiness in her life. All she (a) _________ from her childhood was the extreme want of food, shelter and clothing. In 1972 at the age of 12 she was married to 24-years old (b) _________ man. Feroza entered into her husband's house with the dreams and hopes of a young girl but all she saw was more (c) _________ . It was Feroza who worked for a handful of grains to feed herself, her mother-in-law and her husband. When her first son was born she was 19. The birth of a child (d) _________ another mouth to feed. Feroza's toiling days became harder with the birth of her second son in 1982. Her husband was still (e) _________ to work and therefore she had to work even harder to feed all the five months. From morning (f) _________ dark she worked, worked and worked. When she was 24 her third son was born. Each day became more difficult for Feroza. No matter how hard she worked she could never earn (g) _________ to feed everyone. Eight years went by and Feroza was still (h) _________ for herself and her family. Then she came to learn about the Grameen Bank. She became a member of the Bank, took a loan and started her own 'rice-husking business. Gradually she managed to improve her conditions and managed to repay the loan she had (i) _________ from the Grameen Bank. In 1995 Feroza took an even larger loan and started a stationary shop alongside her (j) _________ business. She went to the adult literacy centre and learned to read and write. By 2000 Feroza's worst days were over. She had solvency, security and happiness.

30. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
An elephant does many things with its trunk. It smells, feels and picks things up with its (a) _________ . Elephants can uproot trees (b) _________ their trunks. They can defend themselves by wrapping their trunks around (c) _________ enemies and dashing them (d) _________ the ground. But they use their trunks to (e) _________ up peanuts, too. They (f) _________ even brush off flies. In the Lumberyards of India, elephants learn to pull logs out (g) _________ rivers and stack them. Elephants (h) _________ even been taught to sweep. By holding a broom in (i) _________ trunk, an elephant can sweep a (j) _________ clean of sawdust. What a wonderful tool that trunk is!

31. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Half of the population of Bangladesh are (a) _________ . Therefore, to develop the country, the (b) _________ of women is inevitable. But for this, the development of women is the (c) _________ need. There are a number of (d) _________ we can develop our women. Education comes (e) _________ of all, regrettfully, two third of our (f) _________ people are women, (g) _________ it
is found that many (h) _________ do not send their (i) _________ children to school. Many women, it is found, though are educated do not (j) _________ their education. They just remain a housewife.

32. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
The 21st of February is a very (a) _________ day in our (b) _________ calendar. On this day in 1952, (c) _________ youths of the soil laid down their lives in their effort to (d) _________ the due honour of Bangla, their (e) _________ tongue. They were (f) _________ that Bangla should be declared as (g) _________ language of the state as it was the language of most of the population. Because of their supreme (h) _________, we have got our mother (i) _________ as our official language in which the government (j) _________ all its business.

33. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
In a country there may be one or more dominant languages, each (a) _________ by a significant number of the population and some (b) _________ languages as well. In such cases, the government concerned makes one or more languages (c) _________ . An official language is (d) _________ the language of the majority of the population. However, it is often the language of the ruling (e) _________ . In Bangladesh, the official (f) _________ was Farsi, also called Persian in English, under the rule of Farsi-speaking Mughals; it was (g) _________ under the British; Pakistani (h) _________ has also unjustly wanted to (i) _________ their language Urdu on the Bangla-speaking (j) _________ .

34. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
In our (a) _________ India, a country with hundreds of (b) _________ , there are 18 official languages that (c) _________ Bangla and English. English is the (d) _________ language of (e) _________ least 45 countries (f) _________ the globe, and has over 1400 million (g) _________ under its wings. Chinese is the official (h) _________ of some 1000 million native (i) _________ . French, Arabic and Spanish are some other widely (j) _________ official languages.

35. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
In recent (a) _________ Bangladesh has experienced extreme weather (b) _________ . According to the weather, Bangladesh has six (c) _________ spring, summer, rainy season, autumn, late autumn and winter. However, summer, rainy season and winter are more (d) _________ than the other seasons, because (e) _________ these seasons weather causes much trouble and distress to the people. Summer in Bangladesh is usually distinguished by its (f) _________ weather and the (g) _________ of rain. During this period nature seems to be (h) _________ as the sun shines with its full energy. The people then truly expect some (i) _________ of rain, but often in (j) _________ . Hence the normal life is seriously disturbed, a good number of people become sick and even a few people die every summer.

36. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
The rainy season arrives accompanied by heavy rainfalls that, for the time being soothe the burning (a) _________ and the (b) _________ inhabitants. But this season eventually brings a lot of (c) _________ for the poor people. Stormy winds (d) _________ houses and trees, and (e) _________ inundate the low areas every year. The inhabitants of the coastal areas encounter (f) _________.
cycrones. Consequently, the people have to suffer from a great loss of (g) _______ and property, scarcity of food, shelter, clothes and medicine. Besides, the floods and the cyclones are (h) _______ by many dangerous diseases, such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, dysentery, jaundice and others. As a result the sufferings of the people (i) _______ for a long time. However, if right (j) _______ and perfect measures were to be taken, the sufferings of the inhabitants could be reduced to a substantial extent.

37. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Winter exhibits a terrible type of (a) _______ in recent years in Bangladesh. During this period, the (b) _______ unexpectedly comes down, and (c) _______ winds blow. There are sometimes (d) _______ rainfalls and dense fog. As a result, the people find their life (e) _______. Especially, (f) _______ and ill-clothed people (g) _______ endlessly. Every year some-old and ill-clothed people die due to the terrible chilly weather. Moreover, winter (h) _______ a number of common (i) _______ such as cold, cough and viral fever. Thus this season tremendously (j) _______ the normal life of the inhabitants.

38. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Trees are useful to man in many ways. They are our best friends. They provide us with (a) _______ without which we cannot live more than a few minutes. They supply us with (b) _______ and food, give us shade and help to (c) _______ drought and (d) _______. Unfortunately we cannot (e) _______ the importance of trees. We (f) _______ them down (g) _______ large numbers, (h) _______ it is a suicidal act. If we do not (i) _______ such acts soon, our country will, no doubt, turn into a (j) _______.

39. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Recently the National Curriculum Text Book Board has (a) _______ a new English Text book at the HSC level. The new book is based on the principle of (b) _______ English language by actually practising it. This practice is carried out through the four language skills of speaking, listening, reading and (c) _______ usually in an interactive way. The book is (d) _______ with a view to enabling students to use English in different (e) _______. To (f) _______ students' reading and writing skills different types of testing are set for students. The book introduces two way communication meaning that both teachers and (g) _______ need to interact and participate in discussion. Obviously the new Text is introducing a new (h) _______ of learning English. Both teachers and students are not (i) _______ with the way. They are facing different types of (j) _______ in dealing with the Text.

40. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Physical exercise means the (a) _______ of limbs and organs. It is (b) _______ for the soundness of health. In order to (c) _______ body (d) _______, the limbs have to be (e) _______. We should take (f) _______ to (g) _______ diseases. Physical exercise (h) _______ digestion, increases appetite, ensures sound sleep. It also (i) _______ energy and vigour, enhances
vitality and makes the body fit. There are (j) __________ kinds of exercise and people of different ages should know what types of exercise suit them.

41. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  
1x10=10
Student politics (a) __________ the normal progress of a student. Student politics is the (b) __________ of a few but causes (c) __________ to many. Because of student politics normal (d) __________ of a college or a university is (e) __________. As a result, there (f) __________ a session jam. For this problem of the campus students’ politics is (g) __________ responsible. So we should (h) __________ about the (i) __________ of student politics. Either we should (j) __________ student politics or we should bring about a positive change in this sector.

42. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  
1x10=10
Parents often (a) __________ to their children: Don't ask questions but do as you are (b) __________. Does this mean that the child must act (c) __________ thought? Certainly not. The simplest order calls (d) __________ the use of mind. We should always ask (e) __________ why something must be (f) __________. There is generally a good reason why something ought to be done and we should (g) __________ use of our sense to find it. If we do not (h) __________ this when we are young we may not be fit (i) __________ serious work (j) __________ we will be grown up.

43. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  
1x10=10
A tourist was once on a holiday cruise. He was looking at all the sights and eagerly (a) __________ photos. He had completely (b) __________ about the time. When he realized that his ship was (c) __________ soon, he rushed anxiously to the docks. When he had (d) __________ there he saw that the ship was (e) __________ slowly away from the side of the dock. He tried to (f) __________ on to the ship and almost succeeded. Unfortunately he fell (g) __________ the water. Luckily some sailors saw what was happening and fished him (h) __________. Then they told him that he (i) __________ the wrong ship. The right one would sail an hour later. We, everyone (j) __________ mistakes sometimes.

44. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  
1x10=10
Life in a village is easy, simple and free from the (a) __________ of modern age. Green trees, green fields, fields of crops, ponds, canals, fresh air, and other (b) __________ are the special attractions of village life. We can (c) __________ the taste of fresh air living in a village. The life in a village is more (d) __________ than that of cities. There is no air (e) __________, sound pollution and water pollution in the village, (f) __________ is much less here than that of city. Social unity and social relationship is (g) __________ here, (h) __________ of respect, love and affections is a strong (i) __________ of the villages. They have also the strong feeling of sympathy and (j) __________.

45. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  
1x10=10
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 (d) __________ spend money or wealth. 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) __________ vary.
from society to society. However, one has to (i) _________ good manners in one's character from an early age. No expenditure, (j) _________ consciousness is required.

46. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

China is a (a) _______ country in the (b) _______ of Asia. It is (c) _________ the north of Bangladesh. It is (d) _________ by several countries such as (e) _______. Mongolia, Russia, Korea and India. It has the largest (f) _________ in the world which is about one fifth of the total world (g) _________. About one hundred and twenty five (h) _________ people live in this country. Their official (i) _________ is Mandarin and most of them are the (j) _________ of Buddhism.

47. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The Sundarbans are (a) _________ for their wild (b) _________. The world famous (c) _________ Bengal Tiger lives in the Sundarbans. The spotted deer, found in the (d) _________ is very beautiful to look (e) _______. The crocodile is also a spectacular thing. We (f) _________ see many owls, snakes, bees and many (g) _________ of reptiles in the Sundarbans. It is (h) _________ to note that greedy people's selfish activities (i) _________ the extinction of the Sundarbans along with its wild life. This should be (j) _________ very soon.

48. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Happiness is a word (a) _________ is longed for by all. Everybody (b) _________ to be happy in life. But human life is full of (c) _________ and happiness which comes (d) _________. None can live in happiness (e) _________. He must (f) _________ to face sorrow. Somebody thinks that if one (g) _________ a lot of money, one is in happiness. But it is a wrong idea (h) _________ by them. In fact, happiness (i) _________ in contentment and self satisfaction and cannot be (j) _________ in terms of money.

49. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Shylock was an unkind businessman (a) _________ in Venice. He (b) _________ money to people at a high (c) _________ of interest. Antonio (d) _________ a very kind man also lived in Venice. He was very different from Shylock. Bassanio (e) _________ a friend of Antonio. Once he came to Antonio to (f) _________ some money. But at that time Antonio's ship (g) _________ in the sea. So Antonio could not (h) _________ money to his friend. At last he (i) _________ to Shylock to borrow some money. Shylock gave him money taking a (j) _________ bond.

50. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Most people long (a) _________ wealth. They think wealth (b) _________ happiness. But often wealth gives (c) _________. A millionaire is a very wealthy person of course, but his great wealth is a great (d) _________. He may have many large estates and factories. Estate or factories usually need (e) _________. There may be dispute (f) _________ the millionaire and his workers for one trouble after another. These disputes may (g) _________ to strike. In this case, the millionaire may lose a lot of money or some gangster may (h) _________ his child and (i) _________ thousands of pounds to return the child safe and sound. A very rich man, therefore, in (j) _________ of the great wealth, may not have an easy life.
51. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Bangladesh is a country (a) _________ an area of 1,47,570 square kilometers. It is (b) _________ with 120 million people. About 1000 people (c) _________ per square kilometer. So it is a (d) _________ populated country. The growth rate is very (e) _________ which must be (f) _________ immediately. If this rate (g) _________ on unchecked, soon Bangladesh (h) _________ a great problem. So everyone (i) _________ forward to (j) _________ public consciousness.

52. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
At the time of sleeping (a) _________ his room, Abu Ben Adham, a pious man suddenly woke up and (b) _________ an angel writing something (c) _________ a book of gold. Though the room was dark, it (d) _________ full of light of its appearance. Abu dared and wanted to know what he (e) _________ writing. The angel (f) _________ that he was making a list of those (g) _________ love Allah. Abu requested that angel (h) _________ include his name in the list as one that loves one's fellow men. The next night the angel appeared again and showed Abu the list. Then Abu's name was (i) _________ the top of the list. Allah loves those (j) _________ love His creatures.

53. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
William Wordsworth, one of the greatest poets of the romantic age was born at Cockermouth (a) _________ . His childhood (b) _________ happy. He spent his childhood and youth in the Cumberland Hills in (c) _________ . But subsequently attracted by the hopes born of the French Revolution, he lived for some while in France. Returning (d) _________ , he was much influenced by the French Revolution. In 1798 'Lyrical Ballads' was (e) _________ published. In 1800 a second and enlarged edition of the books was published (f) _________ a valuable preface. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, one of the greatest poems of (g) _________ century, was published in 1807. Many of his sonnets were written during (h) _________ . But his magnificent patriotic songs belong to the period (i) _________ . This great lover, worshipper and philosopher of Nature (j) _________ in 1850.

54. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
The well known satellite moon stirs the feelings of love (a) _________ our hearts. A child also loves her and (b) _________ to get her in its arms. So, moon is very familiar figure (c) _________ us. She has great appeal (d) _________ poets and artists. The full moon is like a plate of silver in the sky. But it is a matter of great sorrow that the moon has not light (e) _________ its own. The light she reflects is borrowed (f) _________ the sun. The full moon overflows the earth as well as our hearts through its light, (g) _________ whole universe changes (h) _________ a dreamy heaven. We should like (i) _________ enjoy its splendid beauty as long as we can keep ourselves awake. This is why, in the daylight she (j) _________ so pale.

55. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
There are lots of hotels in Dhaka. You get a wider choice (a) _________ in other cities in Bangladesh. The Sheraton is famous (b) _________ many important people in the world stay here. It's also one of the oldest hotels. The Sonargoan is another expensive hotel. It's (c) _________ expensive than the Sheraton. It is
popular (d) ________ business people than with tourists. But my own favourite is the Hotel Purbani, (e) ________ is smaller and cheaper than the Sheraton and the Sonargaon. The people here (f) ________ more helpful than at the other hotels. It is (g) ________ busiest hotels in city because it's (h) ________ the middle of a crowded business centre. The hotel (i) ________ a good restaurant too. But it (j) ________ to book a table because it's the noisiest place in Dhaka.

56. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
A student who (a) ________ the best seeds in his life is an ideal student. He is (b) ________ to his parents. He never (c) ________ with his brothers and sisters. He is (d) ________ to his neighbours. He learns his lessons (e) ________ and never keeps himself aloof from the institute. He is obedient to his teachers and (f) ________ what his teachers say. An ideal student (g) ________ good use of his time. He (h) ________ his leisure time in reading good books and newspapers. He (i) ________ good company with good boys. An ideal student helps his classmates (j) ________ their difficult lessons.

57. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
One day a lad (a) ________ to a famous teacher and having (b) ________ his desires to acquire knowledge, (c) ________ him to instruct him in the arts and sciences. The learned man wishing to find out what sort of ability the lad had, (d) ________ him where God (e) ________ . The lad (f) ________ "I will answer you, if you will first (g) ________ me where He is not." The sage, from this sensible reply (h) ________ highly of the boy's understanding and according to his wishes, (i) ________ him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise (j) ________ itself early.

58. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
It was the tale (a) ________ Chicago city of America. In 1889, the day labourers came (b) ________ with a procession demanding the (c) ________ of 8 hours work daily. They had to (d) ________ four fellow labourers. That (e) ________ was the first of May. This massacre was done by the (f) ________ master of the labourers. To (g) ________ their sacrifice for lawful demand, the American Federation of labour made decision to (h) ________ 1st May as the day of labourer worldwide. Since then this day has been observed worldwide with due (i) ________ and respect. Such sacrifice for lawful demand of the labourer could not be found (j) ________ .

59. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Our (a) ________ system is fighting off thousands of disease-causing (b) ________ each day thereby keeping us healthy. AIDS is a (c) ________ that attacks and (d) ________ the immune system itself therefore any one with (e) ________ can easily die from a simple cold, (f) ________ there is nothing that will (g) ________ him from it. The body is left with totally no safeguard against (h) ________ . People with AIDS know that (i) ________ is inevitable. Their relatives watch them grow thinner day by day. There is still no vaccine against AIDS. There is no (j) ________ to cure it.

60. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Napoleon (a) ________ one of the greatest soldiers of all times. At the age of fourteen he (b) ________ the French army. Soon he (c) ________ General in
Chief by his hard work and courage. Later on, he became an Emperor. He fought many battles and (d) _________ many countries. He was kind to the officers who (e) _________ dutiful but punished those who did not work hard. One of his officers worked hard and Napoleon was (f) _________ with him. He (g) _________ the officer a thousand francs every month. This officer had a big family to (h) _________ . He was also kind hearted. He (i) _________ his friends with money whenever they (j) _________ in need.

61. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There are (a) _________ reasons why students in Bangladesh (b) _________ in English. That English is a (c) _________ language is the (d) _________ reason. In other words students have no (e) _________ feeling with English. Very (f) _________ of them are earnest in (g) _________ English. What the students seek is to (h) _________ the stairs of Examinations. To most of them learning is (i) _________ and examination is (j) _________ .

62. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A selfish giant (a) _________ a garden. He (b) _________ very cruel to children. He never (c) _________ any one in his garden. He (d) _________ notice board in his garden writing "No entrance", seeing the notice all the seasons, children did not (e) _________ his garden. Hence, the garden (f) _________ flowerless. The giant did not understand the reason of (g) _________ flowerless of his garden. So it was always (h) _________ there and north wind, (i) _________ about (j) _________ the trees.

63. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Nazrul is a (a) _________ poet. He is (b) _________ a rebel (c) _________ . As a rebel poet his (d) _________ spread far and wide. His (e) _________ deals with love for humanity. His (f) _________ career was ruined because of his (g) _________ some (h) _________ against the then British government. He has also (i) _________ many songs. His (j) _________ have enriched our Bengali literature.

64. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

From one of your friends I came to know that you are a chain smoker. It shocks me much. Dear friend, smoking is (a) _________ for health, you should not (b) _________ smoking as a fashion, a non smoker lives (c) _________ than a smoker. Tobacco products contain such bad elements that can (d) _________ cancer, heart attack, chronic bronchities and other (e) _________ diseases. You will be (f) _________ to know that a (g) _________ of cigarettes smoke contains fifteen billion of particles of injurious matter. Some of these are (h) _________ to human beings. Smoking is as good as (i) _________ suicide. I shall be happy if you give (j) _________ this habit.

65. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

UNICEF is the (a) ______ of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. This (b) _________ works to ensure the good and (c) _________ life of children in the world. Especially it helps the (d) _________ of developing countries. It has taken some (e) _________ projects in Bangladesh. By these (f) _________ , it supports not only the helpless children but also the affected people of different
disasters. A number (g) _________ maternity and baby care centers have been set up in the country. Children and pregnant women get (h) _________ help in the centers. Besides, this organization has established some training centers where rural health workers are being (i) _________ . This organization also plays a vital (j) _________ during cyclones, flood, and famine helping the affected people.

66. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Various kinds of nuclear weapons have been (a) _________ in the past few years by many countries. This is a new and terrible development in the history of (b) _________ . Very few events can be more (c) _________ than a nuclear war. In a nuclear war, most of the world's (d) _________ will be exterminated. The few living things, that survive, will be exposed to (e) _________ or to electric rays harmful to life. This has been said by scientist that many new diseases will be (f) _________ by radiation. There will also be an acute shortage of food for all the crops and stores that will be poisoned by radiation. Most of the areas on which nuclear bombs have been (g) _________ , will be ruined. Therefore the (h) _________ of a nuclear war will be sick, hungry and homeless. It might be better, perhaps to be killed in a nuclear war than to (i) _________ it. It would be better still for men to live in (j) _________ with one another. If this can be achieved, there will be no nuclear wars.

67. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
There are (a) _________ elements of environment. Air, water, soil, plants, animals, and (b) _________ are such elements. They are important for environment (c) _________ human beings. Without these important elements man cannot (d) _________ . When they are polluted, we (e) _________ it environmental pollution. Nowadays, environment is (f) _________ polluted everywhere. The air, water, soil, plant are (g) _________ polluted. We, the human beings, (h) _________ responsible for pollution. Air is being polluted by exhausts (i) _________ vehicles, and by smokes and gases from industries and fireworks. We all should be (j) _________ of this pollution and check it for ensuring a happy life.

68. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Every year we (a) _________ our birthday as per the date of birth. It is a (b) _________ occasion, specially a family occasion. On my birth, the well-wishers, friends (c) _________ the family members greet me. They pray (d) _________ me. They greet me (e) _________ flowers, books, cards etc. My parents pray for me, for my (f) _________ . They (g) _________ a small get-together of my friends, well-wishers, classmates, relatives and others. They are (h) _________ with snacks, cakes, pitha and other hand-made foods. Generally the party is organised in the (i) _________ . They all leave after (j) _________ me.

69. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Women in our society have always been considered (a) _________ to men. The majority of houses are (b) _________ dominated usually by husbands and women most often have no say in decision making. Their opinion is considered unnecessary even in such important issues as the number of (c) _________ they would like to have, education of their children, (d) _________ of their sons and daughters, issues of finance and property of even second marriage of their (e)
In many households, they are (f) _________ up by the husbands or maltreated by the (g) _________ . But their miseries go unnoticed because women lack (h) _________ of their right and do not know how and where to seek justice. What do you think happen when these women suddenly find themselves (i) _________ of the family through (j) _________ divorce or abandonment by their husbands with no education or financial support?

70. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
The (a) _________ of disabled people in our country is about 13 million. This number is (b) _________ with the (c) _________ disabled people. Health awareness should be (d) _________ and timely intervention should be introduced to (e) _________ disabilities. People (f) _________ negative attitude towards the disabled (g) _________ wrong thought as well as lack of knowledge. The disabled people are (h) _________ of their basic rights. The UNO tried to (i) _________ equal opportunities.

71. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Love is (a) _________ and unique which has a great (b) _________ in human heart. It never dies and (c) _________ away. Emperor Shah Jahan had a deep and pure (d) _________ for his dear wife Mumtaz. Mumtaz (e) _________ away from the world. Shah Jahan was overwhelmed with (f) _________ at the death of his (g) _________ wife. He wanted to immortalize his wife's (h) _________ . So, his ardent love for his wife prompted him to build such an (i) _________ building. Architecturally, it is so wonderful that it has become one of the seven (j) _________ of the world.

72. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Morning walk is beneficial for (a) _________ . It is the best (b) _________ for old people. In the morning the cool breeze is (c) _________ . This fresh air helps the heart (d) _________ well and pump blood. So, it helps the proper (e) _________ of blood. Morning walk is as (f) _________ as an important physical exercise. A man (g) _________ walks in the morning is more fit than others. To walk in the morning, one has to (h) _________ bed early. An early (i) _________ gets much time to finish his/her work in time. Actually, a good beginning in the morning (j) _________ the whole day lively and cheerful.

73. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Our bookish knowledge becomes (a) _________ when we apply it in the (b) _________ . In our practical life, we mix with different (c) _________ of people and we learn their (d) _________ manners and other things. The world is an (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 though experience.

74. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is (a) _________ increasingly difficult to find suitable (b) _________ to get rid of all the (c) _________ . The (d) _________ of various kinds of waste is seriously (e) _________ the environment. We know that air is
Vocabulary

an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, (f) _________ bricks, (g) _________ tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and (h) _________ create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of (i) _________ . All these kinds of smoke (j) _________ the air.

75. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Women in our society have always been subservient to men. The majority of houses are (a) _________ dominated, and women most often have no say in (b) _________ . Their opinion is (c) _________ unnecessary even in important issues. In many houses they are beaten up by their husbands and (d) _________ by the in-laws. But their miseries go unnoticed because women lack (e) _________ about their rights. To (f) _________ their rights the government has (g) _________ the women and children repression Act. What do you think happens when these women are (h) _________ by their husbands. To make matters worse they also (i) _________ the extra burden of (j) _________ children.

76. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=1
Our parliament house is a highly (a) _________ building. It is a mere (b) _________ to have such an expensive parliament. It is a white: elephant for a poor country like Bangladesh. During a session, it costs Tk 15,000 per minute to (c) _________ . It also costs 50 million taka per year for its (d) _________ . We know that ours is a poor country. So, this very highly expensive and luxurious parliament is of no (e) _________ . Here parliamentarians do nothing for the (f) _________ of the country. They do not settle any national (g) _________ rather they raise a storm of (h) _________ over national issues. Even they become aggressive and try to (i) _________ each other in word. Not only this they also (j) _________ the parliament.

77. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
An umbrella often (a) _________ lost. The reason is that we often (b) _________ umbrellas with us, but cannot always (c) _________ them in our hand or (d) _________ them in a bag. On a rainy day the umbrella gets wet and we are to put the dripping umbrella in a (e) _________ of the room. When we (f) _________ our business, there may not be any rain. It is very likely that we will forget the umbrella at that time. One feels very stupid when one (g) _________ an umbrella. People generally (h) _________ a person who has lost an umbrella. We make up our (i) _________ not to forget an umbrella in future. But this is of little (j) _________ at the critical moment.

78. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Many events (a) _________ importance took place during the last century. Significance advances were made in the (b) _________ of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) _________ Independence. The movement for democracy became (d) _________ in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) _________ out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) _________ as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Gulf war killed (g) _________.
Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

1x10=10

In Bangladesh the normal retirement (a) _________ for the government employees (b) _________ 57 years. But the university teachers and some other classes of government employees (c) _________ at 65. Like the university teachers, the school and college teachers are human (d) _________ . This (e) _________ so, all categories of teachers should be (f) _________ the same service tenure. Apart from this, the retired persons (g) _________ not be (h) _________ worthless. Rather, they are an (i) _________ to the society because of their rich knowledge and experience. Therefore, we should be (j) _________ to them.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

1x10=10

Education is the most essential element in our lives. To live a happy life in this world, the first thing we need, is knowledge. The world is (a) _________ tough day by day and it is not very easy to (b) _________ a happy life. Not only a good job but also a handsome salary is (c) _________ to enjoy a standard living. For that (d) _________ is a must. But the number of (e) _________ people in our country is very few. The number of educated people is not (f) _________ as expected due to various reasons. In most of the schools the (g) _________ of education is very low. In these schools the teachers are not (h) _________ . Most of them are (i) _________ and some are plainly lazy. So students do not (j) _________ proper knowledge from them.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

1x10=10

There is some truth in the common (a) _________ that while dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally (b) _________ to places. A dog will follow his (c) _________ anywhere, but a cat keeps to the (d) _________ It is used to; and even when the house changes (e) _________ , the cat will remain (f) _________ , so long as it is kindly (g) _________ by the new owners. A (h) _________ does not seem to be capable of the personal (i) _________ often shown by a dog. It thinks most of its own (j) _________ and its love is only cupboard love.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

1x10=10

A violent protest (a) _________ throughout the then East Pakistan on February 15, after Sergeant Zahurul Haque had been killed. The authority (b) _________ section 144 on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University (c) _________ out a procession to (d) _________ section 144. And a (e) _________ followed between the students and the Police. On February 18, the students started Jumping (f) _________ the walls as the main gate of the University was closed. When the University teachers saw this, they (g) _________ the gatekeeper to open the gate. In the meantime, the students set an army jeep (h) _________ fire and (i) _________ it with kerosene. The armed forces (j) _________ their positions against the students.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

1x10=10


Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. ☏ 9891919, 01720557160/170
In the present world, the importance of learning English can hardly (a) _________. Unless we (b) ________ English, we cannot delve (c) ________ in to the sources of knowledge. English is (d) ________ accepted and recognised a medium of communication across the world. So, (e) ______ learning it, we shall be able to (f) ________ international relations. Today English (g) ________ before us the vistas of better jobs. The people (h) ________ proficiency in English are employed in a job on a priority basis anywhere in the globe. Therefore, the necessity of (i) ________ English (j) ________ description.

84. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Terrorism in the (a) ________ campus is an issue of all our concern. This is such a matter that cannot be allowed to be (b) ________. All concerned should come forward without any prejudice to (c) ________ this violence as soon as possible. To save (d) ________ lives (e) ________ to maintain a (f) ________ environment. In the area of education, the campus should be kept (g) ________ from the political (h) ________ for power. Students should be (i) ________ so that they cannot become the tools in the hands of the (j) ________ politicians.

85. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
My name is Francis Kohl. I like living a (a) ________ life. I think working in offices is too (b) ________. It is like (c) ________ in a cage. I prefer doing what I like even though that means not (d) ________ much money. I think (e) ________ free is important for creativity. I love painting and (f) ________ music. I have sold quite a (g) ________ of my painting and that has (h) ________ me with enough money to survive. I think having a (i) ________ and children means too much responsibility. I am better (j) ________ without them.

86. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
It is true that Khan Jahan Ali is commonly regarded as a great saint, but he was not like other saints who devoted their lives (a) ________ Islam and developing the spiritual life of their disciples. To most of them life in the hereafter was of greater concern and significance than life in this (b) ________. To Khan Jahan Ali both worldly and (c) ________ lives were equally (d) ________. He sincerely believed that Islam, as a complete (e) ________ of life, could bring about both material and spiritual well-being to its followers. So, after conquering Bagerhat in the beginning of the 15th century, he (f) ________ down there not only to (g) ________ religion but also to help the people to cultivate the fallow, swampy (h) ________ of the region. His activities were thus directed (i) ________ achieving worldly welfare as welfare as well as spiritual (j) ________ of the people.

87. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Arsenic pollution has been found under (a) ________ water. It is a seriously (b) ________ element. It is found as (c) ________ of oxide and sulfides. It is a (d) ________ poisonous substance. It's colour changes into (e) ________ when it comes in close contact with air. Arsenic pollution is (f) ________ at first in the south-western part of the country. This pollution (g) ________ to 50 districts of the country. According to WHO the quantity of arsenic received by (h) ________ through our food and water. Arsenic (i) ________ is caused because
of many reasons. (j) ________ use of underground water is also another cause of arsenic pollution.

88. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
On February 15, 1969 the then Ayub Khan government (a) ________ Sergeant Zohurul Haque in (b) ________. Following this (c) ________, a flame of protest spread (d) ________ erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, the students of Rajshahi University (e) ________ out a procession, (f) ________ Section 144 and were locked in a (g) ________ with police. Several students were (h) ________. On hearing this, Dr. Shamsuzzoha (i) ________ was a Professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, rushed to the spot and took the injured (j) ________ to hospital.

89. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
The term virus means a simple living thing, smaller than bacteria, which (a) ________ diseases but nowadays this (b) ________ term is used in computing too. Computer virus is one kind of programme that harms and interrupts other programmes. Many (c) ________ in our country are (d) ________ using computers. But most of us don't know how to (e) ________ this machine. We should know that a number of (f) ________ are responsible for corruption of computers. Among them most (g) ________ are the virus. There are (h) ________ a thousand viruses. Recently we have heard of the computer virus (i) ________ a good number of computers in our country which has been termed as 'Chernobil virus' but it is actually (j) ________ conception of an ordinary man what actually happened and how it happened.

90. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
There are a good number of (a) ________ why students in Bangladesh fail in English. That English is a foreign (b) ________ is the main reason. In other words students have no good feelings (c) ________ English. Very few of them are earnest in (d) ________ English. What the students seek is to (e) ________ the stairs of (f) ________. To most of them, learning is unpleasant and (g) ________ is fearful. Secondly, teaching a foreign language become very (h) ________ when learners are not mentally keen (i) ________ the subject. In that situation, a teacher of English can hardly (j) ________ out a technique suitable to all.

91. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
Many events of (a) ________ importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) ________ of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) ________ independence. The movement for democracy became (d) ________ in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) ________ out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) ________ as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Guff war killed (g) ________ of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) ________ nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) ________ of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) ________ in the community of nations.

92. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.       1x10=10
One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) ________ knowledge, begged him to (b) ________ him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) ________ out what sort of ability the lad (d) ________, asked him where God (e) ________. The lad replied. "I will answer you, if you first (f) ________ me where he is (g) ________." The sage, from this sensible (h) ________, thought highly of the boy's (i) ________ and according to his (j) ________ perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

93. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Books are men's best (a) ________ in life. You may have many good (b) ________, but you can not get them when you (c) ________ them. They may not speak gently to you; one or two may prove false and do you much (d) ________. But books are always ready to be (e) ________ your side. Some books may (f) ________ you laugh, some others may give you much (g) ________, others, again, may give you knowledge and new (h) ________ and make you a noble and (i) ________ man. They are your friends (j) ________ your life.

94. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
The youths are the best (a) ________ of our nation. They suffer from no prejudice or doubts and thus their (b) ________ to life is positive and optimistic. This makes them (c) ________ enthusiastic and daring. In time of emergency, their enthusiasm makes them carry the (d) ________. But the youth of today are not happy at all. Despite their (e) ________, their peers and parents expect too much from them. This makes them stretch beyond their (f) ________ which at times causes psychological disturbance and frustration. They are also sometimes accused of using their (g) ________ rather their brains, to (h) ________ upon important matters concerning them. Their inexperience and (i) ________ of worldly wisdom often causes setback. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, one still (j) ________ for one's youth to come back.

95. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
In Bangladesh, people's (a) ________ age is counted after 57 years. Old people are physically (b) ________ and yet they are an (c) ________ to society. In our country only government old employees get facilities from the state. But in the (d) ________ countries all old people get different (e) ________. Our government should take some proper steps to give (f) ________ medical supports not only to the government employees (g) ________ to all aged people. We should be more (h) ________ to them. In this regard we should (i) ________ that once we got (j) ________ from them and once we are going to be old.
PART C: GUIDED WRITING (40 MARKS)

Producing sentences from substitution table (Question No. 11)

[A variation of this item would be to ask students to form questions from answers supplied or to complete a dialogue where some questions are given and some are missing.]
1. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  \[2x6=12\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Monalisa</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>in the Louvre museum, Paris</td>
<td>for about three years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>This painting today</td>
<td>worked hard</td>
<td>on this painting model and the portrait.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Leonardo</td>
<td>hangs</td>
<td>one of the most famous paintings of Leonardo de Vinci.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>During the course of painting, he adds a mysterious preserving some of the world's rarest art pieces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>The face, enigmatic in expression, is both with his over the years.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The landscape behind her has tantalized the millions Backdrop.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  \[2x6=12\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Pablo Picasso, the greatest painter</td>
<td>became more than 20,000 work of art</td>
<td>during his 75 years of art career.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>His father</td>
<td>created also an artist</td>
<td>at the age of 92.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Pablo's</td>
<td>died developed Early.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>was born in France</td>
<td>in his early teens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>was in 1881 in Spain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>talent an excellent painter</td>
<td>and an art teacher.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  \[2x6=12\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>A young man of twenty-five</td>
<td>carry a warning</td>
<td>it may cause cancer, heart attack, chronic bronchitis and other diseases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>A non-smoker of the same age</td>
<td>smoking twenty cigarettes a day</td>
<td>can expect to live longer than the smoker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>There is little</td>
<td>is so dangerous that radio and television</td>
<td>at least 10 years for your health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>In many countries of the world</td>
<td>or no controversy</td>
<td>cigarette smoking is forty years more.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Moreover, cigarette packets</td>
<td>is likely to live</td>
<td>over the fact that smoking is not allowed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Indeed, cigarette smoking</td>
<td>the advertisement of cigarettes</td>
<td>over the fact that smoking is not allowed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  \[2x6=12\]
Since 1896 the Olympic Games the flame is lit from a torch kindled of the whole world to light the Olympic flame.

There is a burner which take place in different countries every four years except create great excitement all over the world.

At the opening ceremony he circles the running tracks in the temple of Zeus in Olympia and carried by the teams of to keep a link still with the Olympic town in Greece.

When the last run have been held regularly every four years watch the games on television.

The Olympic Games in many country the games take place relay runners, who travel by land and by sea.

Millions of people in each stadium where and then bounds up the step during the years of the first and second world wars.

---

5. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) In Bangladesh many children</td>
<td>which ought to imbibe noble qualities</td>
<td>that make them are used for hard work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The hands</td>
<td>to see them toil and shoulder responsibilities</td>
<td>manual work</td>
<td>than their tender shoulders can bear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Their gentle and impressionable minds</td>
<td>a childhood wasted</td>
<td>are exposed to once in their lives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) It is indeed a pity</td>
<td>are forced to for study or play</td>
<td>the cruelties of the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) They are weak and undemanding</td>
<td>which but comes because of poverty.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) It is thus</td>
<td>that should be used which are heavier susceptible to exploitation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Khan Jahan Ali</td>
<td>could build with construction work and not</td>
<td>well-being and prosperity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>made roads, dug tanks and built mosques</td>
<td>suffering people and his ceaseless efforts</td>
<td>were glorious too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He</td>
<td>was his sincere love for the</td>
<td>and his deeds</td>
<td>with military exploits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) They</td>
<td>was to lead the people to path of riches for his own pleasure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It</td>
<td>was a monarch a powerful leader</td>
<td>to improve their living condition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  
2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>the rainfall</td>
<td>destroys</td>
<td>water for irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>suffer every year</td>
<td>both a blessing</td>
<td>most of our crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>If</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>is timely and moderate</td>
<td>and a curse for our agriculture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>But</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>the dire need of</td>
<td>inadequate rainfall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Our farmers</td>
<td>excessive rainfall</td>
<td>very essential</td>
<td>we get bumper crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>owing to excessive or</td>
<td>in our country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  
2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>What is the</td>
<td>women would give</td>
<td>of wife, mother and</td>
<td>homemaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The common answer</td>
<td>is that</td>
<td>and women in</td>
<td>her husband for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>would be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>her care and protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>A woman's role</td>
<td>men should be</td>
<td>birth to and</td>
<td>for his wife and children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>It was a common early</td>
<td>role of men</td>
<td>bread-winners and</td>
<td>bring up children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>belief that</td>
<td></td>
<td>women should be</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>In addition</td>
<td>which meant she</td>
<td>soft, weak, submissive,</td>
<td>our society?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>had to be</td>
<td>and dependent on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>A woman had to be</td>
<td>that a man is the</td>
<td>guide, protector, and</td>
<td>busy at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>feminine,</td>
<td></td>
<td>provider</td>
<td>preparing food.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  
2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>For most Bangladeshis</td>
<td>have failed</td>
<td>immensely and</td>
<td>of poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Poverty and natural</td>
<td>life has never</td>
<td>to do enough</td>
<td>their lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by the fear</td>
<td>happy one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>They have always</td>
<td>have suffered</td>
<td>often shaped</td>
<td>untold miseries to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>their lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Natural calamities like</td>
<td>been haunted</td>
<td></td>
<td>great fortitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>floods, cyclones and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>The people</td>
<td>disasters have</td>
<td>regularly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>brought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Our governments</td>
<td>erosion have</td>
<td>been a very</td>
<td>to change their lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Nowadays pollution</td>
<td>disastrous effects on agriculture,</td>
<td>not only in Brazil but also</td>
<td>above all our health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Fume and smoke</td>
<td>have warned that</td>
<td>industrial waste chemicals and other poisons</td>
<td>above all on climate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Forests are being cut down</td>
<td>is a curse to our modern civilized world</td>
<td>our ability to work and</td>
<td>and obviously this warning is well founded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>All these are producing</td>
<td>affects our hearing, our nerves,</td>
<td>our world is heading towards a disaster</td>
<td>are polluting them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Sound pollution also</td>
<td>from motor vehicles, mills and factories,</td>
<td>because our cities, rivers and seas</td>
<td>in the whole world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Many scientists and burned on a large scale</td>
<td>on food supplies and</td>
<td>are becoming uncomfortable for us.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>A young bachelor followed her until she</td>
<td>market place leaning idly</td>
<td>this is indeed a lucky day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>One day as he who was</td>
<td>in a gold embroidered</td>
<td>of perfect beauty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>A young woman took up his basket by trade a porter</td>
<td>stopped at the door of</td>
<td>lived in Baghdad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Beneath it there sat in the</td>
<td>stopped at the door of</td>
<td>lived in Baghdad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>At once the porter showed dark eyes with</td>
<td>thinking to himself mantle, stopped before him.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>He dressed in rare silk and cloaked long lashes and lineaments</td>
<td>a house and knocked.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The British people do not talk to someone's house</td>
<td>he keeps it at any cost.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>They accept an appointment, whom they do not know will.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>If an English man do not usually go to someone</td>
<td>you should tell your host what food you do not like.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
13. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Emperor Shahjahan</td>
<td>from the</td>
<td>for the tourists</td>
<td>the grave of his wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The building was</td>
<td>surrounded</td>
<td>in the</td>
<td>moonlit night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Four slender towers rise</td>
<td>a great attraction</td>
<td>four corners of the</td>
<td>inlays of coloured marbles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The Taj Mahal is</td>
<td>to look at</td>
<td>by a beautiful</td>
<td>of the whole world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It is very nice</td>
<td>made of white</td>
<td>the Taj Mahal on</td>
<td>terrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) It is now</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>marbles with</td>
<td>garden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Grameen Bank</td>
<td>is estimated</td>
<td>to bring about</td>
<td>micro credit programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It</td>
<td>are working</td>
<td>that more than 54,000 people</td>
<td>various micro finance institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) A recent survey</td>
<td>is a</td>
<td>very effective influence</td>
<td>different micro credit programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In Bangladesh more than 800</td>
<td>are getting</td>
<td>that about 45% of eligible</td>
<td>internationally recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro finance institutions</td>
<td></td>
<td>households in Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) The rural people especially</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>famous finance Institution</td>
<td>and economic variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rural woman</td>
<td></td>
<td>which is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) It</td>
<td>shows</td>
<td>different types of support</td>
<td>a great change in rural life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from different</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Environmental disasters</td>
<td>is the</td>
<td>when there is sudden change</td>
<td>by industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Natural disasters</td>
<td>both natural and</td>
<td>are consumed</td>
<td>huge destruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>man-made</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Disasters</td>
<td>is a basic need</td>
<td>damage of productive land</td>
<td>for cooking, heating and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The Chinese</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>on the unity of the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The Japanese</td>
<td>is common</td>
<td>to take part in</td>
<td>cold country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Skiing</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>a popular sport</td>
<td>in their free time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The Germans</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>a lot of emphasis</td>
<td>is-watching television.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>to all</td>
<td>for pleasure and relaxation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>One activity that</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>to travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in Canada.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>There are few</td>
<td>in order to</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>at Gazipur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Generally women</td>
<td>working opportunities</td>
<td>of this</td>
<td>by the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>In this regard, ILO</td>
<td>one of the beneficiaries</td>
<td>at BARI</td>
<td>in rural areas in Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Sakhina Begum is</td>
<td>to change</td>
<td>for women</td>
<td>their household chores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>She was trained</td>
<td>on food processing</td>
<td>her lot</td>
<td>project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Finally, she was able</td>
<td>have to remain busy</td>
<td>impart training</td>
<td>in various activities and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to travel</td>
<td></td>
<td>to rural women</td>
<td>make them self-reliant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>In the post-war world, women</td>
<td>started exercising</td>
<td>on the husband</td>
<td>on family income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>They thus</td>
<td>started decisions</td>
<td>about family matters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>In the past, the authority in the family</td>
<td>is shared</td>
<td>an influence</td>
<td>and wives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iv) But women, with their economic power, started influencing joining the workforce.
(v) In developed countries now household work rested by both husbands and wives.
(vi) And outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to school are done equally who was the decision maker in all matters.

19. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>results in a tremendous</td>
<td>by investing education for girls.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Education develops</td>
<td>educating girls</td>
<td>to educate to future generations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The impact of</td>
<td>to development</td>
<td>waste of potential human resources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>An integrated approach</td>
<td>is not isolated</td>
<td>is beneficial development activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Girls' education</td>
<td>the tendency of mothers</td>
<td>from other both male, and female children.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Failing to educate girls</td>
<td>favourably affected</td>
<td>must include on female literacy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Globalisation has put the people of the world</td>
<td>have no reasons</td>
<td>high sweet sounding</td>
<td>of different status and facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Globalisation has become</td>
<td>the gap between</td>
<td>in the new era</td>
<td>about the surface level illusions of globalisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>On the surface level</td>
<td>no match for</td>
<td>but in different cabins</td>
<td>capitalism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Because of this so-called globalisation</td>
<td>on the same vessel</td>
<td>a globalising powerful</td>
<td>is ever widening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Because the poor are</td>
<td>it has</td>
<td>wealth and poverty</td>
<td>promises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>But the developing countries</td>
<td>a buzzword</td>
<td>to be happy</td>
<td>of international relations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Taimur surrounded</td>
<td>but Taimur escaped in the guise of capturing a large village.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Once he entered</td>
<td>far away</td>
<td>on all sides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>He was situated</td>
<td>the village</td>
<td>of the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Bertrand Russell was an outstanding</td>
<td>in 1872 in an</td>
<td>a perfect knowledge</td>
<td>Family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He was born</td>
<td>educated and he acquired</td>
<td>aristocratic</td>
<td>autumn of 1895.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He was privately</td>
<td>a fellow of his</td>
<td>teaching and writing</td>
<td>with distinction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In 1890 he went to</td>
<td>in 1914 he led a simple</td>
<td>where he graduated</td>
<td>in a suburb, of London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quiet life study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He was appointed</td>
<td>philosopher and perhaps</td>
<td>college in the</td>
<td>of the present times.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) From 1895 to the</td>
<td>Trinity College, Cambridge</td>
<td>the greatest thinker</td>
<td>of French and German.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The world we are flood, cyclone, storm</td>
<td>untold miseries</td>
<td>our environment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) They live in a very dangerous one</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) All these is heavy rainfall, drought, erosion</td>
<td>natural calamities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Among the common disasters, cyclone</td>
<td>are producing disastrous effects</td>
<td>and the main land</td>
<td>to the people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It attack offshore islands on earth and polluting of Bangladesh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Both cyclone and storm mainly causes</td>
<td></td>
<td>is full of earthquake, firing etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
(i) Nowadays the greenhouse  
the increasing of of greenhouse gases in the gradual warming.

(ii) It usually means that the continuing build up called greenhouse by traffic, industries etc.

(iii) It is now generally accepted accumulation of certain gases the cause of atmosphere will lead to substantial global warming.

(iv) This global warming is caused by the pollution of the earth is down of tropical rain forests gases in the atmosphere.

(v) The environmental destruction and burning of the most talked of the world.

(vi) This is exemplified by the effect is one the temperature topics of the world.

### 25. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Communicative competence</td>
<td>tell that acquiring a language</td>
<td>a language</td>
<td>the rules of language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Acquisition</td>
<td>refers to the ability to use</td>
<td>is more successful and longer lasting</td>
<td>spontaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>In non-technical terms</td>
<td>is similar to</td>
<td>language appropriately</td>
<td>than learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Learning language</td>
<td>acquisition is 'picking up'</td>
<td>the way people develop ability</td>
<td>in different circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Learning</td>
<td>refers to conscious</td>
<td>explicit</td>
<td>in their mother tongue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The linguists</td>
<td>it may be described as</td>
<td>knowledge of knowing</td>
<td>learning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 26. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Human beings animal, plants, air water and soil</td>
<td>can cause</td>
<td>when there is sudden change</td>
<td>this environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The natural forces such as storms</td>
<td>are the main</td>
<td>elements of</td>
<td>huge destruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Environmental disasters</td>
<td>both natural and man-made</td>
<td>damage of productive land</td>
<td>the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Natural disasters</td>
<td>cyclones and earthquakes are</td>
<td>can happen</td>
<td>in the systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Disasters</td>
<td>take place</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>anytime and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>One day Zayed and his friends is Zayed and his friends</td>
<td>big pieces of chicken and sweets.</td>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Any of the consequences of disasters linked with the atmosphere also a part of due to landslide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Robi gave that he had no lofty dream.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The traditional society of Bangladesh remain powerless to stop it any commendable role are emotionally abused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>His dream wanted a plate full of rice what he dreamt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Their long experiences of life has been growing for care than the West.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>This replied to know about to a restaurant.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Oriental societies who depend on their families are not given all over the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>They took him surprised.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Many older people does not offer for centuries their physical and financial inability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>They made the boy Robi's dream.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>But they their wealth of knowledge of their senior citizens to the old aged people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Elderly population take more care because of much importance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Investment in education for girls to creating wealth to send both their boys and girls on economic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The traditional society of Bangladesh remain powerless to stop it any commendable role are emotionally abused.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Educating girls contributes are more likely through its impact in all other sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Their long experiences of life has been growing for care than the West.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Educated women have increases the economic and social returns than those who have had to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Oriental societies who depend on their families are not given all over the world.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Educated mothers results in a from an integrated approach potential human resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Many older people does not offer for centuries their physical and financial inability.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>It is important to realize that a higher income potential of development investments no schooling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Investment in education for girls to creating wealth to send both their boys and girls on economic development.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Investment in education for girls to creating wealth to send both their boys and girls on economic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Educating girls contributes are more likely through its impact in all other sectors.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Educating girls contributes are more likely through its impact in all other sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Educated women have increases the economic and social returns than those who have had to school.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Educated women have increases the economic and social returns than those who have had to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Educated mothers results in a from an integrated approach potential human resources.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Educated mothers results in a from an integrated approach potential human resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>It is important to realize that a higher income potential of development investments no schooling.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>It is important to realize that a higher income potential of development investments no schooling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
30. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Deforestation</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>the ecological</td>
<td>ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Rain forests</td>
<td>means</td>
<td>us in</td>
<td>various ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Many rain forests</td>
<td>maintain</td>
<td>the harmful</td>
<td>roots and leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Plants</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>come from</td>
<td>imbalance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Plants</td>
<td>absorb</td>
<td>in various</td>
<td>Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Our indigenous forests</td>
<td>have been damaged</td>
<td>burnt down</td>
<td>carbon-dioxide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The next morning</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>all infected with</td>
<td>living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>under a microscope</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He dissected them</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>set certain men</td>
<td>which caused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>elephantiasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) They</td>
<td>Manson collected</td>
<td>the mosquito was the</td>
<td>the carrier of the germ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the insects</td>
<td>germ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Thus it was discovered</td>
<td>discovery</td>
<td>from person to person</td>
<td>of the infected boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Manson's</td>
<td>the parasite of one</td>
<td>gorged with the blood</td>
<td>filarial worms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) If the mosquito</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>examined them</td>
<td>thinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carried</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Mother's breast milk</td>
<td>useful in cases</td>
<td>brings many benefits</td>
<td>produce their own milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The calososstrum</td>
<td>not be meant for those</td>
<td>is much better</td>
<td>a better generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Milk substitutes are</td>
<td>which is rich in</td>
<td>in order to build up</td>
<td>required nourishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>antibodies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Many large companies</td>
<td>this sort of substitutes</td>
<td>campaign in the</td>
<td>to their new born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>babies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) But these substitutes</td>
<td>operate large scale</td>
<td>babies who are</td>
<td>third world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>should</td>
<td>already getting</td>
<td>countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
So, we should abandon produced during the milking where mothers cannot than cow’s milk.

33. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>So, we should abandon produced during the milking where mothers cannot than cow’s milk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Street accidents should be taken in the major cities of the traffic rules.</td>
<td>Thousands of people are almost to make the streets of Bangladesh.</td>
<td>Proper steps die daily occurrences safe.</td>
<td>New roads should be made in street accidents of the traffic rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>People in general and the drivers in particular should be meted out aware in modern city life.</td>
<td>Exemplary punishment should be built to the violators every year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Marjorie K. Rawlings was O'Henry Memorial orphan boy is &quot;A Mother in Mannville&quot;.</td>
<td>She was born in a novel, and was educated in 1938.</td>
<td>The Yearling. Washington D. C. short story called Jerry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
She wrote of the was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in the University of Wisconsin.

The name an American story for a story entitled "Gidal Young Ua".

36. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Education</td>
<td>education dispenses</td>
<td>inevitable</td>
<td>live a happy life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) As a boon</td>
<td>devoid of</td>
<td>they can</td>
<td>and fosters the spirit of glorious survival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) If people get</td>
<td>is an</td>
<td>the prerequisite</td>
<td>to education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) A community is</td>
<td>obstacle</td>
<td>for social development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) But poverty is</td>
<td>education</td>
<td>for any kind of development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Education</td>
<td>educated</td>
<td>the gloom of ignorance</td>
<td>is nothing but a gang of savage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Gypsies</td>
<td>is used</td>
<td>an interesting group</td>
<td>of Indian people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Originally, gypsies</td>
<td>are more important</td>
<td>to describe wandering people</td>
<td>to introduce themselves as Egyptians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Some gypsies</td>
<td>came about the year 1,500</td>
<td>who live in groups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Nowadays, the word 'gypsy'</td>
<td>are in the group</td>
<td>than the men.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) The women went to Britain</td>
<td>by dealing in scrap metal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) In Britain, gypsies often make their living from a caste of wandering people.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The 21st of February</td>
<td>valiant youths</td>
<td>important day</td>
<td>down their lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) On this day in 1952</td>
<td>demanding that Bangla be</td>
<td>got our mother tongue</td>
<td>in our national calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) They were</td>
<td>is a very</td>
<td>of the soil laid</td>
<td>of the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Because of their supreme</td>
<td>the language in which</td>
<td>declared an official language</td>
<td>as our official language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It is</td>
<td>sacrifice, we have</td>
<td>the government</td>
<td>the majority of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) An official</td>
<td>language is usually</td>
<td>the language of</td>
<td>conducts all its business.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
39. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The name of our country</td>
<td>with green trees, small hills</td>
<td>is 1,475,570 sq kilometres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Our neighbouring country India</td>
<td>is Bangladesh</td>
<td>hundreds of flowing rivers and sea beaches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>We have achieved</td>
<td>is in three sides</td>
<td>and it is an independent</td>
<td>by name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>It was one of the provinces</td>
<td>the independence</td>
<td>and the Bay of Bengal is in one</td>
<td>Pakistan in 1971.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Bangladesh is a land of beauty</td>
<td>of Pakistan and</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>country of south-east Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The land area</td>
<td>of our country</td>
<td>was called East Pakistan</td>
<td>side of our Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Huge population</td>
<td>is a wide spread disparity</td>
<td>that so many of our people</td>
<td>which is alarming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>should create awareness</td>
<td>in human development effort at 147</td>
<td>reduce population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>About 48% of its population</td>
<td>is responsible</td>
<td>in order to</td>
<td>among the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>to our national conscience</td>
<td>the poverty line</td>
<td>in Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>It is acute prick</td>
<td>is placed</td>
<td>for the extreme poverty</td>
<td>are struggling hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>are under</td>
<td>in income</td>
<td>out of 174 poor countries of the world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

41. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>E-commerce</td>
<td>will be very difficult</td>
<td>customer relation which is</td>
<td>without employing e-commerce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>E-commerce</td>
<td>includes</td>
<td>on a series of</td>
<td>essential for good business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Without e-commerce</td>
<td>covers</td>
<td>to lose competitiveness</td>
<td>required for moving information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>depends</td>
<td>the tasks that support</td>
<td>in international trade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(v) E-commerce can improve the media buying and selling of goods.
(vi) Network infrastructure the nation is bound to improve export earnings underlying infrastructures.

42. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Prince Hamlet was greatly given out that uncertainty about for his crown.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) His uncle Claudius had Claudius himself was the snake words came to him that a face that was full of sorrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) When Hamlet's mind was troubled by these doubts and anxieties which seemed to be very much Hamlet's father to death.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The ghost of his father twelve midnight and looked pale with of the dead king.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Young Hamlet suspected that troubled by an a snake had poisoned the ghost of the dead king had appeared.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The ghost came just as the clock struck appeared in three successive nights and had killed him manner of his father's death.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) In chemistry arsenic is so acute in the tube-well water how to get rid of it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Now this element to be checked many diseases is under the threat of arsenicosis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Arsenic contaminated water is referred to that one of every ten persons white compound of brittle element.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The problem has agreed to extend all possible help to mitigate this problem in Bangladesh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It is therefore, urgently needed causes health hazards and teach people of many districts of Bangladesh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The World Bank is detected to be present in large quantities as a violently poisonous. like sores and stomach troubles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Presently flower cultivation gradually expanded in 1984 in these areas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Flower cultivation has been brought in those places to earn currencies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iii) Flower garden has been undertaken in Bangladesh much to the profit of the growers.
(iv) Later flower cultivation grow abundantly in extensive areas from the year 1979.
(v) Over one hectare of land started on commercial basis in Jessore district.
(vi) Tube rose and marigold took shape under massive flower cultivation of other districts.

45. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The word drama</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>a Greek term</td>
<td>in verse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) A drama</td>
<td>are known as</td>
<td>were written</td>
<td>great heights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) In Greece</td>
<td>the art of drama</td>
<td>by means of action</td>
<td>meaning a thing done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The Greek drama</td>
<td>tells us a story</td>
<td>classical drama</td>
<td>of Dionysus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) The plays of Greek</td>
<td>most of the plays</td>
<td>reached</td>
<td>and speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) It is true that</td>
<td>comes from</td>
<td>with the worship</td>
<td>in prose.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Football</td>
<td>is expected for one</td>
<td>a common game</td>
<td>extremely energetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and a half hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>and alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) A footballer</td>
<td>is to be</td>
<td>a familiar figure</td>
<td>throughout the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) We</td>
<td>is considered</td>
<td>a footballer</td>
<td>to us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>a popular hero</td>
<td>in jersey, boots and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) This game</td>
<td>becomes</td>
<td></td>
<td>stockings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) A successful</td>
<td>is played</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>footballer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Bangladesh</td>
<td>the main reason</td>
<td>associated with</td>
<td>should receive high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>associated with</td>
<td>high priority.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It</td>
<td>to reduce the prevalence</td>
<td>to the quality and the</td>
<td>quantity in south-east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Low birth weight</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>a higher prevalence</td>
<td>of food consumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Low birth</td>
<td>should be paid</td>
<td>why over 50% of the</td>
<td>under nutrition of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
48. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The National Memorial at Savar</td>
<td>is the several graves of</td>
<td>stands on a base measuring 130 ft wide and it was</td>
<td>which is immeasurable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It is an achievement the dimensions</td>
<td>as a symbol of the nation's respect</td>
<td>as the towers soar up symbolizing</td>
<td>laid on the first anniversary of the Victory Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) It stands upright for the millions of martyrs</td>
<td>bow down our heads in respect</td>
<td>but it stands for an achievement</td>
<td>close to the towers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Most prominently visible is</td>
<td>who laid down their lives so that</td>
<td>for the martyrs of</td>
<td>the loftiness of their spirit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) The most moving sight of this memorial</td>
<td>of which can be measured</td>
<td>the martyred freedom fighters</td>
<td>among the nations of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Standing in front of the graves we</td>
<td>the 150 ft tower that</td>
<td>we may stand upright, in honour and dignity</td>
<td>the War of Liberation in 1971.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Travelling is too much</td>
<td>much easier.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It has does not</td>
<td>was difficult and some for business.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Some people</td>
<td>much benefit</td>
<td>mean that and full of problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The benefit nowadays</td>
<td>some for education to gather experience.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) In ancient time</td>
<td>travel for pleasure, because it helps to describe.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Travelling of travelling</td>
<td>has become it is simply passing time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The Red Fox seek their food by night</td>
<td>to pick up honey of wild bees.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Red Foxes</td>
<td>is varied in season</td>
<td>dug in the ground to venture out by day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Like all lives and they usually hunt</td>
<td>scraps of discarded food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Substitution Table

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Ground birds</td>
<td>visit human dwellings</td>
<td>among the thorn bushes and willows</td>
<td>and where there is vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) They</td>
<td>shelter in a burrow with fallen fruit and</td>
<td>alone or in pairs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The diet of meat</td>
<td>are killed by them though hunger may compel them</td>
<td>fringing the edges streams in Tibet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

51. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. \(2\times6=12\)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Bangladesh is</td>
<td>growth is not coming</td>
<td>will never succeed</td>
<td>people live below the poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Bangladesh has</td>
<td>to educate all</td>
<td>of keeping</td>
<td>to control population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The population control</td>
<td>one of the poorest countries</td>
<td>of 13 crore but most of the</td>
<td>density of the population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) So first of all we should try</td>
<td>programme</td>
<td>the people of the country in the shortest</td>
<td>the family small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) When people will be educated</td>
<td>the total population</td>
<td>down though the government is trying</td>
<td>until the people of the country are educated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The rate of population</td>
<td>they will know the value</td>
<td>but it has the highest</td>
<td>possible time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. \(2\times6=12\)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The incidents</td>
<td>are used</td>
<td>children and women</td>
<td>of the medieval age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) This nefarious activity</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>increasing in Bangladesh</td>
<td>to transport child and women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The child and women traffickers</td>
<td>women and children</td>
<td>the capital city</td>
<td>annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The traffickers</td>
<td>have found</td>
<td>the barbarous slavery system</td>
<td>from different areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Border points</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>by them</td>
<td>as safe heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) About 20 thousand</td>
<td>has over shadowed</td>
<td>are being trafficked</td>
<td>and some other developed countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. \(2\times6=12\)
The Olympic Games used to fight about long before the Christian era began.

It was first held upon a plan in Greece.

In those days hit was divided such wasteful strife.

Men of different cities were named one another to arrange athletic contests to stop rivalry.

A man named Iphitos became concerned after the town of Olympia in many cities.

Men of different cities were named one another to arrange athletic contests to stop rivalry.

A man named Iphitos became concerned after the town of Olympia in many cities.

He Greece in Olympia most of the time.

54. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The traffic jam</td>
<td>there are</td>
<td>a common feature</td>
<td>the huge number of vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>In great cities of the world</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>during the time people go to</td>
<td>that create traffic jam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>But in our country</td>
<td>are not taken</td>
<td>to people</td>
<td>city life will become intolerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Traffic jams</td>
<td>the cause</td>
<td>various reasons</td>
<td>of city life today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Great suffering</td>
<td>are most acute</td>
<td>of traffic jam is</td>
<td>by traffic jam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>If urgent steps</td>
<td>is caused</td>
<td>in this regard,</td>
<td>or return from their working places.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The great pyramid</td>
<td>they buried the dead</td>
<td>for a king of life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>It is located</td>
<td>the setting of the sun</td>
<td>of the Nile</td>
<td>to the beginning of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>In fact, all the pyramids</td>
<td>compared the rising</td>
<td>are on its</td>
<td>of the Nile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The ancient Egyptians</td>
<td>along the Nile</td>
<td>of the sun</td>
<td>not far from Cairo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>They also compared</td>
<td>was built thousands of years ago</td>
<td>to the end west bank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>This is why</td>
<td>on the west bank</td>
<td>on the west bank called Khufu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

56. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>There lived</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>he used to support</td>
<td>about himself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>With the small income</td>
<td>home</td>
<td>but worthy farmer</td>
<td>for themselves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
57. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>We must acknowledge</td>
<td>how graceful the Creator is</td>
<td>how to talk and</td>
<td>the endless mystery of Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The first lesson</td>
<td>of our house</td>
<td>we discovered</td>
<td>in order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>They taught us</td>
<td>we learned</td>
<td>to the parents and</td>
<td>without colliding with each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>But when we came out</td>
<td>how to eat</td>
<td>from our</td>
<td>how to live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>We wondered</td>
<td>marching</td>
<td>to arrange everything</td>
<td>then to nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The planets are</td>
<td>our debt</td>
<td>in the heavenly plain</td>
<td>parents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>A sunset scene</td>
<td>of the sun</td>
<td>or of a river</td>
<td>and soothing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>At the end of the day</td>
<td>become red</td>
<td>goes down</td>
<td>of the setting sun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The western sky</td>
<td>undoubtedly presents</td>
<td>with a</td>
<td>of nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The rays</td>
<td>is coloured</td>
<td>a unique look</td>
<td>red colour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>The tops of the trees</td>
<td>the sun gradually</td>
<td>with the rays</td>
<td>in the western horizon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Such a sight</td>
<td>by the side of a sea-shore</td>
<td>are soft</td>
<td>is very charming.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Cinderella</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>by the name</td>
<td>keep her warm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>who were very unkind</td>
<td>of a maiden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>She had</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>the name</td>
<td>Cinderella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>two elder sisters</td>
<td>her mother</td>
<td>of the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Sometimes she</td>
<td>was called</td>
<td>in order to</td>
<td>to her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>So, the maiden</td>
<td>crept in among the cinders</td>
<td>her to do all hard work</td>
<td>in her childhood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


www.tanbircox.blogspot.com

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. ☏ 9891919, 01720557160/170
60. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The college magazine</td>
<td>feels proud and happy</td>
<td>who acts</td>
<td>of the college.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>plays</td>
<td>when he finds</td>
<td>young minds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The editor of the college magazine</td>
<td>is different from other regular</td>
<td>an important role</td>
<td>his article in print.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The magazine</td>
<td>is a student</td>
<td>to express their</td>
<td>under the supervision of a teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>The budding writers</td>
<td>is the mouthpiece</td>
<td>journals as it is the product of</td>
<td>in college life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>A student</td>
<td>find an opportunity</td>
<td>of the students</td>
<td>and ideas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

61. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Visiting history</td>
<td>will enrich our ancestor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>We read nowadays and parcel the beauties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Travelling historical places and see selfish and rude.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Go back is a part are becoming virtue.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>People is considered a heavenly of our education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Love of one's own country to your own country to know about our sensibility.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Aristotle was a son</td>
<td>from his childhood.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>He was born him</td>
<td>a free thinker.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>His father wanted in Greece</td>
<td>according to his own way.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>But he taught to be</td>
<td>of a royal physician.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>So he studied Aristotle</td>
<td>thousands of years ago.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Plato wanted under a great thinker Plato to be a physician.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

63. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) When William Shakespeare was a</td>
<td>his birth is unknown nor do we</td>
<td>Stratford and went to the</td>
<td>all the countries of the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) His books have been translated into local grammar school.

(iii) And yet in spite of the fame, he lived with his family in know very much about his childhood.

(iv) To begin with, small boy, no one could have guessed that birth is celebrated on 23rd April 1564.

(v) The exact date of performance in almost all his local grammar school.

(vi) We can only assume that dozens of languages and his plays, life remains the most famous writer of all times.

64. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Gustave Eiffel</td>
<td>made them</td>
<td>a world fair in Paris.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>copied to organise</td>
<td>of dams, factories and structures of great size.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>was born a 989 feet tower in Paris.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>proposed in a prosperous family as a symbol of the exhibition.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>The French Government</td>
<td>decided from the central school of Engineering in France.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Gustave Eiffel</td>
<td>graduated plan all over Europe.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

65. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>made great contributions of experienced folk-collectors with a title.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>From the last half of the 18th century</td>
<td>more than 50 folk tales came a rich cultural heritage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>is a land of folklore to the study all over Bangladesh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Dr Dinesh Chandra</td>
<td>a large number to collection of folk materials to our country.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>He appointed</td>
<td>a record number of European and published them of proverbs, riddles, folk tales of aboriginals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Dr Sen edited</td>
<td>made great contribution and has within a short time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

66. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>is everyday to dispose of the garbage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) Supply of safe drinking water has posed the capacity to arrange it for the 21st century.

(iii) Around 6 thousand women and children is a serious threat of water-borne diseases.

(iv) The water supply management have not a fundamental right to the life and health of the people.

(v) Many countries are dying enough money for the urban poor.

(vi) Thus the water supply do not have a challenge of all people of the world.

67. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Bonsai</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>carefully</td>
<td>to remain small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>both a source of</td>
<td>pot-planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>a fondness</td>
<td>in China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Early Japanese aristocrats</td>
<td>was originated</td>
<td>more than 1000 years ago</td>
<td>earning and pleasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) A Bonsai tree</td>
<td>showed</td>
<td>a new form of</td>
<td>of a big tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Bonsai</td>
<td>is shaped</td>
<td>a miniature form</td>
<td>for Bonsai.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

68. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Mahatma Gandhi</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>the miserable condition</td>
<td>in England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>to India</td>
<td>and made a movement to free India from the British.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>Bar-at-law</td>
<td>at Rajkot in Gujrat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>returned</td>
<td>to South Africa</td>
<td>of the Indian Nation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He</td>
<td>is called</td>
<td>the father</td>
<td>to practise it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He</td>
<td>studied</td>
<td>on October 2, 1894</td>
<td>of the Indians there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Fairid</td>
<td>pushed</td>
<td>quietly</td>
<td>as usual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The bus</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>by a bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The bus conductor</td>
<td>was going</td>
<td>to college</td>
<td>boy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>not a quarrelsome</td>
<td>instead of protesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Farid</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>crowded</td>
<td>aside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) So. he</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>rude remarks</td>
<td>for standing in the way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
70. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Men and women educating girls to educate education for girls.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) But women are are the two sides is beneficial in many ways.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) To improve to development of the is indispensable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Education develops lagging far behind men to future generation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) The impact of their lot education same coin.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) An integrated approach the tendency of a mother must include both male and female children.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) It change in a zigzag signals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Many people is difficult in Bangladesh in Bangladesh.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Moreover move in and out lanes course.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) All these do not follow cross over a nightmare experience.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Drivers pedestrians traffic frequently.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Rickshaws and babi-taxies make driving to drive whenever and wherever they wish.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) The can solve being used today in all branches.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Computers is capable of of computer mathematical problems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) It can hardly a source of is a triumph of modern technology.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) It also go enjoyment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) At present a modern man invention doing extremely complicated work without computer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) It is are the most complex everywhere.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Drug abuse take a serious concern and many of them are even 40 years of age.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) At present it is as it is bordered by major national issues.

(iii) The number of drug addicts are largely confined to two biggest drug trafficking areas.

(iv) The users are necessary steps and frame rigorous rules to stop drug trafficking.

(v) The sale of drugs is rising alarmingly one of our slums and narrow areas.

(vi) Government should has become generally teenagers, youths of international community.

74. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The sinking of the Titanic</td>
<td>not only the largest ship</td>
<td>1316 passengers</td>
<td>of the North Atlantic Ocean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) She has moved everyone</td>
<td>that had ever been built</td>
<td>but was also regarded as unsinkable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) She was will always be</td>
<td>of the world</td>
<td>she went down on the first voyage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The tragic sinking of this great ship</td>
<td>was sailing</td>
<td>without making the captain to pity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Titanic was carrying</td>
<td>across the icy waters</td>
<td>and crew conscious of it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The Titanic was sinking rapidly</td>
<td>remembered for</td>
<td>and a crew of 891.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

75. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The great advantage of early rising also finds time with a fund of energy gives us in our day's work.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The early riser the mind is fresh a large amount of hard work of other distractions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) In the early morning is and there are few sounds in the fresh morning air.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In many cases the early riser knows that to take exercise before other men have got out of bed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) This exercise has done the good start it he can be expected to do and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) An early riser supplies him he has plenty of time to do all the work that will last until the evening.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 76. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) A Sultan wanted to</td>
<td>except one blushed and refused</td>
<td>the Sultan asked all the applicants</td>
<td>he invited applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He asked for</td>
<td>find an honest man</td>
<td>to dance because their pockets were filled with the money</td>
<td>a dark and empty corridor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) According to</td>
<td>the applicants were assembled before</td>
<td>because a number of people applied for the job and</td>
<td>he asked them to dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) When they arrived</td>
<td>the suggestion- of wise men</td>
<td>to collect taxes in his kingdom and for that</td>
<td>to come to the palace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) As soon as all</td>
<td>a wise counselor’s advice</td>
<td>go up to the Sultan, one at a time, through</td>
<td>placed in the corridor by the Sultan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) All the people</td>
<td>they were told to</td>
<td>the Sultan sitting on his throne</td>
<td>he was unable to choose an honest man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 77. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The life of an ever present spectre has been shaped</td>
<td>of the people.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) As a result devastated our lands has added to this problem</td>
<td>various degrees of malnutrition.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Floods have rapid population growth in the life</td>
<td>to a great extent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Moreover has slowed down the population has almost</td>
<td>doubled since independence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Although the growth rate nearly seventy per cent of the population and tidal waves from the sea</td>
<td>by tragedy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Poverty has been our people suffer from</td>
<td>have swept away thousands of lives.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 78. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Hospitality has long been a genuine interest people are still state of affairs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Although many other to foreigners even if in the foreigner's questions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) They like speaking for Bangladeshis meant by such quite polite and friendly towards foreigners.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iv) It is quite common that no harm is they have not been in Bangladesh.

(v) It should be understood things are changing to ask personal introduced.

(vi) They express a part of our culture questions about family, jobs and income.

79. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>We can</td>
<td>can pass through</td>
<td>from or water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Many illnesses</td>
<td>enter the body</td>
<td>some diseases</td>
<td>types of worms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Germs can</td>
<td>are spread</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>many ways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Infections can be</td>
<td>caused by</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>to human body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>become ill</td>
<td>infected food</td>
<td>a cut or wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Insects also</td>
<td>pass on</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>person to person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

80. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>From the beginning of the Industrial</td>
<td>on May 3, 1886, police fired into</td>
<td>and injured an</td>
<td>Harvest Machine Company, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>To decrease this long working</td>
<td>striker, wounded five or six others</td>
<td>workers continue</td>
<td>is observed as May Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>In continuation of this movement</td>
<td>the sacrifice of these workers May 1st of every year</td>
<td>to be exploited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>And killed at least one</td>
<td>is a reminder that</td>
<td>a crowd of strikers</td>
<td>undetermined number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>From this time to commemorate</td>
<td>Revolution people</td>
<td>been started by</td>
<td>or more hours a day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The events of May Day 1886</td>
<td>shift, in 1880 a movement had</td>
<td>used to work for</td>
<td>and unorganised workers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

81. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>You cannot take</td>
<td>in that way</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>from our own point of view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>It is rude</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>you make sure of losing anything</td>
<td>the book's spirit come together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>By approaching it</td>
<td>as a friend</td>
<td>and very silly</td>
<td>it were medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>You only begin to get good</td>
<td>a good book</td>
<td>and actively like it</td>
<td>if any good is to pass between you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>A book</td>
<td>from a book</td>
<td>as if</td>
<td>it might have to give</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Substitution Table

82. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The young man had tried three difficult tasks.</td>
<td>(ii) At last he had set his daughter to the man daughter.</td>
<td>(iii) The king of that city came a beautiful city.</td>
<td>(iv) He would marry to win her on his journey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He had to a large in marriage.</td>
<td>(vi) Many passed from one country to another who would be able to perform these tasks.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

83. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Friendship increases happiness is friendless by the doubling of our joy of little value.</td>
<td>(ii) If we do well, it is our joys are rendered of our success that they receive pleasure and the dividing of our grief.</td>
<td>(iii) For man who or soon fall upon us more intense and more permanent by being shared with friends.</td>
<td>(iv) Such possessions contribute to our if we engage in them in solitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Our amusements have little zest delightful the attainment of wealth, honour is enabling us to do good to other.</td>
<td>(vi) Thus in every case, and diminishes misery happiness mostly by from it as we do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

84. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) An Arab ship reached by sea-robbers from Debul, the Governor of Iraq.</td>
<td>(ii) The ship was attacked a party of Muslims when he heard what had happened.</td>
<td>(iii) They sent a to Hajaj-bin-Yusuf, to Rajah Dahir to the ruler of Sind.</td>
<td>(iv) This sad news was carrying the ship and carried away from Ceylon to Mecca for the Hajj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He was messenger a sea-port in Sind.</td>
<td>(vi) Then he looted angry Muslim women and children.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
85. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Once a cook</td>
<td>asked</td>
<td>he quickly noticed</td>
<td>to the other leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The roast</td>
<td>sat down to eat</td>
<td>a duck</td>
<td>the missing leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The cook</td>
<td>roasted</td>
<td>temptation</td>
<td>the drumsticks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>ate up</td>
<td>one of</td>
<td>to eat it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>When his master</td>
<td>looked</td>
<td>what had happened</td>
<td>delicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>could not resist</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>for his master.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>forward</td>
<td>their children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>But it</td>
<td>should come</td>
<td>to educate</td>
<td>population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Most people</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>below</td>
<td>just after a few years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>can not afford</td>
<td>a huge</td>
<td>country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Many poor children</td>
<td>live</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>the poverty line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>So government</td>
<td>drop out</td>
<td>a small</td>
<td>to solve this problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

87. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Men, animals and plants</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>the important elements</td>
<td>feeding and nestling place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>closely</td>
<td>to each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>But some birds and animals</td>
<td>are going</td>
<td>the destruction of</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>One of the reasons</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>the destruction of</td>
<td>of eggs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>The other causes</td>
<td>are related</td>
<td>the collection</td>
<td>wild life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The wide spread chemicals and pesticides also</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>to be</td>
<td>of our natural environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>is also spoken</td>
<td>by many people</td>
<td>in 1948.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>gained</td>
<td>independence</td>
<td>in Myanmar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>All most all people</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>longyi</td>
<td>tribal languages too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>is situated</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>south-east Asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The national dress of Myanmar</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td>a number of</td>
<td>for both men and women.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
89. **Substitution Table**

**Sentence Writing Exercise:** Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The common form of marriage in Kenya</td>
<td>can still be found</td>
<td>relationship</td>
<td>in the past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) But things are changing in the rural areas</td>
<td>to new practice</td>
<td>of monogamy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The polygamous marriage</td>
<td>can not cut off</td>
<td>with their members in the village.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Many polygamous families</td>
<td>was because of</td>
<td>modern outlook of the Kenyans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Many Kenyans have shifted to town</td>
<td>to new practice</td>
<td>of monogamy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) But they is yielding polygamy to earn livelihood.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

90. **Substitution Table**

**Biographical Writing Exercise:** Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Dr. Zoha passed</td>
<td>in Bakuria</td>
<td>in 1953 and 1954.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He was born</td>
<td>his Ph.D.</td>
<td>in west Bengal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He had</td>
<td>the post of proctor</td>
<td>in 1948 and 1950 respectively.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He took up</td>
<td>the Matriculation and Intermediate exams</td>
<td>as a lecturer in 1961.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Dr. Zoha joined</td>
<td>Rajshahi University</td>
<td>from Imperial College, London.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He did</td>
<td>his Honours and M.A. degrees</td>
<td>in 1968.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

91. **Substitution Table**

**Economic Writing Exercise:** Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Charles Karoro depends</td>
<td>a garden</td>
<td>for want of space.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) But day to day life</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>very costly</td>
<td>in Nairobi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Karoro come</td>
<td>to the capital</td>
<td>to find jobs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) His wife, Maria cannot make</td>
<td>a handsome salary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) His family gets</td>
<td>entirely</td>
<td>on Karoro.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) His relatives lives</td>
<td>in a small apartment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

92. **Substitution Table**

**Social Writing Exercise:** Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) A family ties is getting in such families.</td>
<td>in nuclear families</td>
<td>have begun contributing to their family income.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The ties of nuclear families</td>
<td>started</td>
<td>intensified</td>
<td>day by day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Additional Information:**

- **Website:** www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
- **Facebook Page:** www.facebook.com/tanbir.ebooks

---

**Contact Information:**

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka 1212, 9891919, 01720557160/170
(iv) Both husband and wife are increasing on the increase household activities.
(v) The number of single-mother families is their nowadays.
(vi) The psychological problems of children share to disintegrate in developed countries.

93. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Communicative Competence</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>learners of a second language</td>
<td>communicative competence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) There are</td>
<td>two ways of developing</td>
<td>appropriately in different circumstances.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Acquisition encourage</td>
<td>picking up a language</td>
<td>in their mother tongue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In non-technical term, acquisition means</td>
<td>the way of developing ability</td>
<td>to practice language.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Acquisition is called</td>
<td>implicit learning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Teachers is</td>
<td>the ability of using language</td>
<td>spontaneously.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

94. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) 350 million people speak for people through English.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It helps the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) International conferences maintain a person as a first language.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The business world are English in English.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Job advertisements often ask communication to get a good job.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) English is held good at English.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Raghib and Adeeb took out several times on the street.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Adeeb wanted a book called how to ride a bicycle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He started his bicycle the book.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) On the other hand Raghib bought reading &quot;How to Ride a Bicycle.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He fell off to ride from the bicycle.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He started to learn it.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
96. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The family ties of the Chinese</td>
<td>spend</td>
<td>their free time</td>
<td>of the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The Chinese</td>
<td>gather</td>
<td>the unity</td>
<td>strong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>emphasizes</td>
<td>at the park</td>
<td>to entertain people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>in the open air</td>
<td>for people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Sometimes musicians and acrobats</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>lots of nice, clean parks</td>
<td>to spend their free time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>In the evening many families</td>
<td>perform</td>
<td>very</td>
<td>watching television.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

97. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>For the Germans leisure</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>a trip</td>
<td>pursuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The Germans</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>fond of</td>
<td>traveling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Almost half of all adults in Germany</td>
<td>has become</td>
<td>even a German Leisure Association</td>
<td>outside the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>other favourite</td>
<td>to conduct research on leisure activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Going to dance clubs or long drives</td>
<td>have made</td>
<td>many sports centres for the exercise</td>
<td>pastimes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>In Germany there</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>a common</td>
<td>of the young people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The role of woman in nation-building</td>
<td>is not possible for any nation to reach</td>
<td>western countries but also</td>
<td>dignity-and honour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>was a time when women were</td>
<td>any more in the present</td>
<td>has changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>There</td>
<td>cannot be denied</td>
<td>its goal without allowing the women folk</td>
<td>family affairs-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>of civilization the outlook and</td>
<td>looked upon without any</td>
<td>situation c world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>But with the progress</td>
<td>is true not only for the</td>
<td>to serve the</td>
<td>to play active role.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(vi) This were the only instrument attitude of the world towards women for the Islamic countries.

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2x6 = 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Mr. Robertson</td>
<td>does not like</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>who talk much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>his fifties</td>
<td>but he has</td>
<td>but curly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He does not have</td>
<td>it makes</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>loves to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He says</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>important.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) His hair</td>
<td>a beard</td>
<td>him look</td>
<td>a moustache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He is in</td>
<td>is not</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>lawyer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART C: GUIDED WRITING (40 MARKS)

Rerranging for Practice (Question No. 12)
1. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) His drama ‘A Dance of the Forests’ was performed on Nigeria’s Independence celebrations.
(ii) Other plays by Soyinka include 'The Lion and The Jewel', 'The Road'.  
(iii) His play 'The Road' has its source in the Nigerian folklore.  
(iv) He writes in English.  
(v) He is a noble laureate.  
(vi) He also published 'Idanre and other poems' and a novel 'The Interpreters'.  
(vii) Wole Soyinka did not welcome influence of western civilization on Africa.  
(viii) Wole Soyinka is an African playwright and a poet.  
(ix) In his play 'The Lion and the Jewel' he shows the imposition of modern civilization on Africa is a threat to individuality.  
(x) Wole Soyinka became the director of the school of Drama at the University Of Ibadan in 1969.  
(xi) He was educated in Ibadan University, Nigeria and Leeds University, England.  
(xii) He studied the theatre in London where his play, The Invention, was produced.  
(xiii) He returned to Ibadan in 1960 to investigate indigenous drama forms.  
(xiv) Soyinka was born in Abelkota on July 13, 1934.

2. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) The students however started jumping over the gate and scaled the walls.  
(ii) He rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.  
(iii) They were locked in a clash with police in front of Rajshahi Medical College.  
(iv) The students joined the protest and took out a procession.  
(v) On February 17, section 144 was imposed in Rajshahi city.  
(vi) A flame of protest spread out after Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed.  
(vii) He attained martyrdom in the pre-liberation period.  
(viii) Dr. Shamsuzzoha was a prominent teacher in Rajshahi University.  
(ix) The gate was locked to prevent the agitating students.  
(x) The armed forces were deployed in front of the university main gate.  
(xi) The students were preparing to violate section 144 again.  
(xii) Next morning on Friday 18, tension grew on the campus.  
(xiii) Dr. Zoha, a Professor of chemistry and Proctor of the university head this.  
(xiv) As a result many students were injured.

3. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart.  
(ii) I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it.  
(iii) He was standing back of his own carelessness.  
(iv) "But no one hits accurately every time." I told him.  
(v) Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience.  
(vi) "The fault was in the wood of the handle."  
(vii) He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed.  
(viii) He was a freewill agent and he chose to do careful work, and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.
(ix) "I'll pay for it," he said.
(x) Jerry said the orphanage wood-shop would repair it.
(xi) The axe-handle broke one day.
(xii) "I brought the axe down careless.
(xiii) It was only then that he would take the money.
(xiv) There, of his own accord, he put wood so that I might always have dry material ready in case of sudden wet weather.

4. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He joined the Burma Police in 1923.
(ii) His unique political allegory 'Animal Farm' was published in 1945.
(iii) Eri Arthur Blair was born in 1903 in India.
(iv) The family moved to England in 1907.
(v) He had become the embodiment of the man in the street.
(vi) He served with Indian Imperial Police in Burma.
(vii) George Orwell died in 1950.
(viii) This experience inspired his first novel 'Burmese Days' (1934).
(ix) It is perhaps his best in the realm of fiction.
(x) His father worked there for the civil service.
(xi) He rejected the conventions and left Eton.
(xii) He entered Eton College in 1919.
(xiii) There he wrote in various college magazines.
(xiv) His pen-name was George Orwell.

5. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Gustave proposed a 989 foot tower of iron as a symbol of construction.
(ii) His mother was not so optimistic for him.
(iii) It is named after Gustave Eiffel.
(iv) He cherished a plan of making skyscrapers.
(v) The construction of the tower began in January 1887.
(vi) He told his mother, "I have got some idea."
(vii) It is in Paris.
(viii) He graduated from the central school.
(ix) And was completed in March 1889.
(x) In 1880, some French industrialists suggested the govt. to organize a World's Fair in Paris.
(xi) He is a Frenchman who built the Tower.
(xii) He worked in a railway construction company.
(xiii) Have you heard the name of the Eiffel tower?
(xiv) For years he made plan after plan.

6. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Napoleon rose quickly to a high position in the army by his good work and courage.
(ii) He worked hard and made them work hard.
(iii) He grew very powerful.

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka. ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
(iv) About one hundred and fifty years ago there lived in France one of the greatest soldiers called Napoleon.
(v) He soon became the greatest man in the country.
(vi) France under him was very powerful.
(vii) He won victories over them.
(viii) But he was kind to them when there was no need to be hard.
(ix) When he was young, he entered the French Army.
(x) He chose the officers who worked with him very carefully.
(xi) He joined army as an ordinary soldier.
(xii) He was hard to them when there was need to be so.
(xiii) He fought several wars with the neighboring countries.
(xiv) He loved his men and paid them well.

7. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
(ii) He said to him, "Look, my friend! I have brought one thousand rupees for you."
(iii) The farmer was surprised.
(iv) The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
(v) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
(vi) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
(vii) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
(viii) "Keep this money and remove your distress.
(ix) He could not think where to keep the money.
(x) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
(xi) He gradually realised that he had money but no peace of mind.
(xii) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
(xiii) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
(xiv) He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money."

8. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) In his thirteenth year, he along with his father went to visit the Himalayas.
(ii) After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school.
(iii) He did not continue it and returned home.
(iv) He wrote his poetic novel 'Banaful' at the age of fifteen.
(v) In 1941, at the age of eighty, he passed away.
(vi) But he did not like institutional education.
(vii) At the age of seventeen, he was sent to London to study law.
(viii) He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861.
(ix) Rabindranath was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature.
(x) He was at the same time a poet, novelist, dramatist, philosopher and a musician.
(xi) He translated his poems of 'Gitanjali' into English in 1911 and it brought him the Nobel Prize.
(xii) Only at the age of eight, he started composing poems.
(xiii) When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals.
(xiv) But he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley.

9. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) Ali watered the palm tree.
(ii) Bashir agreed to share the juice with Ali.
(iii) Bashir had to share the cow's milk with Ali.
(iv) The clever man whispered something into Ali's ears.
(v) Ali started beating the cow just when Bashir was about to milk it.
(vi) Bashir requested Ali not to cut the palm tree.
(vii) A clever man noticed everything.
(viii) Bashir milked the cow and drank the milk.
(ix) Ali was the younger brother and Bashir was the elder.
(x) Bashir grew fatter and Ali became thinner day by day.
(xi) There lived two brothers named Ali and Bashir.
(xii) They inherited a cow that Ali grazed everyday.
(xiii) One day their father died.
(xiv) Bashir drank the juice alone.

10. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) He told them of deserts, caves and mountains high enough to touch the sky.
(ii) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
(iii) Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.
(iv) She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa."
(v) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
(vi) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
(vii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
(viii) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks.
(ix) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.
(x) She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her.
(xi) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
(xii) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
(xiii) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
(xiv) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.

11. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  


www.tanbirex.blogspot.com

Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka. ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
(i) He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Blight's debates on Irish Home Rule.
(ii) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
(iii) He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there.
(iv) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London.
(v) Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature.
(vi) But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the west.
(vii) But the girls' parents in fact treated him like a son.
(viii) He was quite happy in Brighton.
(ix) He described London as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet.
(x) Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
(xi) Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr. and Mrs. Scott.
(xii) Though he was full of admiration for English society yet he was called back to India in 1880.
(xiii) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
(xiv) Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) The roast looked so delicious that the cook could not resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks.
(ii) The master was not to be fooled.
(iii) The master was very annoyed with the stubbornness of the cook and threatened to fire him from his job.
(iv) He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks indeed have one leg.
(v) The cook insisted that this duck had only one leg.
(vi) One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside.
(vii) It put down its other leg as well and ran off.
(viii) A cook once roasted a duck for his master.
(ix) The cook told him that the duck had one leg only.
(x) Right at that moment the cook looked out of the window and saw some ducks resting outside in the courtyard.
(xi) The master looked at the cook.
(xii) The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck.
(xiii) He said that there was no such thing as a one legged duck.
(xiv) When his master sat down to eat he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg.

13. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) And it helped to rescue survivors from the icy water.
(ii) But of the 2,224 passengers, only about 700 survived.
In the early hours of the morning the Titanic sank. But something good came out of the sinking of the Titanic. Then her band was playing bravely on deck. Twenty minutes later another liner, the 'Carpathi' arrived on the scene. It was a terrible disaster. In 1913 there was a committee of inquiry into the disaster. This committee drew up many new rules for shipping companies. Since then, every ship had to provide life-boat for each passenger. This Patrol warns ships about ice and ice-bergs in the North Atlantic. Another important result of the sinking of the Titanic was the formation of an international Ice Patrol. Every ship has had to carry enough radio operators so that there is always one of them on duty. And every ship had to organise life-boat drill during each voyage too.

14. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights to him.
(ii) So the grocer sent his son with the fruit seller.
(iii) The grocer thought to himself, 'The illiterate fruit seller is a great fool.'
(iv) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit seller.
(v) One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller.
(vi) "You liar. How can a crow carry away such a big boy?" The grocer shouted angrily.
(vii) The grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. I am sorry that I cannot return them to you."
(viii) 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. We will come back tomorrow."
(ix) The grocer understood the point.
(x) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer.
(xi) The next day the fruit seller came alone from the town.
(xii) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights", said the fruit seller.
(xiii) But he controlled his temper and said, "Never mind, I cannot blame you. It is my bad luck."
(xiv) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit seller very angry.

15. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) The boy was afraid of going to the well alone.
(ii) The boy was in a fix.
(iii) A boy was learning his lessons and his mother was sleeping.
(iv) Suddenly he remembered a well and it was at the other end of the locality.
(v) At last he thought "My mother is thirsty, I must bring water for her. God will help me."
(vi) The night was dark and still.
(vii) He stood silent for sometimes.
(viii) But he found that the pitcher was empty.
(ix) All the people of the houses nearby were fast asleep.
(x) It was mid night.
(xi) He thought and thought.
(xii) Whom would he ask for water?
(xiii) The boy rose up and went to the pitcher to fill a glass with water.
(xiv) Suddenly his mother raised her head and said, “A glass of water, my boy. I am thirsty.”

16. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He sat on the door-step of his house looking out on the public street.
(ii) So, he went out of his room.
(iii) Socrates could not tolerate this.
(iv) She always tried to irritate Socrates.
(v) One day the woman became more furious than ever.
(vi) She went up to him with a bucket full of water.
(vii) They were greatly astonished.
(viii) Socrates wife used to lose temper on the slightest excuse.
(ix) At that time some passers-by where walking along the street.
(x) This made his wife more furious.
(xi) They saw the incident.
(xii) She began to insult him.
(xiii) She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her.
(xiv) She poured much water on him.

17. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Dynamite is an explosive.
(ii) The Nobel Prize has been given since 1901.
(iii) To atone for it, he wanted to give prize as he felt to do something.
(iv) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work and for setting up peace in the world.
(v) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
(vi) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
(vii) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
(viii) This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called 'Nobel Prize'.
(ix) He was an engineer and chemist.
(x) It was meant to be used in the hard rock mining.
(xi) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
(xii) After some years, Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite.
(xiii) Dr Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm in Sweden.
(xiv) But Alfred saw it used in the battlefield.

18. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He would never refuse to assist a neighbour.
(ii) The children would shout with joy when they saw him.
(iii) He thought of going home.
He did not like to work in his own farm.

He caught fish all day without murmur.

His wife scolded him always for his idleness but in vain.

Rip Van Winkle was born at a village in America.

One day he went away into the woods with his gun and his dog Wolf.

The sun was about to set.

He was simple and good natured.

He told them stories of ghosts and witches.

He got upon the highest part of the mountain.

Rip Van was not really lazy.

Soon he heard a voice from a distance.

So, I have lost even my own piece of meat", saying the words the dog went away.

He came to a stream.

He looked down and saw his shadow in the water.

He said to himself, "I was greedy and foolish. I did not think it was my own shadow."

So, he wished to get that piece also.

He barked and jumped into the water.

He took his shadow to be another dog with a piece of meat.

There was a bridge over the stream.

The dog then understood his mistake that it was not a real dog.

One day a dog, stealing a piece of meat from a shop, began to run fast.

He came to the middle of the stream and stopped there.

Then his piece of meat fell into the water.

The dog was running over the bridge.

"My greed made me blind."

He did not give anything to his third daughter.

At last the king realised his follies.

He needed peace and rest.

The first and second daughters flattered him.

So, he decided to divide his kingdom among his three daughters.

But the third one told the truth which he did not like.

Afterwards, Goneril and Regan showed cruelty to their father.

He was tired of ruling the kingdom.

But first he wanted to know who loved him most.

Then Lear divided his kingdom between the first two daughters.

King Lear had three daughters.

Their names were Goneril, Regan and Cordelia.
21. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) One day he noticed a spider's attempt of climbing up the wall.
(ii) They drove him away from his kingdom.
(iii) But every time he was defeated shamefully.
(iv) The king fled in disorder to a forest.
(v) He formed a new troop and fought against his enemies.
(vi) He took shelter in an old abandoned fort.
(vii) He was joined there by many of his faithful followers.
(viii) We should persevere in having our goals.
(ix) It succeeded to reach the roof on the eighth attempt.
(x) The king realised the hint of the spider's attempt.
(xi) Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland.
(xii) He got back his lost kingdom.
(xiii) He was inspired and he defeated his enemies at last.
(xiv) Once he was defeated by his enemies.

22. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) They often spent their time together.
(ii) The first friend then came down from the tree and asked him, "Friend, what did the bear whisper in your ears?"
(iii) The bear came along and smelt the nose and ears of the man on the ground.
(iv) So, he fell flat on the ground like a dead man.
(v) Once there were two friends.
(vi) The forest was full of wild animals.
(vii) One of the friends at once climbed up a nearby tree.
(viii) One day they were going through a forest.
(ix) They promised to help each other in danger.
(x) But he knew that a bear does not touch a dead body.
(xi) All on a sudden, they saw a big bear coming towards them.
(xii) The other friend did not know how to climb up tree.
(xiii) The second friend replied, "The bear told me, "Don't trust a man who leaves his friend in danger."
(xiv) The bear thought him to be a dead man and went away.

23. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) But Bidya Sagar was determined to go home to respond to his mother's call.
(ii) He breathed his last on 29 July, 1901.
(iii) The principal of the Fort William College did not grant him leave.
(iv) He served the humanity very profoundly.
(v) Indeed he is a great source of inspiration to our exposure.
(vi) His death is a great loss to us.
(vii) We remember him still with honour.
(viii) Biday Sagar went to Calcutta when he was only eight.
(ix) When he had completed his education there he joined the Fort William College as a lecturer.
(x) His mother sent a letter telling him to go home,
(xi) Ishwar Chandra Bidya Sagar was born in 1820.
(xii) He got himself admitted into the Sanskrit College at the age of nine.
(xiii) Many a great man like Karl Marx, Abraham Lincoln, Walter Whitman, John Ruskfn were born in this century.
(xiv) Subsequently, he was appointed principal of Sanskrit College.

24. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) The king then asked, "How long would you live?"
(ii) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
(iii) He then thought for a while for some way of escape.
(iv) He thought that the king would prove him a liar putting him to death.
(v) At this the king turned pale.
(vi) "Drive this wretch away and let him not come again", shouted the king.
(vii) I shall wait to receive your majesty where you have been sending me.
(viii) The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
(ix) The king called him to the palace.
(x) At this the king got furious and condemned him to death.
(xi) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
(xii) Once there was a king.
(xiii) With ready wit he said. "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death!"
(xiv) But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.

25. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) They gave it food and water and it became tame.
(ii) The old man told him about his last journey on the sea.
(iii) One day they saw an albatross.
(iv) Even the sea was frozen and ice was all around them.
(v) The albatross is a big sea bird.
(vi) They had sailed away to the south, he said, until they arrived in the cold grey seas.
(vii) He had a strange mad look in his eyes.
(viii) The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church.
(ix) Suddenly he stopped one of the guests.
(x) He spoke very strangely that the guest stood still.
(xi) The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.
(xii) He saw people walking past him.
(xiii) There was a ship, the old sailor began.
(xiv) The feast began but the guest stood still and listened to the story.

26. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He saw a big place on the top of the tree.
(ii) The mother got furious to see it.
(iii) One day, the widow told him to sell the calf.
(iv) Once upon a time, there lived a poor widow,
Next morning, the boy saw a big nut tree beside the window.

In the evening, the boy returned home with those pea-nuts.

The son was foolish.

The boy took the calf to the market.

She threw away the pea-nuts out of the window.

An old man took the calf for three pea-nuts.

He climbed up the tree.

But he could not sell it.

She had a son.

The calf was their only asset.

The Olympic Games were named after the town of Olympia in Greece.

There were various items including horse race also.

For over 1500 years no games were held again.

His suggestion was not immediately accepted.

The Olympic Games went on Greek and Roman times.

The sports ground was called the stadium.

But in 394 A. D., the Roman Emperor stopped the games.

Do you know from where the Olympic Games were originated?

The Greek warriors tried to have friendship among them.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin spread the ancient games among the nations of the world.

At last, it was succeeded and the first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens.

In those days Greece was divided into many cities. Men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time.

It was in Olympia where the games were first held long before the Christian era began.

Iphitos invited the best athletes from the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part in athletic contests.

Iphitos's plan worked well.

The Greek warriors tried to outdo their rivals in friendly games and sports.

The Olympic Games were named after the town of Olympia in Greece.

It was in Olympia that the games were first held long before the Christian era began.

He hit upon a plan.

He invited the best athletes from the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part in athletic contests.

In those days Greece was divided into many cities.

Men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time.

At first contests included running and leaping, boxing and wrestling, and throwing the discus and the javelin.

A man named Iphitos became concerned about such wasteful strifes.

Later, contests with horses were introduced.
(xii) The Olympic Games went on in Greek and Roman times.
(xiii) But in 394 A.D. the Roman Emperor stopped the games.
(xiv) The sports ground was called the stadium.

29. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  
1 x 14 = 14

(i) "I am about to leave you, dear sons. But I have something to say to you."
(ii) They sowed the grapes seed.
(iii) They learnt that "Industry is the key to success."
(iv) They dug out the soil for many times.
(v) There was a farmer on the deathbed.
(vi) They returned home angrily.
(vii) He called his sons to him.
(viii) They could realise the hidden meaning of their father.
(ix) They wished happy life for their father.
(x) "Go to the vineyard and share everything you find there."
(xi) They went to the vineyard and began to dig out the soil.
(xii) 'There is hidden treasure' they thought.
(xiii) There was excellent production of grapes.
(xiv) They were tired and said, "What is here nonsense?"

30. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  
1 x 14 = 14

(i) By chance it pierced a boy standing in the jungle.
(ii) The Sultan's hobby was hunting.
(iii) The boy instantly died.
(iv) Long ago, there was a Sultan in Bengal.
(v) One day he was on hunting deer in the jungle.
(vi) The arrow missed aim.
(vii) The Quazi called for the Sultan and said, "According to the law of the country, you will be punished. But if you can please the widow by giving compensation for the loss, you may get rid of the due punishment."
(viii) The widow was very much shocked.
(ix) He shot an arrow aiming at a fawn.
(x) His name was Giasuddin Azam.
(xi) He was the only son of a widow.
(xii) His capital was at Sonargaon near Dhaka.
(xiii) She went to the Quazi and complained against the Sultan for justice.
(xiv) He was a very just and kind ruler.

31. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  
1 x 14 = 14

(i) It was a long Journey.
(ii) So he arranged that both of them would ride and lead the camel by turns.
(iii) The Muslim general said nothing.
(iv) The ruler said, "Certainly he is not the caliph."
(v) He wore a plain dress and rode on a camel.
(vi) Everyday the Christian ruler came out of the holy city and stood on the road to look for the caliph.
(vii) When the camel drew near, the Muslim general announced the arrival of the caliph.
(viii) Jerusalem was more than two hundred miles away from Medina.
(ix) The servant led the camel by holding the rein.
(x) Now the Muslim general and the Christian ruler were waiting eagerly for the caliph.
(xi) The Christian ruler at first did not believe him.
(xii) So the caliph took a servant with him.
(xiii) At last, after several days the Muslim general and the Christian ruler saw at a distance some one riding a camel.
(xiv) The caliph thought that it would be very hard with servant to walk along the road in this way.

32. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) One day the farmer was on the point of death.
(ii) The sons were idle and averse to labour.
(iii) They lastly understood that labour brings good luck.
(iv) Once upon a time there lived an old farmer.
(v) So as soon as the farmer was dead, they came to the vineyard with spades.
(vi) The farmer had three sons.
(vii) But he had buried all that he had in the vineyard.
(viii) They thought that their father had deceived them.
(ix) The vines yielded plenty of grapes that year.
(x) The ground was thoroughly cultivated.
(xi) Then the son realised what treasure their father had buried for them.
(xii) But they found no treasure.
(xiii) He called his sons and said that he was departing from the world.
(xiv) They turned over the soil of the vineyard.

33. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) When he was ten, he was admitted to a local primary school.
(ii) Kazi Nazrul Islam, our national poet, was born of a poor family in 1899 in the village Churulia of Bardwan in West Bengal.
(iii) He fled away from his home to Asansol when he was twelve years old and became a baker's boy.
(iv) He lost his father at the age of eight.
(v) A Muslim sub-inspector of police took this extra-ordinary boy to his village home.
(vi) Then he studied at Darirampur High School.
(vii) At the age of eleven, Nazrul showed his poetic genius.
(viii) From there Nazrul came back to Asansol and joined a local high school.
(ix) The First World War broke out in 1914 and he joined the Army at the age of nineteen.
(x) After the war, he returned from the battle field and began to write poems. His famous poem 'Bidrohi was published in 1920.
(xi) Even in the Army life he went on composing literary works.
(xii) He was put into jail for writing 'Agnibina'.
(xiii) At the age of twenty two, Nazrul edited the bi-weekly paper 'Dhumketu'.
(xiv) But he did not stop writing.

34. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  
(i) They set it on fire.
(ii) Finally Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning.
(iii) Seeing the armed forces taking position, Dr. Zoha came forward.
(iv) Later he was bayonet charged too.
(v) Meanwhile, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene.
(vi) The teachers saw this.
(vii) The armed forces saw the situation.
(viii) They started to take up position against the students.
(ix) Then he declared that their bullets would pierce his heart first.
(x) He requested the armed forces not to open fire on the students.
(xi) But they did not pay any heed to him.
(xii) The situation went beyond control.
(xiii) The agitated students of Rajshahi University started to jump over the locked gate and to scale the wall.
(xiv) So, they requested the guards on duty to open the gate.

35. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.
(i) Akbar defeated Himu in the second battle of Panipath in 1556.
(ii) After the death of Akbar Jahangir became the Emperor of India.
(iii) Babar was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
(iv) It is one of the wonders of the world.
(v) Dhaka was named after him.
(vi) But his grandson Akbar was the real founder of the Mughal Empire.
(vii) It looks very nice on moonlit nights.
(viii) Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal on the grave of his wife Mumtaj Mahal.
(ix) Dhaka became the capital of Bengal during Jahangir's time.
(x) Akbar ruled for about 50 years.
(xi) His wife Nurjahan was a lady able to rule an Empire.
(xii) It is situated on the Jamuna at Agra.
(xiii) After the death of Jahangir, his son Shah Jahan ascended the throne of Delhi.
(xiv) Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipath in 1526.

36. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.
(i) Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation.
(ii) He studied up to class eight.
(iii) Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables.
(iv) Ismail Hossain came of a poor family.
(v) Finding no other way he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Center.
(vi) Poverty then forced him to look for work.
(vii) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
(viii) Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers.
(ix) In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year.
(x) He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year.
(xi) It has been possible through hard labour and systematic cultivation.
(xii) Now he deserves national recognition for his outstanding success.
(xiii) Thus Ismail has changed his lot.
(xiv) He is very happy to be self-sufficient.

37. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) About this time he became acquainted with Elizabeth Berret.
(ii) They married in 1846.
(iii) Their relation developed gradually.
(iv) He was educated at home under his father's guidance.
(v) Therefore she had to live in Italy all her life for health reasons.
(vi) On his return, he published his first book of poetry "Paracelsus" in 1835.
(vii) "Paracelsus" drew the attention of the people.
(viii) Robert Browning is a famous poet.
(ix) In 1864 his series of "Men and women" was published.
(x) Mrs. Elizabeth Berret became physically ill.
(xi) In 1831 Browning left England and visited Russia.
(xii) He was born on May 7, 1812.
(xiii) His father encouraged him to build up his career.
(xiv) She died at Florence in 1861.

38. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) All now expected that he would punish them severely.
(ii) Is this the way you kept your word?
(iii) "I promised," replied the Emperor, "to destroy my enemies".
(iv) But these men are not longer my enemies. "I have made friends of them".
(v) Once there was an emperor.
(vi) But instead of doing so, he treated them with mildness and humanity.
(vii) "Sir", said his Chief Minister, 'You promised to destroy your enemies."
(viii) Like this Emperor, we also should overcome evil with good.
(ix) An Emperor was that some of his subjects in a distant province revolted against him.
(x) "Come then," said he, "follow me and I shall destroy enemies."
(xi) He marched against the enemies but they submitted on his arrival.
(xii) "So my promise has not been broken."
(xiii) And we can turn our enemies into friends by kindness.
(xiv) "But we see that you have pardoned them all and even bestowed favours upon some of them".

39. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth".
(ii) The place is called Gettysburg.
(iii) He was the President of the United States of America.
(iv) He was going there to speak at a meeting.
(v) Have you ever heard the name of Abraham Lincoln?
(vi) The last words of the speech are:
(vii) On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him.
(viii) It is one of the finest and the shortest speeches in the English language.
(ix) On the envelop, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
(x) The train was carrying him to a place.
(xi) These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
(xii) In the train, he was busy writing something.
(xiii) In fact, the speech on the envelop is now famous as "Gettysburg Address."
(xiv) He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelop.

40. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) It established his reputation as a great scientist.
(ii) It became famous.
(iii) In it he explains 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 is famous for his investigations into the origins of the universe.
(vi) He got his Ph. D. in Cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old.
(vii) He got married in 1963.
(viii) He is very skilled in Mathematics from an early age.
(ix) He was also very skilled in theoretical Physics.
(x) Thus he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award.
(xi) He had a brilliant result.
(xii) So he was able to join Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.
(xiii) He is considered the greatest Physicist after Einstein.
(xiv) Stephen Hawking was born in an educated family.

41. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) His family used to cultivate tobacco in their estates in Virginia.
(ii) George Washington was the first President of the U.S.A.
(iii) When George Washington was twenty years old, he took over these estates and lived a comfortable life.
(iv) In 1752 France and Britain started war.
(v) Then George Washington left his estates and joined the English forces.
(vi) He soon made a good name for himself as a brilliant officer.
(vii) He was born in 1732 in Virginia.
(viii) When England and France made peace he went to his home of Virginia to live happily.
(ix) In 1775 some English troops were attacked and a war broke out.
(x) Thirteen colonies joined into a Congress in 1774.
(xi) In 1773 the unpleasant incident known as Boston Tea Party took place between the Americans and the British.
(xii) Peace treaty was signed between America and Britain in 1783.
(xiii) In 1776 the colonies formally declared themselves Independent.
(xiv) In 1789 Washington became the first President of the United States.

42. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Similar is the case with the Christmas presents of Jim and Delia.
(ii) But it was an irony of fate that their presents became useless.
(iii) They may call them fools.
(iv) The Magi were the three wise men of the East.
(v) Out of their true love, they had sacrificed their dearest possession in order to buy Christmas present.
(vi) They brought gift to the infant Jesus.
(vii) They are the Magi of the day.
(viii) Delia sold her beautiful hair to buy a platinum fob chain for her husband’s gold watch.
(ix) They introduced the custom of giving Christmas presents.
(x) But, actually, Jim and Delia are the wisest of all who give and receive gifts.
(xi) Jim on the other hand, sold his gold watch to buy a set of beautiful combs for his wife.
(xii) Being wise their gifts were, no doubt, wise and these proved their love and respect for the baby in manger.
(xiii) They were led by a star to the stable of Bethlehem where Jesus was born.
(xiv) The worldly wise men may think that Jim and Della sacrificed their treasures most unwisely.

43. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He thought that the purse had been stolen by someone of his servants.
(ii) One day a rich man lost his purse.
(iii) The servant who stole the purse reduced the length of his stick by an inch.
(iv) He made a complaint before the judge.
(v) All of them denied the charge.
(vi) The judge also told that the stick of the thief would increase in an inch.
(vii) He gave all of them the sticks of equal length and asked to submit the sticks on the following day.
(viii) The judge summoned all the servants.
(ix) All the servants went home and kept their stick as it was.
(x) He could not detect the actual thief.
(xi) One stick was found shorter by an inch.
(xii) Next day all the servants submitted their sticks to the judge.
(xiii) The thief was easily detected and sent to jail thereby.
(xiv) The judge then hit upon a plan to detect the thief.

44. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) At the age of twenty one, he graduated from the Federal Institute.
(ii) He obtained his doctorate in 1905 A. D.
(iii) He was born of Jewish parents in Germany, in 1879 A. D.
(iv) But he resigned the post of the University of Zurich,
(v) It was in Zurich.
(vi) At the request of a group of scientists, he wrote to the American President Roosevelt to use atomic energy in bombs.
(vii) When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933. Einstein was in America as a visiting professor.
(viii) Einstein became famous for his Theory of Relativity.
(ix) For Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he didn't return to his homeland.
(x) He received Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 A. D.
(xi) Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of modern age.
(xii) He resigned the post to become a full professor at a German university.
(xiii) Four years after his doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich.
(xiv) Two years later, he joined a service in Barn.

45. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) One night there was a terrible storm and a ship was wrecked on the rocks.
(ii) All night long the waves were beating on the ship and breaking it up and it did not seem that anybody could be left alive.
(iii) So she persuaded her father to go to their rescue.
(iv) However, when morning came, Grace Darling could see that a few people were on the ship and waving for help.
(v) All she wanted to do was to save the poor people on the wreck.
(vi) Grace Darling was a very brave girl.
(vii) The sea was so rough that the lighthouse-keeper could not take the boat out to rescue those on board.
(viii) She lived in a lighthouse with her father.
(ix) But at last Grace and her father succeeded in taking the few remaining sailors and passengers to the lighthouse.
(x) It was not easy to get them on board the little boat, because they were nearly frozen and could hardly move.
(xi) It was owing to Grace Darling's great courage that these lives were saved.
(xii) In the end, after a hard struggle she and her father reached them.
(xiii) She did not think of her own danger.
(xiv) Though she was only a young girl, she went with him and helped him to row.

46. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) "He looks strange", said one fox. "And foolish too", said another.
(ii) Once upon a time there lived a very clever fox in a jungle.
(iii) "Dear friends I have discovered that we don't need our tails. In fact they're useless. They are ugly and dirty. Look I've cut mine off."
(iv) He felt very sad and ashamed.
(v) "You didn't use a knife", said the Wise Old Fox, "You fell into a trap and lost your tail."
(vi) Then he had a good idea. "I'm going to ask all the foxes to come to a meeting in the jungle," he said to himself.
(vii) "Look here is a knife. I have used it myself. Now you can use it too. You will look nice and clean too."
(viii) "Yes we do" they all replied.
(ix) Without his tail Mr. Fox looked very strange and foolish.
(x) "Now listen, my friends," he said in the meeting "Why have I asked you to come here? It's because I've made a very good discovery. Do you want to know about it?"
(xi) "What am I going to do?" he cried.
(xii) Now you want us to lose our tails.
(xiii) Look, my brothers does Mr. Fox look beautiful?
(xiv) One day when Mr. Fox was walking through the jungle he fell into a trap and thus lost his tail.

47. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) They lived in countryside.
(ii) Fleming helped in sheep rearing even when he was not old enough to go to school.
(iii) Alexander Fleming was born in 1881 in Scotland.
(iv) His parents were farmers.
(v) Fleming was seven among the eight children of his parents.
(vi) When he was five years old he started going to the neighbourhood school.
(vii) Classes were usually held by the bank of the nearby river.
(viii) This school had only about fifteen students and one teacher.
(ix) Everything in this school was quite informal.
(x) When Fleming was ten, he moved to a bigger school at Danvel.
(xi) But Fleming, the future scientist, loved every minute of his daily walk.
(xii) He had to walk four miles everyday.
(xiii) It was four miles away from his first school.
(xiv) It was quite tiring.

48. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He used to tell stories to the people of the village.
(ii) His name was Nambi.
(iii) He never spoke in the rest of his life.
(iv) He lived in a temple at the edge of the village.
(v) Before telling a story, he used to lit a lamp in the niche of the tree.
(vi) He passed his daytime under the banyan tree in front of the temple.
(vii) There was a village named Somal.
(viii) One day he could not continue his story.  
(ix) After a few days he called all the villagers and told them something.  
(x) He was so ignorant that he could not tell his age.  
(xi) The villagers were enchanted by a man.  
(xii) It was a remote village.  
(xiii) But he could make up stories.  
(xiv) His stories were of great interest.

49. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) He did not like the hard and fast rules of schools.  
(ii) He was born at a village in Kishoreganj in 1914.  
(iii) So, he drew pictures secretly.  
(iv) Do you know Joynul Abedin?  
(v) His father Tamij Uddin was a police officer.  
(vi) He was awarded gold medal in All India Art Exhibition.  
(vii) His name and fame spread all over the world.  
(viii) In 1938, he became first class first in the Art College.  
(ix) At the age of fifteen, he went to Kolkata.  
(x) He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.  
(xi) At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Govt. Art College.  
(xii) He drew a lot of pictures of famine during the Second World War in 1939.  
(xiii) He was in search of an art school there.  
(xiv) His pictures were internationally praised.

50. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) He observed the ways of the players.  
(ii) The boy's name was William Shakespeare.  
(iii) He got work in a theatre company.  
(iv) Others say that he was a school master.  
(v) He was a successful businessman.  
(vi) In the town of Stratford, in the days of Queen Elizabeth I, there might have been a bright eyed boy of nine or ten making his way to Grammar School.  
(vii) We know that he married Anne Hathway.  
(viii) When he was still a young man, Shakespeare left his wife and family and went to London.  
(ix) After he left school, he became a lawyer's clerk.  
(x) His mother's name was Mary Arden.  
(xi) So the boy had the best education that could be given him in the town.  
(xii) Again we are told that he was apprenticed to a butcher.  
(xiii) Shakespeare's father was a well-to-do citizen of Stratford.  
(xiv) Strange to say that we do not know much about Shakespeare's early life.

51. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) She started her life in Calcutta as a teacher in a convent school.
(ii) Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul.
(iii) It became the shelter for the sufferers.
(iv) Her earlier name was Agnes.
(v) She came to India in 1928 for serving the people.
(vi) At eighteen she decided to become a nun.
(vii) She was born in 1910 at Skopje, a small village in Yugoslavia.
(viii) Then she became an Indian citizen.
(ix) She was an Albanian by birth but she became an Indian.
(x) She began to render service to the down trodden.
(xi) She was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
(xii) She established Nirmal Hriday at Kalighat in Calcutta.
(xiii) Her activities spread all over the world.
(xiv) During this period she was left for the poor.

52. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) The Negro said, "You now see how all men are servants to one another, I am serving the beggar and you are serving me".
(ii) There was an African King.
(iii) One day, an old Negro came to him.
(iv) He was very proud.
(v) The Negro laughed merrily.
(vi) "Let me go and give the poor man something to eat", said the Negro.
(vii) "What happened?" asked the King.
(viii) The Negro said to the King, "All men are servants to one another".
(ix) The Negro said, "Very well".
(x) "So I am your servant, am I?" said the King.
(xi) But as he went towards the beggar, his walking stick dropped from his hand.
(xii) Just then a beggar came.
(xiii) The King picked it up and handed it back to the Negro.
(xiv) "Prove it before sunset or I will kill you."

53. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) These young people learnt from the great teacher such knowledge as is remembered even today all over the world.
(ii) They were also jealous of the great popularity of Socrates among people.
(iii) One of the charges was that he was educating the traitors.
(iv) So they plotted to get rid of him.
(v) Another charge was that he was corrupting the young men of the city of Athens.
(vi) Socrates soon became very popular.
(vii) They were men in authority with great influence.
(viii) Young men gathered round him.
(ix) Now there were some people in Athens who did not like his teachings.
(x) These people brought some charges against Socrates.
(xi) Socrates was never tired of teaching them.
(xii) They turned against him and became his bitter enemies.
(xiii) So Socrates was arrested and put on trial.
Some of the youths became very devoted to him.

54. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  \[1 \times 14 = 14\]

(i) "Good day, Mr. Corporal. Next time when you have too few men for this kind of work, send for the Commander-in-Chief."
(ii) There were too few men for the work.
(iii) "Hello," he said to the Corporal, "Why don't you give your men a hand to get that beam up?"
(iv) "Don't you know that I am a Corporal?" was the reply.
(v) Presently an officer, not in uniform, rode up.
(vi) "And I shall be happy to help you again."
(vii) When the beam had been put to its place, he made a low bow to the Corporal.
(viii) It was Washington himself.
(ix) He then got down from his horse and joined the men.
(x) He worked till the sweat came down his face.
(xi) He did nothing but stood by and shouted orders.
(xii) In the American War of Independence, a Corporal and a party of soldiers were sent to raise a heavy beam for a battery.
(xiii) But the Corporal was full of his dignity.
(xiv) "Are you?" said the officer.

55. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  \[1 \times 14 = 14\]

(i) Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answers.
(ii) His father got angry for this kind of activity.
(iii) People soon got tired when they talked to him.
(iv) Because he always asked, "Why, why, why."
(v) He was born in a village of Milan in the United States of America on the 11th of February, 1847.
(vi) The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
(vii) He was Thomas Alva Edison.
(viii) He was very inquisitive about things around him.
(ix) But at the same time he was proud of the young boy.
(x) But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
(xi) For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.
(xii) Do you know who this boy was?
(xiii) And that person was his loving mother.
(xiv) A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.

56. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  \[1 \times 14 = 14\]

(i) He tried to give Jagadish the best education then available in India.
(ii) Jagadish was posted to the Presidency College as a Professor of physics.
(iii) Jagadishchandra Bose was a true son of Bangladesh.
(iv) His father, Bhagabanchandra was a Deputy Magistrate.
This was a vital step in his career.
J.C. Bose was born in the district of Dhaka on November 30, 1858.
At an early age he sent him to Kolkata St. Xavier's School.
He was noted for his independence of character and love for the common people of Bengal.
Jagadish had no hesitation in refusing this offer with contempt.
Here he came under the influence of Father Lafont, a great scientist.
When Jagadish returned to India, he was offered a post in the Provincial Education Service, because he was not considered eligible for the higher service.
After graduation, Jagadish proceeded to England and joined Christ Church College, Cambridge.
Jagadish Bose died in 1937, bequeathing his entire wealth and property to the service of science and humanity.
Here he served without a break for thirty years.

57. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) "But do you know our Eiffel Tower was built in only one month?" said the Frenchman.
(ii) They hired a taxi and began their journey.
(iii) "O great!" The Frenchman was astonished to hear this,
(iv) Once an American, a Frenchman and an Englishman had been to Mexico City, the capital of Mexico.
(v) The Englishman asked the Mexican driver, "What's that"?
(vi) "Yes, being Ok. It was not there yesterday."
(vii) "What a great interest!" said the Englishman.
(viii) They said eagerly, "Let us enjoy the sight seeing."
(ix) They were passing along the road adjacent to a tall building.
(x) "Are you speaking having sense?"
(xi) "I do not know", answered the driver.
(xii) "Do you know Buckingham Palace in London was built in only two weeks?" the Englishman asked with pride.
(xiii) So, he said to others, "Do you know that the Empire State Building was built in three months?"
(xiv) The American was proud of the tall buildings of New York.

58. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) She therefore looked upon him as an honest and faithful boy and was highly pleased with him.
(ii) He saw the beautiful things in the room.
(iii) He was always at the lady's command.
(iv) One day it so happened that the boy was quite alone at the lady's dressing room.
(v) The boy appeared smart, diligent, mild and well-behaved.
(vi) A good watch set with diamond caught his eyes.
(vii) One day a young boy came to the house of a rich lady.
(viii) So the lady engaged him to work at her house without investigation.
(ix) He saw that there was none in the room.
(x) He then looked about.
(xi) He offered to work as a servant.
(xii) A wish arose in his mind "Ah if I had such a one!"
(xiii) He eagerly took it in his hand.
(xiv) She also found him working hard and doing his duties honestly and faithfully.

59. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Patients used to come to him from far and near for treatment.
(ii) He could treat the boil in three ways.
(iii) Finding no other way the poor people called in him.
(iv) Then he prided himself on his success.
(v) Some of his patients were cured.
(vi) Once there lived a shrewd barber in a village.
(vii) He would operate boils with his razor.
(viii) They complained of this and that.
(ix) The barber pretended to know everything.
(x) He was a false doctor.
(xi) Cutting boils was to him very simple.
(xii) The patients would cry aloud in pain.
(xiii) The barber treated them in their illness.
(xiv) He was a specialist in treating boils.

60. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) A rich neighbour of his was a banker.
(ii) But alas! He buried his happiness with it too.
(iii) "Sir I live from hand to mouth."
(iv) Once there lived a happy cobbler.
(v) The banker one day said to him.-
(vi) He passed his days in working and singing from morning till night.
(vii) "How much a year do you earn?"
(viii) The cobbler laughed and said.
(ix) Each day somehow brings its meal and I am happy.
(x) The banker then said, "I have resolved to place you above the fear of want."
(xi) The cobbler had never seen so much money at a time in his life before.
(xii) He gave him one thousand pounds,
(xiii) He buried the money in the earth.
(xiv) He said to preserve the pounds carefully and use in time of need.

61. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Jack and his mother could have lived on that money for some weeks.
(ii) And the day came when that cow stopped giving milk.
(iii) His mother instructed him to get as much money as he could.
(iv) Jack certainly wasn't rich.
But that wasn't the way it worked out.

In those days you could buy a whole sack of beans for two pence farthing.

All that he and his poor mother had in the world was one cow.

Jack's mother decided to sell the cow.

Then they would have been penniless again.

And they were rather dry up beans.

On the way to market Jack met a funny old man.

The little old man said that they were magic beans.

He offered him five beans for his cow.

Five beans weren't worth much more than a sneeze.

The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

However, Cordelia just stood there and said nothing.

She was the youngest and favourite daughter.

She declared, "Sir, I love you as much as my sister does."

"Nothing will come of nothing", he said sternly.

Regan's answer pleased the old king.

And he gave her also a third of his kingdom.

Then it was the turn of Cordelia to speak.

Regan was the wife of the Duke of Cornwall.

The king was astonished at the answer.

"How much do you love me?"-Lear asked his second daughter, Regan.

"Well", the king said to her, "What can you say Cordelia?"

"Nothing", she answered.

King Lear expected her to speak even more laughingly than her sisters had done.

My love for you will never change.

The battle took place in time.

Gazi Salahuddin was a great warrior.

Jerusalem was a holy place for the Muslims.

But Richard still continued fighting on foot.

A crusade took place between the Muslims and the Christians.

It gave a piercing neigh and the horse died on the spot.

It was holy for Christians too.

Suddenly an arrow hit Richard's horse.

He was a great ruler too.

Both the Muslims and Christians were fighting fiercely.

On the other hand, Richard led the Christian side.

He had led the Muslims.

He was a general and a great warrior too.

He was the king of England.

The highest camp was set up at 27,000 feet.

They must have felt excited when they stood there.
(iii) The expedition set out on March 10.
(iv) Some of them had to be abandoned.
(v) They went up and up.
(vi) They have gone down in history as the conquerors of the highest mounts in the world.
(vii) Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and his companion Tenzing Nork from Nepal led an expedition in 1953.
(viii) Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest.
(ix) As the climbers were going up, they set up camps at different places.
(x) Many climbers who took part in them lost their lives.
(xi) Only Hillary and Tenzing reached that height.
(xii) They left some of their men and supplies in those camps.
(xiii) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top on 10 May.
(xiv) But the top was still 2000 feet away.

65. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) Once an enemy sent two snakes to eat him.
(ii) He lived in a country called Greece.
(iii) Hercules woke up.
(iv) Then they could not bite him.
(v) He squeezed and squeezed with his strong wrists.
(vi) Hercules was the strongest man in the world.
(vii) They crept into his room while he was asleep.
(viii) Hercules thus showed his strength from his early days.
(ix) Once he annoyed the king of that country.
(x) When he was a baby, he was very strong.
(xi) But he dared not kill him.
(xii) When he became young he also showed much strength.
(xiii) The snakes were dead.
(xiv) He held the throats of the snakes in his hands.

66. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14
(i) For many weeks all went well.
(ii) What happened to his shipmates, he never knew.
(iii) He discovered that his hands and feet were fastened down.
(iv) When he was offered the position of ship's doctor, he accepted it gladly.
(v) He woke up and tried to stand up.
(vi) He dragged himself up on the shore and fell into a deep sleep.
(vii) But one day a terrible storm arose,
(viii) Doctor Lemuel Gulliver always loved adventure.
(ix) Then he was horrified to feel some small creatures creeping along his left leg up to his chest.
(x) The 'Antelope' was caught in the waves and sank.
(xi) But he could not move.
(xii) One fine morning in May 1699, the young doctor boarded the sailing ship 'Antelope'.
(xiii) He slept for a long time.
(xiv) But he himself managed to swim to an island.

67. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) But sometimes he can make you laugh.
(ii) He doesn't like people who talk too much.
(iii) He is in his fifties and loves to eat.
(iv) He is a serious person.
(v) Mr. Robertson is a lawyer.
(vi) He says it makes him look important.
(vii) He himself prefers to speak very little.
(viii) He has a snub nose and a square chin.
(ix) He doesn't have a lot of hair on his head.
(x) He doesn't have a beard.
(xi) His hair is not straight but curly.
(xii) But he has an enormous moustache of which he is very proud.
(xiii) But he isn't bald either.
(xiv) In fact trying out different types of food is one of his favourite hobbies.

68. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Just 76 hours later they were orbiting the moon.
(ii) They were sitting on the top of a rocket that was 36-storey high.
(iii) Three American astronauts were waiting in a spaceship called Apollo-11.
(iv) They travelled at great speed.
(v) At first, Neil Armstrong touched on the ground of the moon.
(vi) The astronauts were Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins.
(vii) Finally the dream came true.
(viii) Their destination was the moon, a quarter of a million miles away.
(ix) Mr. Armstrong was really excited to see the moon.
(x) The astronauts were about to go on a great journey.
(xi) It was really unbelievable.
(xii) It was July 20, 1969.
(xiii) The final countdown began, five-four-three-two-one.
(xiv) Then the astronauts fired the rockets and blasted off into the outer space.

69. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He travelled for more than thirty years visiting many Asian and African countries.
(ii) He boarded a ship for Chittagong.
(iii) Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him.
(iv) Ibn-I-Batuta became very pleased hearing it.
(v) It took him almost six months to reach Chittagong.
(vi) They said that they were sent by Shah Jalal to receive him.
(vii) From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.
(viii) You might have heard the name of Marco Polo.
(ix) Ibn-I-Batuta was a great Muslim explorer.
(x) Once on a voyage to China he lost his way and found himself in the Maldive Islands.
(xi) He was a native of Morocco and lived in the 14th century.
(xii) He wrote down all that he saw.
(xiii) He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him.
(xiv) Ibn-I-Batuta travelled even more than Marco Polo.

70. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) She could not speak.
(ii) His friends also tried but failed.
(iii) Doctors told him to try to make her laugh.
(iv) The man became delighted.
(v) There lived a rich man who had only one child.
(vi) None could make her laugh.
(vii) He ordered the boy to come near him.
(viii) One evening the girl and her father were walking in the garden.
(ix) The father tried his best.
(x) He asked the boy why he was carrying it on his back.
(xi) Seeing it the girl began to laugh.
(xii) She was very lovely and beautiful.
(xiii) But she always remained worried.
(xiv) Suddenly they saw a boy carrying something.

71. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) The Queen of Sheba heard about the name and fame of King Solomon.
(ii) She also brought with her some artificial flowers.
(iii) So, the Queen came to King Solomon's palace.
(iv) Many years ago there lived a king named Solomon.
(v) Among them there were some real flowers also.
(vi) The flowers were beautiful and looked alike.
(vii) At once he realized those flowers to be real.
(viii) He was very wise and helped people in many ways.
(ix) She could not believe that he was so wise and wealthy.
(x) The Queen brought with her hundred servants who carried many fine presents.
(xi) The Queen asked the courtiers to find out the real ones.
(xii) King Solomon watched some bees flying over some flowers.
(xiii) She decided to visit his country and meet him personally.
(xiv) They failed to differentiate.

72. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of perfect beauty.
(ii) By Allah thought the porter, "This is surely my lucky day!"
At once the porter took up his basket and followed her, thinking to himself.

One day as he sat in the market place leaning idly against his basket, a young woman stopped before him.

Lift up your basket porter, she said in a sweet voice, and follow me.

She was dressed in rare silks and cloaked in a gold embroidered mantle of Mosul brocade.

Once upon a time there lived a young bachelor in the city of Baghdad, who was by trade a porter.

He took up his basket and followed her until she stopped at a fruiterer's.

"This is indeed a blessed day!", Until she stopped at the door of a house and knocked.

She bought Syrian apples and Ottoman quinces.

The door was opened by a Christian.

Then she gently raised her veil.

She bought a measure of olives and two casks of wine from the Christian.

These she put into the basket and said to the porter ‘follow me’.

73. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) He also published "Idanre and Other Poems" in 1964.
(ii) He returned to Ibadan in 1960.
(iii) His first novel was published in 1964.
(iv) He was also educated in Leeds University, England.
(v) In his comedy he shows the western civilization as a threat to individuality.
(vi) His play "A Dance of the Forests" was performed after his return.
(vii) He was educated in Ibadan University, Nigeria.
(viii) Wole Soyinka is a Nigerian playwright and poet.
(ix) He became the director of the School of Drama at the University of Ibadan in 1969.
(x) He studied the theatre in London.
(xi) He was born in Abekoa in 1934.
(xii) His play "The Invention" was published in London.
(xiii) His final work was "The Road".
(xiv) 'The Lion and the Jewel'—a satirical comedy was published in 1963.

74. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) All his various adventures led him to the conclusion that all women were essentially evil and ought to be killed.
(ii) When the king was convinced of her faithlessness he was filled with grief and anger.
(iii) So he returned to his kingdom with the intention of killing as many women as he could.
(iv) He was greatly attached to his beautiful and gifted queen.
(v) He killed the queen and the man she was in love with.
(vi) He trusted her in a great measure.
(vii) There was once a king in Persia called Shahryar.
(viii) He compelled his courtiers to supply him with a beautiful girl to be his bride.
(ix) But the queen was an unprincipled woman and was habitually unfaithful to her husband during his absence from home.

(x) With a view to mitigating his sorrow he left his kingdom and began to travel about the foreign countries.

(xi) He would then marry the girl and cut off her head the next morning.

(xii) The process of marrying a girl one day and killing her the next day continued for a long time.

(xiii) At last the king became disappointed.

(xiv) All parents with grown-up daughters were fleeing from the capital.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Awfully</td>
<td>প্রচুরভাবে</td>
<td>extremely, very</td>
<td>fearfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appear</td>
<td>মনে হওয়া</td>
<td>seem</td>
<td>Come into sight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>বার্ষিক</td>
<td>yearly</td>
<td>final of anything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Ankle</td>
<td>পোড়ালী</td>
<td>A place in a foot</td>
<td>joint connecting the foot with the leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>বয়স্ক</td>
<td>grown-up, mature</td>
<td>a grown-up person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-5</td>
<td>Association</td>
<td>সংগঠন</td>
<td>company, organization</td>
<td>group organized for a joint purpose;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acquisition</td>
<td>অর্জন</td>
<td>obtaining</td>
<td>thing acquired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-1</td>
<td>Annoy</td>
<td>বিরক্ত হওয়া বা করা</td>
<td>vex, irritate</td>
<td>to make sb angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amuse</td>
<td>আনন্দ দেয়া</td>
<td>please, delight</td>
<td>cause to laugh or smile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accord</td>
<td>সম্মতি</td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>be in harmony,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Arrangement</td>
<td>ব্যবস্থা</td>
<td>measures, settlement</td>
<td>a plan or preparation that you make so that sth can happen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acrobat</td>
<td>কসরতবীন</td>
<td>gymnast</td>
<td>one who can do clever things with his body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-1</td>
<td>Altering</td>
<td>পরিবর্তনশীল</td>
<td>varying, changing, shifting</td>
<td>to become different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alarming</td>
<td>আতঙ্কজনক</td>
<td>disturbing, shocking,</td>
<td>Causing worry and fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Affected</td>
<td>আঘাতশীল, আঘাত,</td>
<td>harmed, infected</td>
<td>not natural or sincere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-3</td>
<td>Accelerate</td>
<td>উন্নতি করা</td>
<td>expedite</td>
<td>to make sth happen faster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avoidable</td>
<td>পরিহারযোগ্য</td>
<td>preventable, stoppable</td>
<td>that can be prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Awareness</td>
<td>সচেতনতা, মনোযোগ</td>
<td>attention, consciousness</td>
<td>Knowing that sth exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alarm</td>
<td>সতর্ক সংকেত</td>
<td>signal, warning</td>
<td>a device that warns people of a particular danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>পরিমাণী</td>
<td>sufficient</td>
<td>enough in quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8, L-3</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>গড়</td>
<td>mean, medium</td>
<td>calculated by adding several amounts together and dividing the total by the number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ahead</td>
<td>সামনে, in advance, in</td>
<td>further forward in space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-9, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Attitude</strong></td>
<td><strong>U-9, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Available</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front, forward or time.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provide (of things) that you can get, buy or find</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Among</strong></td>
<td>In the midst of in the middle of sb/sth, surrounded by sb/sth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Article</strong></td>
<td>Item, object, thing, writing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-10, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Add</strong></td>
<td><strong>U-10, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Assault</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attach, combine, join, integrate, unite</td>
<td></td>
<td>Act of attacking, act of criticizing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addiction</strong></td>
<td>Compulsion, dependence, habit, fixation, obsession</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The condition of being addicted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggressive</strong></td>
<td>Antagonistic, assertive, destructive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ready to attack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-10, L-4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Appeal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Application, call, cry, plea, prayer, request</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appropriate</strong></td>
<td>Applicable, fit, correct, proper, right, suitable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apart</strong></td>
<td>At a distance aside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Away</strong></td>
<td>Not here at a distance from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-11, L-7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Audience</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assembly, crowd, listeners, gathering.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The number of people who watch or listen to the same thing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Spectators, Viewers</th>
<th>U-12, L-1</th>
<th>Attain</th>
<th>accomplishing, achieving, acquiring, earning, fulfilling, gaining, getting, obtaining, to achieve, to accomplish.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-1</td>
<td>agitate</td>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>admiration</td>
<td>high regard, praise to regard with wonder and pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Assign</td>
<td>allocate to engage somebody to do something</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Ails</td>
<td>Troubles, afflictions, pains to cause problem for somebody.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Approximately</td>
<td>About, around, some fairly correct, near to the actual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>Decent, enough, fair to middling, passable sufficient, satisfactory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Acknowledge</td>
<td>Admit, cite, know, mention, notice, receipt, recognize to accept the truth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Ascribe, assign, impute, to say or believe that sb is responsible for doing sth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Acquisition</td>
<td>Accomplishment, acquirement, attainment, acquiring or being acquired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Adopt</td>
<td>Acquire, assume, take in, borrow, take over legally take (a person) into a relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-15, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Attend</strong></td>
<td>मनोयोग देओया, यदुवान होया</td>
<td>Accompany, assist, to pay attention to what somebody is saying etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-15, L-6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aware</strong></td>
<td>सचेतन, अवभ्रित, साबधान</td>
<td>Consciousness, knowingness Conscious, having knowledge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-15, L-6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Affect</strong></td>
<td>प्रभावित करा, क्षति करा</td>
<td>Impact, impress, involve Attack, move emotionally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-17, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Assist</strong></td>
<td>साहय्य करा</td>
<td>assistance, attend Help</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-17, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Anger</strong></td>
<td>राग</td>
<td>Furry, Ragé, Temper extreme or passionate displeasure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-17, L-5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Application</strong></td>
<td>आवेदन, प्रोपोज</td>
<td>Appeal, Study, formal request.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-17, L-6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Advantage</strong></td>
<td>सुविधा, सुयोग</td>
<td>Benefit, Service, beneficial feature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-17, L-7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ancient</strong></td>
<td>प्राचीन</td>
<td>Obsolete, Old, of long ago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-18, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Answer</strong></td>
<td>उत्तर देओया</td>
<td>Fulfll, Reply to something said or done in reaction to a question</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-18, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Attention</strong></td>
<td>मनोयोग</td>
<td>Care, Observation act or faculty of applying one’s mind;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-18, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Attractive</strong></td>
<td>आकर्षणीय</td>
<td>Lovely, Sweet, Pulling good-looking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-18, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Achievement</strong></td>
<td>अर्जन</td>
<td>Deed,Feat, Work, Exploit act of achieving.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-18, L-5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Appreciate</strong></td>
<td>साठकारकेमुहुम्यावन करा</td>
<td>Value, Respect, Esteem esteem highly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-18, L-5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Afflict</strong></td>
<td>कष्ट देओया</td>
<td>Agonies, Distress, Exercise distress physically or mentally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-20, L-2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Acclaim</strong></td>
<td>जनानो</td>
<td>celebrate, welcome welcome or applaud enthusiastically.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-20, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Affluent</strong></td>
<td>धनी, श्रेण</td>
<td>Moneyed, rich, wealthy wealthy, rich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-21, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aspects</strong></td>
<td>दिक, दृष्य</td>
<td>Attitude, viewpoint, viewpoint, feature, etc. to be considered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-21, L-2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amenities</strong></td>
<td>जिसिसप्रतिपुर</td>
<td>goods, facilities pleasant or useful feature or facility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-21, L-2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Amenable</strong></td>
<td>निराह्र</td>
<td>agreeable, answerable to law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-24, L-4</td>
<td>Assign</td>
<td>দায়িত্ব দেয়া</td>
<td>willing</td>
<td>give, allot, allocate to allot as a share or responsibility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Boring</td>
<td>বিস্মৃতি কর্ত</td>
<td>dull, prosaic, tiresome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beck and call</td>
<td>আজারহ</td>
<td>Obeying, obedient</td>
<td>to obey one’s order</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright</td>
<td>উজ্জল</td>
<td>shining, cheerful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-3</td>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td>সুন্দর</td>
<td>pretty, handsome, gorgeous</td>
<td>having beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath</td>
<td>শ্বাস-শ্বাস নেওয়া</td>
<td>whiff</td>
<td>respiration of air,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial</td>
<td>কবর দেওয়া</td>
<td>put/hide in ground</td>
<td>act of burying a dead body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-1</td>
<td>Biosphere</td>
<td>জীববিশেষ, প্রাণীমণ্ডল,</td>
<td>animal world</td>
<td>The part of the earth surface and atmosphere in which plants and animals can live.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>তুলনাদ্ব</td>
<td>equity, level</td>
<td>Different things exist in equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belch</td>
<td>উদ্ধারণ করা</td>
<td>emit, release, discharge</td>
<td>to let air come up noisily from your stomach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-7</td>
<td>Biodegradable</td>
<td>বাক্টেরিয়ার মাধ্যমে অংশাভিত্তির বিচ্ছিন্ন করা যায় এমন।</td>
<td>materials; chemicals etc. that are changed naturally.</td>
<td>as substance or chemical that is biodegradable can be changed to a harmless natural state by the action of bacteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-4</td>
<td>Burnable</td>
<td>ধনুর্যাচ্ছাদ, লাপ করা আঘাত</td>
<td>flammable, lightable,</td>
<td>Things which can produce flames and heat by burning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunt</td>
<td>ধকল বা আঘাত</td>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>to receive the huge force of sth unpleasant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Benifit</td>
<td>উপকার, লাভ, সুখ, সুফল</td>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>an advantage that sth gives or sth has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broaden</td>
<td>বিস্তৃত করা বা হওয়া</td>
<td>widen out</td>
<td>to become widen to increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Brand</td>
<td>প্রস্তুতকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের চিহ্নিত বিশেষ ধরনের পণ্য</td>
<td>trademark</td>
<td>a type of product made by a company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breath</td>
<td>শ্বাস প্রশাস</td>
<td>expiration, inhalation, respiration, air, gas, inspiration,</td>
<td>the air drawn into and expelled from the lungs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Textual Word Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-7</td>
<td>Blasphemy</td>
<td>অসমান্তরাল আন্ধ্র কথাবার্তা</td>
<td>wickedness</td>
<td>to talk impiously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Behind</td>
<td>পিছনের দিক</td>
<td>at the back</td>
<td>at the back of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basement</td>
<td>ভিত্তি</td>
<td>underground room</td>
<td>foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Barely</td>
<td>অনানুভূতভাবে, প্রাপ্তিপূর্ণভাবে</td>
<td>Hardly, scantily, scarcely</td>
<td>Scarcely (barely escaped), scantily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>ভিত্তিক, মৌলিক, প্রাথমিক</td>
<td>Beginning, introductory, primary, basal</td>
<td>serving as a base; fundamental.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-3</td>
<td>Beneficial</td>
<td>লাভজনক, মন্দকর</td>
<td>Good, salutary</td>
<td>advantageous; having benefits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Base</td>
<td>ভিত্তি</td>
<td>Established, Foundation, Basis</td>
<td>a part supporting from beneath or serving as a foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-5</td>
<td>Busy</td>
<td>ব্যস্ত, কর্মরত</td>
<td>Employment, Engaged,</td>
<td>occupied or engaged in work etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-2</td>
<td>Beauty</td>
<td>সৌন্দর্য</td>
<td>Adornment, Attractiveness,</td>
<td>that pleases the senses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-4</td>
<td>Bunch</td>
<td>গুচ্ছ</td>
<td>group, gang</td>
<td>things gathered together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bewilder</td>
<td>অবক করা</td>
<td>confuse, puzzle</td>
<td>perplex, confuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-4</td>
<td>Brotherhood</td>
<td>ভ্রাতুত্ববোধ</td>
<td>fraternity</td>
<td>relationship between brothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-5</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>বাণিজ্য</td>
<td>activity of making, buying, selling goods or service</td>
<td>one’s regular occupation or profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-6</td>
<td>Bewildering</td>
<td>হতবুদ্ধিকর</td>
<td>perplexing, staggering</td>
<td>bewilderment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U & L**

<p>| U-1, L-1 | Close at hand | নিকটে               | very near                   | very near                            |
| Condition | অবস্থা       | state, stipulation  | situation                  |
| Chore     | ছোট কাজ     | small household work | small household work        |
| Concentrate | মনোযোগ দেয়া | give attention to   | pay attention               |
| Confusion | বিশালতা     | disorder, shame     | confusing or being confused |
| U-1, L-2 | Concrete     | হিত পাথরের তৈরীর | solid                      | a compound mixture of cement        |
| Consist   | পঞ্চিত হওয়া | be composed,        | have as ingredients.        |
| Custom    | প্রথা        | manner              | usual behaviour             |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-3</th>
<th>Contribute</th>
<th>অবদান রাখা</th>
<th>subscribe</th>
<th>give towards a common purpose.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-1</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
<td>যোগাযোগমূলক</td>
<td>ready to talk and impart information.</td>
<td>ready and willing to talk and give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conscious</td>
<td>সচেতন</td>
<td>alert, aware, knowing</td>
<td>Knowing something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Competence</td>
<td>যোগ্যতা</td>
<td>ability, capacity, quality</td>
<td>quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-2</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>সম্প্রদায়</td>
<td>group of people</td>
<td>a group of people living in the same place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Certainly</td>
<td>নিশ্চিতভাবে</td>
<td>undoubtedly, absolutely, surely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crowded</td>
<td>জীব</td>
<td>throng, multitude, mob</td>
<td>flock into or crowd round;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct</td>
<td>পরিচালনা করা</td>
<td>to direct a group of people</td>
<td>lead or guide,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider</td>
<td>বিবেচনা করা</td>
<td>regard</td>
<td>take into account,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Cheek</td>
<td>চোখাল</td>
<td>Side of the face</td>
<td>side wall of mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা</td>
<td>regulate</td>
<td>to have power over sb or sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-5</td>
<td>Clap</td>
<td>হাত তালি দেয়া</td>
<td>applaud</td>
<td>strike with the palm of the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Courage</td>
<td>সাহস</td>
<td>bravery</td>
<td>ability to disregard fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Courtesy</td>
<td>সৌজন্য</td>
<td>civility</td>
<td>courteous behaviour or act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-1</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>অবস্থা</td>
<td>state, form</td>
<td>the state that sth is in bad/good excellent etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>ফলাফল, পরিপত্রি</td>
<td>result, effect, outcome</td>
<td>a result of sth that has happened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-1</td>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>জলবায়ু</td>
<td>condition of weather</td>
<td>the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>নির্মাণ</td>
<td>building</td>
<td>the process or method of building/making sth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-3</td>
<td>Catastrophically</td>
<td>ভয়াবহরূপে</td>
<td>disastrously, ruinously.</td>
<td>a sudden event that causes many people to suffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>উপকূলীয়</td>
<td>related to coast of sea.</td>
<td>the land beside or near to the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climatologist</td>
<td>জলবায়ু বিশ্লেষক</td>
<td>the scientist of climate.</td>
<td>Specialists who study climate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, Cruelly</td>
<td>নিষ্ঠাবিক, unkindly</td>
<td>having a desire to cause pain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>निःसृपितवर</td>
<td>anxiety, worry</td>
<td>to involve sb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-7</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>भोग, व्यवहार</td>
<td>consuming, utilisation</td>
<td>the act of using energy, food or materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-1</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>उपसहायी</td>
<td>Of or near seashore or beach</td>
<td>adjacent area of sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-1</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>महानुद्धोपदेश</td>
<td>dangerous, risky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Carelessness</td>
<td>असत्यत्व</td>
<td>forgetfulness, uncaring</td>
<td>the process of not caring for sb/sth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-3</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>चाषाबाद</td>
<td>Production of crops.</td>
<td>use of land for growing plant or crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-4</td>
<td>Cultivable</td>
<td>आवश्यक</td>
<td>tillable</td>
<td>that can be used to grow crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-5</td>
<td>Clutch</td>
<td>बाँध/निष्टूर कलन</td>
<td>snakch, grip, grasp</td>
<td>to hold sb/sth tightly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-5</td>
<td>Comprise</td>
<td>गठन करा</td>
<td>be composed of, comprehend, consist of include.</td>
<td>to have sb/sth as parts or member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>धारणमता, धारणशक्ति, समर्थन</td>
<td>ability, capability, competence, aptitude,</td>
<td>ability to do, have, be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Conscious</td>
<td>सचेतन, सज्जन</td>
<td>aware, sensible, alert, mindful, knowing, sentient, percipient.</td>
<td>aware of sth, noticing sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Compare</td>
<td>तुलना करा</td>
<td>evaluate</td>
<td>to examine things how they are similar/different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Catalyst</td>
<td>परिवर्तन साधनकारी</td>
<td>method</td>
<td>a substance that causes a change without being changed itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-3</td>
<td>Contribute</td>
<td>घटाते सहाय करा</td>
<td>have a say/add</td>
<td>to give sth to help sth/sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-3</td>
<td>Contain</td>
<td>धारण करा</td>
<td>be full of, hold</td>
<td>to hold within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-3</td>
<td>constraint</td>
<td>सीमाबद्धता, चाप, बाधाकर</td>
<td>restriction</td>
<td>a thing that limits or restricts sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-3</td>
<td>clash</td>
<td>संघर्ष, विरोध, अमिल संघर्ष आसा</td>
<td>conflict</td>
<td>a fight/difference between two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closure</td>
<td>conclusion</td>
<td>the situation when sth closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certain</td>
<td>confident that you know sth or that you are right</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contribute</td>
<td>have a say/add</td>
<td>to give or bear a part with others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversation</td>
<td>dialogue</td>
<td>familiar intercourse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider</td>
<td>think about</td>
<td>take into account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concert</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>a musical entertainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspiracy</td>
<td>plan scheme plot</td>
<td>plan scheme plot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clash</td>
<td>conflict, disagreement</td>
<td>collision of bodies, a fight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>idea, notion, thought,</td>
<td>a notion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine</td>
<td>unite, join, mingle</td>
<td>league together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convey</td>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>carry, express</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Century</td>
<td>A hundred years</td>
<td>one hundred years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>nationality</td>
<td>nationality, residency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conquer</td>
<td>defeat, beat, triumph</td>
<td>overcome by effort, be victorious.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspicuous</td>
<td>noticeable eye-catching prominent</td>
<td>clearly visible; attracting, notice noteworthy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute</td>
<td>donate, supply, put in</td>
<td>help to bring about a result, to give sth to help sth/sb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Civilization</td>
<td>society, nationl, culture</td>
<td>advanced stage or system of social development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Committed</td>
<td>dedicated, devoted</td>
<td>faithful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td>donation, part, share</td>
<td>act of contributing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Compete</td>
<td>fight, struggle, battle</td>
<td>take part in a contest etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Cocoon</td>
<td>wrap, insulate, protect</td>
<td>silky case spun by insect larvae for protection as pupae, protective covering,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-3</td>
<td>Chores</td>
<td>household tasks</td>
<td>tedious or routine task, esp. domestic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>Contagious</td>
<td>infectious, transmissible</td>
<td>a-(of a person) likely to transmit a disease by contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-4</td>
<td>Composition</td>
<td>formation, making, invention, essay build, constitute, frame</td>
<td>act or method of putting together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-2</td>
<td>Convert</td>
<td>alter, change, transform, apply, turn</td>
<td>change in form or function</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-2</td>
<td>Check</td>
<td>control, stop, hinder, stay</td>
<td>make sure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Complain</td>
<td>protest, criticize,</td>
<td>to find fault</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Comfort</td>
<td>encourage, refresh, relieve, console, ease</td>
<td>things that make life easy or pleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-5</td>
<td>Compression</td>
<td>shortening</td>
<td>reduction in volume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-5</td>
<td>Contain</td>
<td>be full of</td>
<td>hold or be capable of holding within itself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Colossal</td>
<td>enormous, vast, huge</td>
<td>huge and splendid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-1</td>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>assembled, Piled, accumulative</td>
<td>of, by, or relating to a group or society as a whole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>feature, quality</td>
<td>typical, distinctive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20,</td>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>approval</td>
<td>source of honour, pride</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>অর্থ</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Difficult</strong></td>
<td>কठিন</td>
<td>hard, obstinate, complex,</td>
<td>needing much effort, not easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Differentiate</strong></td>
<td>পার্থক্য করা</td>
<td>discriminate, disseminate</td>
<td>constitute a difference between</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dilemma</strong></td>
<td>উভয় সংকট</td>
<td>difficult situation, predicament</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depend</strong></td>
<td>নির্ভর করা</td>
<td>rely on</td>
<td>to rely on sb/sth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disintegration</strong></td>
<td>বিভাজন</td>
<td>breakup</td>
<td>separation into integral parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decision</strong></td>
<td>সিদ্ধান্ত</td>
<td>conclusion, adjudication</td>
<td>act or process of deciding.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Develop</strong></td>
<td>উন্নতি করা</td>
<td>advance, build up</td>
<td>come into a state of better position</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decline</strong></td>
<td>হ্রাস পাওয়া</td>
<td>diminish, decar.</td>
<td>deteriorate; lose strength</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drive</strong></td>
<td>চালানো</td>
<td>operate, direct</td>
<td>urge forward,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drumstick</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>leg</td>
<td>arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dynamic</strong></td>
<td>গতিশীল</td>
<td>lively, active, vibrant</td>
<td>the way in which people behave and react to each other in a particular situation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disaster</strong></td>
<td>দুর্যোগ</td>
<td>tragedy, ruin, calamity</td>
<td>an unexpected event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Difficult</strong></td>
<td>কঠিন, কঠোর</td>
<td>hard, complicated, complex</td>
<td>not easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disposal</strong></td>
<td>ব্যবস্থা, অপসারণ</td>
<td>removal, discarding, dumping</td>
<td>the act of getting rid of sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decline</strong></td>
<td>হ্রাসপ্রাপ্ত</td>
<td>decrease.</td>
<td>A continuous decrease in the number.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column 1</td>
<td>Column 2</td>
<td>Column 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>Drastically</td>
<td>radically, severely</td>
<td>serious or violent effect on sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determination</td>
<td>will power, resolve</td>
<td>the quality that makes you continue trying to do sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6,</td>
<td>Discomfort</td>
<td>uneasiness, distress, trouble</td>
<td>feeling unpleasant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-5</td>
<td>Determined</td>
<td>strong minded, firm</td>
<td>showing sb’s determination to do sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7,</td>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>removal, discarding</td>
<td>act of avoiding sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>Dense</td>
<td>close, compact, pack</td>
<td>containing a lot of people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Destruction</td>
<td>ruin, devastation</td>
<td>the act of destroying sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7,</td>
<td>Deforestation</td>
<td>cutting of trees</td>
<td>the act of cutting down or burning the trees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>absence of rain</td>
<td>a long period of time when there is little or no rain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7,</td>
<td>Devastating</td>
<td>destructive, disastrous</td>
<td>causing a lot of damage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>Decibel</td>
<td>measuring unit</td>
<td>a unit for measuring how loud a sound is.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9,</td>
<td>Distinguish</td>
<td>differ, differentiate</td>
<td>separate or divide by some mark or quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>Dropout</td>
<td>leave, give up, withdraw, quit</td>
<td>stop taking part in something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9,</td>
<td>Despite</td>
<td>in spite of</td>
<td>in spite of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3</td>
<td>Dramatic</td>
<td>theatrical, spectacular</td>
<td>of the drama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9,</td>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>remoteness, detachment</td>
<td>remoteness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>measurement, length</td>
<td>extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10,</td>
<td>During</td>
<td>throughout, in</td>
<td>for the time it lasts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>Deploy</td>
<td>arrange, organise, spread out in a line of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>set up</td>
<td>battle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douse</td>
<td>drench</td>
<td>throw water over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-12, L-1</th>
<th>decline, depreciate</th>
<th>get worse, go down,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deteriorate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-12, L-3</th>
<th>dull, depressing</th>
<th>gloomy, miserable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>difference</td>
<td>Keeping distance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-12, L-4</th>
<th>describe, paint, give a picture of,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depict</td>
<td>describe, show, represent, illustrate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-13, L-3</th>
<th>wet, humid,</th>
<th>moist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Damp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-13, L-3</th>
<th>worry, fear,</th>
<th>nervousness,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desperation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-13, L-3</th>
<th>Loss, privation,</th>
<th>depriving or being deprived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-15, L-6</th>
<th>Spend out</th>
<th>give shares of; deal out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distribute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-18, L-6</th>
<th>deprived of an ability or function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-18, L-1</th>
<th>act or process of deciding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-18, L-1</th>
<th>unable to do without the help of others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-17, L-6</th>
<th>be destined to be fated or preordained to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-17, L-6</th>
<th>distribute (letters, goods, etc.) to their destination(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deliver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-17, L-5</th>
<th>thing providing a record or evidence of events, agreement, ownership, identification, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-17, L-1</th>
<th>discussion between people with different opinions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dailogue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Textual Word Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Envy</td>
<td>হিংসা করা</td>
<td>jealousy, greed</td>
<td>to be jealous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-3</td>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>বায়</td>
<td>cost, expenditure, payment of money</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expect</td>
<td>আশা করা</td>
<td>hope, suppose</td>
<td>regard as likely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-1</td>
<td>Explicit</td>
<td>প্রকাশিত</td>
<td>obvious, clear, collaborate</td>
<td>expressly stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage</td>
<td>উৎসাহিত করা</td>
<td>inspire, stimulate, animate</td>
<td>give courage or confidence to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>অভিজ্ঞতা</td>
<td>wisdom; knowledge</td>
<td>observation of or practical acquaintance with facts or events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exactly</td>
<td>সঠিকভাবে</td>
<td>correctly, precisely, accurately</td>
<td>accurately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-1</td>
<td>Effectively</td>
<td>কার্যকরভাবে</td>
<td>impressively, strikingly, operatively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Emphasis</td>
<td>ওরতৃপ্তি</td>
<td>force, importance</td>
<td>special importance that is given to something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entertain</td>
<td>বিনোদন করা</td>
<td>amuse, divert</td>
<td>entertaining or being entertained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>unexpected sudden occurrence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>scope, degree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embed</td>
<td>fix firmly in a surrounding mass.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>appearance indicating feeling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystem</td>
<td>Bionetwork, flora and fauna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endanger</td>
<td>put in danger, imperil, jeopardize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emit</td>
<td>release, discharge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>constituent, component</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemplified</td>
<td>demonstrated, represented</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>proof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endanger</td>
<td>to be at stake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinction</td>
<td>extermination, destruction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme</td>
<td>acute, exceptional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>corrosion destruction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>affair, happening, episode</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Quake tremor, trembling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert</td>
<td>experienced, master, proficient, specialist.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expose</td>
<td>to exhibit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceed</td>
<td>go beyond</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, L</td>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>टेने बेर करा</td>
<td>pull out</td>
<td>draw out for a quotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Enlighten</td>
<td>अलोकसप्त करा, अज्जतासुक करा</td>
<td>Instruct, giving knowledge</td>
<td>throw light upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Entails</td>
<td>बाम्भर चपिये देओया</td>
<td>Implicates, implies, means</td>
<td>necessitate or involve unavoidably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>सक्षम करा, क्षमता प्रदान करा</td>
<td>facilitate</td>
<td>make possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Essential</td>
<td>प्रयोजनीय, अपरिहार्य</td>
<td>all important, necessary, requisite</td>
<td>necessary; indispensable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Enhance</td>
<td>बाड़नो बा वृद्धि करा</td>
<td>Heighten, raise</td>
<td>intensify (qualities, powers, etc.); improve (something already good)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-3</td>
<td>Enlighten</td>
<td>जानदान करा, अज्जता वा मिथ्या विश्वास दूर करा</td>
<td>Clarify, clear up, shed light on, sort out</td>
<td>inform (about a subject). 2 (as enlightened adj.) progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-5</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>जरूरी अस्था</td>
<td>urgent</td>
<td>sudden state of danger etc. requiring immediate action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>Ensure</td>
<td>निर्पल्लित करा, निरापद करा</td>
<td>Ascertain, assure</td>
<td>make certain. 2 (usu. foll. by against) make safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-6</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>कर्मशक्ति, बल</td>
<td>Activity, Life, Might Animation</td>
<td>capacity for activity, force, vigour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-6</td>
<td>Endanger</td>
<td>बिपदेस फेला</td>
<td>Hazard, Imperil</td>
<td>place or thing in danger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-4</td>
<td>Encompass</td>
<td>रेषन करा, अबृह्क्त करा</td>
<td>Belt, Enclose, Compass, Gird</td>
<td>surround</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-3</td>
<td>Enormous</td>
<td>गट्टूर</td>
<td>Huge</td>
<td>extremely large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Endow</td>
<td>सम्पद दान करा</td>
<td>Endue, Enrich, Furnish, Grant</td>
<td>provide with talent, ability, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Elect</td>
<td>निर्बाचित बा मनोनिमित करा</td>
<td>Appoint, Choose, Prefer, Select</td>
<td>choose by voting or selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-5</td>
<td>Emerge</td>
<td>प्रकाशित होया</td>
<td>Appear, Rise, Escape, Issue</td>
<td>come up or out into view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Enclose</td>
<td>ঘিরে ফেলা, সংরক্ষিত করা</td>
<td>Encircle, Cover, Wrap, Surround</td>
<td>a surround with a wall, fence, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-3</td>
<td>Embrace</td>
<td>গ্রহন বা আলিঙ্গন করা</td>
<td>Accept, Contain, Enfold, Clasp</td>
<td>hold closely in the arms, adopt (a cause, idea, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-6</td>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>বিস্তার</td>
<td>Amplification, Dilation, Increase, Opening</td>
<td>expanding or being expanded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-6</td>
<td>Ensure</td>
<td>নিপ্পিয়া করা</td>
<td>Complete, Full, Perfect, Pure</td>
<td>make certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-5</td>
<td>Extreme</td>
<td>চরম সীমা</td>
<td>Greatest, Excessive</td>
<td>either of two things as remote or as different as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-5</td>
<td>End</td>
<td>সমাং হওয়া বা শেষ করা</td>
<td>Close, Finish, Terminate, Destroy</td>
<td>extreme limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-5</td>
<td>Endeavour</td>
<td>প্রচেষ্টা</td>
<td>Aim, Attempt, Strive, Try</td>
<td>try earnestly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-5</td>
<td>Electric</td>
<td>বৈদ্যুতিক, উত্তেজক</td>
<td>Exciting, Flashing Thrilling</td>
<td>charged with electricity or excitement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-4</td>
<td>Encourage</td>
<td>অশ্রদ্ধ বা উৎসাহিত করা</td>
<td>Assure, Cheer, Comfort, Inspire</td>
<td>give courage or confidence to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-4</td>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>বিস্তার</td>
<td>Expansion, Lengthening, Stretching, Dignity</td>
<td>part enlarging or added on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-3</td>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>আবেগের সাথে</td>
<td>Excited, Agitated, Passionate</td>
<td>especially liable to emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-2</td>
<td>Enjoy</td>
<td>উপভোগ করা</td>
<td>Appreciate, Like, Relish, Love</td>
<td>take pleasure in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Efficient</td>
<td>দক্ষ</td>
<td>Effective, productive</td>
<td>productive with minimum waste or effort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Emphasize</td>
<td>জোর দেওয়া</td>
<td>focus on, put emphasis on, stress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U &amp; L</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>অর্থ</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Favorable</td>
<td>অনুকূল</td>
<td>well-disposed; suited</td>
<td>Conducive to friendly suitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Festive</td>
<td>আনন্দনৃস্বপ্ন</td>
<td>mirthful</td>
<td>feast like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fence</td>
<td>বেড়া</td>
<td>defence,</td>
<td>a barrier put round a garden,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Famous</td>
<td>বিখ্যাত</td>
<td>excellent, well-known</td>
<td>celebrated;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formerly</td>
<td>পূর্বের</td>
<td>aforetime, aniently, previously</td>
<td>in former times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>আর্থিক</td>
<td>monetary, revenue</td>
<td>money affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequently</td>
<td>বারংবার</td>
<td>habitually, constantly</td>
<td>occurring often or in close succession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-3</td>
<td>Fell off</td>
<td>পড়ে যাওয়া</td>
<td>drop</td>
<td>stitch down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Firm</td>
<td>শক</td>
<td>solid, compact,</td>
<td>Having strength</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>কর্মসংস্থান</th>
<th>job, livelihood</th>
<th>person’s trade or profession.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enthusiastic</td>
<td>উদারমী</td>
<td>devoted, eager</td>
<td>attract by the offer of pleasure or reward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energetic</td>
<td>শক্তিশালী</td>
<td>lively, strong</td>
<td>full of energy, vigorous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrails</td>
<td>নাড়িটুড়ি</td>
<td>intestines</td>
<td>bowels, intestines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Era</td>
<td>যুগ</td>
<td>an age</td>
<td>large period, esp. regarded historically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanding</td>
<td>বিস্তৃতকরণ</td>
<td>extending</td>
<td>increase in size or importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploiting</td>
<td>শোষণ করা</td>
<td>abusing, misusing</td>
<td>utilize or take advantage of (esp. a person) for one’s own ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>সাম্য, ন্যায়পালন</td>
<td>fairness, justice</td>
<td>principles of justice used to correct or supplement the law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment</td>
<td>আমাস-প্রমাদ</td>
<td>joy, amusement</td>
<td>entertaining or being entertained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encroach</td>
<td>অনুষ্ঠানের প্রবেশ করা</td>
<td>intrude</td>
<td>intrude on another’s territory etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embellished</td>
<td>সৌন্দর্যভূষিত করা</td>
<td>made graceful, beautiful</td>
<td>beautify, adorn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>ক্যায়</td>
<td>wearing away</td>
<td>erosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escort</td>
<td>পাহারা দেয়া</td>
<td>accompany, guide</td>
<td>person accompanying a person of the opposite gender socially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-6</td>
<td>Fault</td>
<td>দেশ</td>
<td>fixed, stable,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-7</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>সমৃদ্ধবী</td>
<td>advanced, foremost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>শরৎকাল</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Further</td>
<td>আরো, অধিকতর দুরে</td>
<td>extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-4</td>
<td>Fusion</td>
<td>সংমিশ্রণ, পল্লব</td>
<td>mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk</td>
<td>সাধারণভাবে মনুষ্য, লোক</td>
<td>music in the traditional style of a country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-1</td>
<td>Failure</td>
<td>অকৃতকর্মতা</td>
<td>not a success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame</td>
<td>আরোশিখা</td>
<td>blaze</td>
<td>the flame of a fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>Foggy</td>
<td>ফনূর-শার জন পরিকার নয় এমন</td>
<td>misty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Fresco</td>
<td>আঠারঘিচ্ছ</td>
<td>mural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Feeble</td>
<td>দূর্বল চিন্তা, নিশ্চেষ</td>
<td>Decrepit, infirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>সংযোগ বা চুক্তি সংক্রান্ত</td>
<td>federal official,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreigners</td>
<td>বিদেশী, ভিন্নদেশী</td>
<td>Aliens, outlanders</td>
<td>person born in or coming from another country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>Facilitate</td>
<td>সহজ করা, কেননা সহজ বা অসংবিধান দূর করা</td>
<td>Alleviate, help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famine</td>
<td>দীর্ঘকাল, চরম খাদ্যভাব</td>
<td>Dearth, shortage</td>
<td>extreme scarcity, esp. of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-6</td>
<td>Fancy</td>
<td>অলীক কর্মনা</td>
<td>Conceive, Think, Like, Imagine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>অগ্রভাবী</td>
<td>Advanced Early, Onward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-5</td>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>রাশি, হিসাব করা</td>
<td>Calculate, Depict, Compute, Imagine,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[www.tanbircox.blogspot.com]

CambrianPublications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. 9891919, 01720557160/170
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-6</td>
<td>Famous</td>
<td>বিখ্যাত</td>
<td>Celebrated, Great, Famed, Eminent</td>
<td>well-known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-2</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>আর্থিক ব্যবস্থা</td>
<td>commerce, economics</td>
<td>management of (esp. public) money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-3</td>
<td>Furnished</td>
<td>সজ্জিত</td>
<td>Dressed, decorated</td>
<td>(of a house etc.) let with furniture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-3</td>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>ভিত্তি</td>
<td>base, basis, ground</td>
<td>a solid ground or base beneath a building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-3</td>
<td>Fragmented</td>
<td>টুকরোকৃত</td>
<td>uneven, patchy</td>
<td>part broken off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-3</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>জিন্দগী</td>
<td>take, earn, get</td>
<td>achieve,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-3</td>
<td>Give up</td>
<td>ত্যাগ করা</td>
<td>resign, part with</td>
<td>abandon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-6</td>
<td>Grow</td>
<td>বৃদ্ধি হওয়া</td>
<td>increase, develop</td>
<td>increase in size, height, quantity, degree,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-6</td>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>কবর</td>
<td>tomb</td>
<td>dug in the ground for the burial of a corpse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-3</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>ধূসর</td>
<td>ancient</td>
<td>of a colour intermediate between black and white dull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-3</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>বিশ্বব্যাপী</td>
<td>worldwide, universal</td>
<td>the whole world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Gradual</td>
<td>ক্রমাগত</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
<td>happening slowly over a long period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Green horn</td>
<td>অভিজ্ঞ বাক্সি</td>
<td>inexperienced person.</td>
<td>a person who has little experience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-4</td>
<td>Gunny sack</td>
<td>চটোর খলা</td>
<td>Sacks/bags made of jute.</td>
<td>a large bag made from rough material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-4</td>
<td>Greedy</td>
<td>লোপাপ</td>
<td>covetous, craving</td>
<td>wanting more money power etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-5</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>সরমাণ হওয়া, শীঘ্র করা, মেনে নেয়</td>
<td>allowance</td>
<td>sth to agree to give sb what they ask for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Gradually</td>
<td>ক্রমাগত, ক্রমশ</td>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>over a long period of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-4</td>
<td>Generation</td>
<td>প্রজন্ম, বংশের একটি পর্যায়, উৎপাদন, সংঘটন</td>
<td>age group</td>
<td>all the people who were born at about the same time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U &amp; L</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>অর্থ</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6,</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>স্থাভাবিক</td>
<td>the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found to live.</td>
<td>the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>বাসস্থান</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7,</td>
<td>Hamper</td>
<td>ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ</td>
<td>damage</td>
<td>to prevent sb from easily doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>করা</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7,</td>
<td>Homeless</td>
<td>গৃহহীন</td>
<td>destitute, houseless</td>
<td>having no home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8,</td>
<td>Harsh</td>
<td>কর্কশ</td>
<td>comfortless</td>
<td>unkind, hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9,</td>
<td>Habit</td>
<td>অভাস, সাধারণ অচরণ</td>
<td>custom</td>
<td>usual behaviour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9,</td>
<td>Humanity</td>
<td>মানবতা, সহদৃষ্ট, মনুষ্যতা, মানবজাতি</td>
<td>humankind</td>
<td>the quality of being kind to people or animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9,</td>
<td>Huge</td>
<td>বিশাল, বিপুল</td>
<td>large, great, bulky, gargantuan, immense, vast, prodigious, enormous, monstrous, colossal,</td>
<td>extremely large in size or amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12,</td>
<td>Hurry</td>
<td>তাড়তাড়ি করে করা বা চলা</td>
<td>urgency</td>
<td>act of moving with haste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12,</td>
<td>Horizontal</td>
<td>সমান্তরাল, অনুরূপিক</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>parallel to the horizon, flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmony</td>
<td>একা</td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homemaker</td>
<td>গৃহ নির্মাতা</td>
<td>Human, individual</td>
<td>the person who manages house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>গৃহীলি সম্পর্কিত</td>
<td>Family, home</td>
<td>occupants of a house as a unit, house and its affairs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian</td>
<td>মানব হিতেষ্য, লোকহিতকর</td>
<td>do-gooder, human-centered</td>
<td>person who seeks to promote human welfare.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Height | উচ্চ | Head, Elevation, Tallness | measurement from base to top or head to foot |
| Happy | সুখ | Delighted, Lucky, Fortunate | feeling or showing pleasure or contentment |
| Heritage | উত্তরাধিকার | Inheritance, Legacy, Portion, Bequest | what is or may be inherited |

| Humble | সামন্ত | not large | having or showing low self-esteem. |

## Word Meanings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Imagine</td>
<td>কল্পনা করা</td>
<td>conceive, think</td>
<td>form a mental image or concept of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Introduce</td>
<td>পরিচিত করানো</td>
<td>make known, acquaint</td>
<td>known by name to another,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Involve</td>
<td>জড়িত করা</td>
<td>include, entail, affect, cause</td>
<td>Cause to fix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-5</td>
<td>Insist</td>
<td>জিড়োদির করা</td>
<td>urge, emphasize, persist</td>
<td>maintain or demand assertively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-6</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>সাধুতা</td>
<td>honesty, uprightness</td>
<td>moral excellence; honesty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-6</td>
<td>Instinctive</td>
<td>সহজাত</td>
<td>intuition, innate, impulse, innate,</td>
<td>pattern of behaviour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-6</td>
<td>Intensification</td>
<td>তীব্রতা বৃদ্ধি</td>
<td>enhancement, amplification</td>
<td>thing that makes something more intense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-1</td>
<td>Implicit</td>
<td>সুগত</td>
<td>obscure, silent absolute</td>
<td>implied though not plainly expressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-1</td>
<td>Interrelated</td>
<td>পরস্পরের সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত</td>
<td>Interconnected</td>
<td>connected to each other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Imbalance</td>
<td>ভারসাম্যহীনতা, অসামান্তী</td>
<td>inequity, disparity</td>
<td>a situation in which two or more things are not the same size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Important</td>
<td>গুরুত্বপূর্ণ</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>having a great effect on people or things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In sanitary</td>
<td>অশাস্ত্রীয়, কোচ</td>
<td>unhygienic, dirty, contaminated</td>
<td>dirty and likely to spread disease.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-5</td>
<td>Indiscriminate</td>
<td>নির্ধাতিত, এলামেলা</td>
<td>random, arbitrary</td>
<td>acting without careful judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-7</td>
<td>Improve</td>
<td>উন্নতি করা</td>
<td>advance, enhance</td>
<td>to become better than before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Include</td>
<td>অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা</td>
<td>comprise, contain, consist of</td>
<td>add sth to sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-1</td>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>প্রভাব, ফলাফল</td>
<td>effect, influence</td>
<td>the powerful effect that sth has on sb/sth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Incredibly</td>
<td>অবিশালারূপে</td>
<td>amazingly, unbelievably</td>
<td>that is very difficult to believe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-3</td>
<td>Inadequate</td>
<td>অপর্যাপ্ত</td>
<td>Insufficient</td>
<td>not enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8, L-3</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>বৃদ্ধি</td>
<td>enhancement, growth, advancement</td>
<td>to make sth greater in amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insulation</td>
<td>অন্তর্ভুক্ত, অর্থাত সামায়িক</td>
<td>padding, filling</td>
<td>the act of protecting sth with a material that prevent heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>নিরক্ষ, অক্ষা, জনন হীন, আত্ম</td>
<td>unlettered, uneducated, ignorant.</td>
<td>not knowing how to read or write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
<td>নিরক্ষকর্তা, অক্ষতা</td>
<td>uneducation</td>
<td>the state of not capable to read or write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>বুদ্ধিমান, বুদ্ধিক</td>
<td>inventive, learned, academic, mental, metaphysical,</td>
<td>using a person’s ability to think in a logical way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ignorance</td>
<td>অক্ষতা, অনমিত জ্ঞান</td>
<td>illiteracy</td>
<td>a lack of knowledge or information about sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-5</td>
<td>Include</td>
<td>অন্তর্ভুক্ত/অ ভ্র্তিত করা</td>
<td>involve, comprise, consist, take in, enclose,</td>
<td>to make sb/sth part of sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Informative</td>
<td>তথ্যপূর্ণ, পিন্নিমূলক</td>
<td>educative, instructive</td>
<td>giving useful information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Influence</td>
<td>প্রভাব, ক্ষমতা, প্রতাপ</td>
<td>actuate, draw, excite, lead, prompt, urge, move, induce, stir, incite.</td>
<td>the power that sb/sth has to make sb/sth behave in a particular way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-4</td>
<td>instrument</td>
<td>কার্য সাধনের হাতিয়ার, যন্ত্রপাতি</td>
<td>tool, material</td>
<td>a tool used for a particular task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-7</td>
<td>Interpret</td>
<td>ব্যাখ্যা করা, অনুবাদ করা</td>
<td>explain, expound, elucidate, translate, define, clarify, render</td>
<td>expound, translate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-12, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impose</strong></td>
<td><strong>আরোপন করা</strong></td>
<td>impute, press</td>
<td>lay on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L-12, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Injured</strong></td>
<td><strong>যার উপর অন্যায় করা হয়েছে এমন</strong></td>
<td>wounded</td>
<td>person on whom illegal task has been done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L-12, L-3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impression</strong></td>
<td><strong>চিহ্ন, অপ্রস্তুত ধরন বিশ্বাস</strong></td>
<td>sign, belief</td>
<td>One’s notion, belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial</strong></td>
<td><strong>আরম্ভিক</strong></td>
<td>beginning</td>
<td>of the beginning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-12, L-4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Identity</strong></td>
<td><strong>অনন্যতা, অভেদ</strong></td>
<td>distinctiveness</td>
<td>the state of being the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inner</strong></td>
<td><strong>আভ্যন্তরিক</strong></td>
<td>inward, internal, private, interior, real, secret,</td>
<td>interior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-14, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Institutionalize</strong></td>
<td><strong>প্রতিষ্ঠাপন, প্রবর্তন, সংস্থাপন করা</strong></td>
<td>Charge, commit, send</td>
<td>made dependent after a long period in an institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-14, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Invent</strong></td>
<td><strong>সৃষ্টি বা উদ্ভাবন করা</strong></td>
<td>Contrive, discover</td>
<td>create by thought, originate (a method, device, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influence</strong></td>
<td><strong>ভাব, প্রভাব, প্রতিপত্তি</strong></td>
<td>act upon, charm</td>
<td>power that can be imposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Integration</strong></td>
<td><strong>অঙ্গীভূতকরণ, একাঙ্গীভূতকরণ</strong></td>
<td>Consolidation, desegregation, integrating</td>
<td>joining together</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inaccessibility</strong></td>
<td><strong>অপমান, অপভিত্তি, অনার্থেরম্যা</strong></td>
<td>Unavailability</td>
<td>not accessible, unapproachable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-15, L-6</strong></td>
<td><strong>Infant</strong></td>
<td><strong>শিশু, অপার্থিব্যাহার</strong></td>
<td>Babe, baby, infantile</td>
<td>the earliest period of a child’s life, schoolchild below the age of seven years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-16, L-1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Inaugurate</strong></td>
<td><strong>অভিষিক্ত বা উদ্বোধন করা</strong></td>
<td>Begin, Start, Install, Commerce</td>
<td>admit formally to office or initiate the public use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-16, L-7</strong></td>
<td><strong>Installation</strong></td>
<td><strong>অভিষেক, সংস্থাপন</strong></td>
<td>Introduction, Induction, Manipulate,</td>
<td>Place, equipment or thing in position ready for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-17, L-2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Incident</strong></td>
<td><strong>প্রতারণা বা কম গৃহস্থানীয় ঘটনা</strong></td>
<td>Affair, Event, Episode, Scene, Occurrence</td>
<td>A minor occurrence, or public disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U-17, Instruction</strong></td>
<td><strong>শিক্ষন</strong></td>
<td>Education, Inform</td>
<td>Order, direction or teaching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>тестовка</td>
<td>tion, Teaching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Instant (全资子,</td>
<td>Earnest, Urgent, Pressing, Current</td>
<td>occurring immediately</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-6</td>
<td>Ingenious (оваловь,</td>
<td>Able, Adept,</td>
<td>Clever</td>
<td>clever at inventing, organizing, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Inequality (асмата</td>
<td>Disparity, variation</td>
<td>lack of equality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-5</td>
<td>Intervention (хакфек</td>
<td>interference</td>
<td>interference, esp. by a State.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-2</td>
<td>important (гукдупура</td>
<td>basic, chief</td>
<td>of great effect or consequence; momentous.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>прятизан</td>
<td>academy, organization</td>
<td>organization or society founded for a particular purpose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-3</td>
<td>Impoverished (гд дакци</td>
<td>poor, ruined</td>
<td>made poor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-4</td>
<td>Irony (парахас</td>
<td>joke, satire</td>
<td>expression of meaning, often humorous or sarcastic, using language of a different or opposite tendency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-8</td>
<td>Immortal (амар,</td>
<td>not mortal, living for ever</td>
<td>a living for ever; not mortal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-8</td>
<td>Inflict (ароп</td>
<td>administer, apply burden</td>
<td>impose sth. on sb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inherent</td>
<td>сакра</td>
<td>natural, inborn</td>
<td>existing in something as an essential or permanent attribute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-1</td>
<td>Instant (全资子,</td>
<td>immediate, quick</td>
<td>occurring immediately.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately</td>
<td>тафхунат</td>
<td>at once, at the moment</td>
<td>without pause or delay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-2</td>
<td>Inherent (азарнвь</td>
<td>inborn</td>
<td>existing in something as an essential or permanent attribute.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impoverished</td>
<td>ларив</td>
<td>poor, ruined</td>
<td>make poor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-3</td>
<td>Instantaneous (全资子</td>
<td>immediate, instant</td>
<td>occurring or done in an instant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence</td>
<td>праява</td>
<td>effect, impact</td>
<td>affect something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interacting</td>
<td>михдикита</td>
<td>communicating with some one while working</td>
<td>reciprocally active.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>шавии</td>
<td>free, sovereign</td>
<td>not depending on authority or control.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-6</td>
<td>Intelligibility</td>
<td>clearness, lucidity</td>
<td>able to be understood.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection</td>
<td>параника</td>
<td>Cheek, scrutiny</td>
<td>look closely at.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
CambrianPublications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. | 9891919, 01720557160/170
### Textual Word Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-23, L-1</th>
<th>Immense প্রচুর</th>
<th>huge, abundant</th>
<th>a lot of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J</th>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Judgement বিচার, রায়, সুবিধা</td>
<td>intellect, sagacity, adjudication, penetration, estimation, verdict, decision, ruling.</td>
<td>the act of judging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>Jostle ধাক্কা মারা</td>
<td>hustle, push, thurst, jolt, joggle, scramble, shake,</td>
<td>strike against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam খাবার উপাদান</td>
<td>stuff</td>
<td>one kind of food item</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelly খাবার উপাদান</td>
<td></td>
<td>one kind of food item</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-5</td>
<td>Journal সামরিকী</td>
<td>Diary, Log, Record, Register</td>
<td>Newspaper, periodical, daily record of events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-1</td>
<td>Justification নায়াতা, প্রতিষ্ঠাকাম</td>
<td>Apology, Pia, Defence, Vindication</td>
<td>showing the justice or correctness of a person, act, assertion, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-2</td>
<td>Just নায়া, সঠিক</td>
<td>Fair, Good, Due, Exact</td>
<td>morally right or fair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K</th>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Kid শিশু বা তরুণ (অশিষ্ট)</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>a child</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L</th>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Lonely একাকী</td>
<td>isolated, solitary</td>
<td>uninhabited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Lineage সম্পর্ক/বংশ</td>
<td>ancestry, lineal, descent.</td>
<td>lineal descent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-3</td>
<td>Look after দেখা করা</td>
<td>attend to, take care of</td>
<td>Keep something in care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift উঁচু করা</td>
<td>raise, elevate</td>
<td>remove to higher position</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8, L-3</td>
<td>Loudness তীব্রতা, ঘরের উচ্চতা</td>
<td>clamour, noise, intensity</td>
<td>making a lot of noise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Limit সীমা, পরিধি, শেষ প্রান্ত, সীমাবদ্ধ বা লিপিবদ্ধ করা</td>
<td>boundary, border, bound, edge</td>
<td>boundary, the utmost extent, confine to, within limits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U &amp; L</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>অর্থ</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-1</td>
<td>lock</td>
<td>আবদ্ধ করা</td>
<td>security device, catch</td>
<td>confine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>lodging house</td>
<td>বাসাবাড়ি</td>
<td>temporary house, place to stay, quarters house</td>
<td>a house for accommodating lodgers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Legally</td>
<td>বৈধভাবে</td>
<td>lawfully, de jure</td>
<td>of or based on law; concerned with law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-2</td>
<td>Length</td>
<td>দৈর্ঘ্য</td>
<td>duration, extent, range,</td>
<td>measurement or extent from end to end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-5</td>
<td>Lend</td>
<td>ধার দেওয়া</td>
<td>Loan, advance</td>
<td>allow the use of (money) at interest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-2</td>
<td>Laissez-faire</td>
<td>প্রধানত বাণিজ্যিক লোনে সরকারের হস্তক্ষেপ না করার অবাধ নীতি</td>
<td>the principle of allowing private business with out any state control</td>
<td>(also laisser-faire) policy of non-interference.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Manage</td>
<td>সংগ্রহ করা</td>
<td>collect, gather</td>
<td>to collect sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-3</td>
<td>Maintain</td>
<td>রক্ষা করা</td>
<td>control, cause to, continue</td>
<td>provide means for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-3</td>
<td>Mistake</td>
<td>ভুল</td>
<td>error, wrong, blunder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-3</td>
<td>Martial</td>
<td>সামরিক</td>
<td>warlike, military</td>
<td>of war,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-3</td>
<td>Meditate</td>
<td>ধার করা</td>
<td>engage in contemplation</td>
<td>plan mentally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Malice</td>
<td>অনেকের অপকরের ইচ্ছা, অুভয় কামনা</td>
<td>enmity, bitterness</td>
<td>a feeling of hatred for sb that causes a desire to harm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-5</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>বৃহৎ, প্রধান</td>
<td>bigger, chief, considerable, principal</td>
<td>very large or important</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-5</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
<td>বাধ্যতামূলক</td>
<td>compulsory, obligatory</td>
<td>required by law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-5</td>
<td>Minimise</td>
<td>হ্রাস করা, কমানো</td>
<td>cut down, decrease, lessen, diminish.</td>
<td>to reduce sth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8, L-3</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>পরিমাপ করা</td>
<td>calculate, evaluate</td>
<td>to find the size, quantity etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-3</td>
<td>Mention</td>
<td>উল্লেখ করা</td>
<td>declare, announce</td>
<td>to write or speak about sth. especially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-5</td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>রক্ষণার্থী, ভাবন-পৌরোষ</td>
<td>take-care</td>
<td>the act of keeping sth in good condition by checking or repairing it regular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>কর্মপর্যায়, ধরণ,</td>
<td>pattern, method</td>
<td>a particular way of doing sth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-4</td>
<td>Melody</td>
<td>সঙ্গীত, সুর, সুরেলা ধরনি</td>
<td>Unison, symphony</td>
<td>Sweet music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-1</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>পরিমাপ, পরিমাণ</td>
<td>calculate, evaluate step, initiative</td>
<td>to judge the importance, value or effect of sth, quantity etc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-1</td>
<td>Martyrdom</td>
<td>শহীদের আত্মবিক্ষুদ্র</td>
<td>sacrifice, devotion</td>
<td>the death of a martyr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meanwhile</td>
<td>ইত্য-বসর, মধ্যবর্তী কাল</td>
<td>in the meantime, for now, temporarily</td>
<td>in the intervening time,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Movement</td>
<td>অবস্থান পরিবর্তন, গতি, আন্দোলন</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>change of position motion, joint effort to bring about some revolution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manifestation</td>
<td>অভিধাব্য, প্রাপ্তি, প্রদর্শন</td>
<td>demonstratio n expression appearance</td>
<td>display</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masterpiece</td>
<td>শিল্পী বা কবির শ্রেষ্ঠ অবদান</td>
<td>great work</td>
<td>the best specimen of a work or art</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motif</td>
<td>শিল্প সাহিত্যের মূল উপাদান বা প্রধান প্রস্তুতি</td>
<td>image, design, pattern</td>
<td>Idea of theme of a work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Malnutrition</td>
<td>অপূর্ণ, পুটিখানতা</td>
<td>deficiency disease</td>
<td>condition resulting from the lack of foods necessary for health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Moral</td>
<td>নৈতিক</td>
<td>ethical</td>
<td>concerned with principles of right and wrong behaviour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>সৈনিক বা সৈনিক সাধ্যতা</td>
<td>armed forces</td>
<td>of or characteristic of soldiers or armed forces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>Maternity</td>
<td>মাতৃত্ব, প্রসূতি হাসপাতাল</td>
<td>motherhood</td>
<td>motherhood, motherliness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-2</td>
<td>Multiplicat ive</td>
<td>সমান্তরাল, বর্তিত</td>
<td>Generative, Intensified</td>
<td>of multiplication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-1</td>
<td>Muggy</td>
<td>সাজারসাজ ও উঁচু</td>
<td>clammy, damp, moist, Humid</td>
<td>oppressively humid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, Moment</td>
<td>মুহুর্ত, পলক</td>
<td>current, fresh,</td>
<td>very brief portion of time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-6</td>
<td>present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Mighty</td>
<td>প্রাক্করমশালী, বিরাট</td>
<td>dynamic, forceful, strong, powerful</td>
<td>powerful and massive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-5</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>বস্তুত, জড়ঃ</td>
<td>substance</td>
<td>matter from which a thing is made.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-8</td>
<td>Marginally</td>
<td>প্রতিকিতভাবে</td>
<td>slightly</td>
<td>very slightly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-1</td>
<td>Mutual</td>
<td>পরম্পর</td>
<td>reciprocal</td>
<td>experienced or done by each of two or more parties to or towards the other(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-4</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>উৎপাদন</td>
<td>producing</td>
<td>making of articles, esp. in a factory etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### U & L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Syonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notice</td>
<td>দেখা</td>
<td>Observe, see,</td>
<td>attention, observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>সাধারণ, নিয়মমাফিক</td>
<td>accustomed, routine, usual.</td>
<td>usual or ordinary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>সাধারণ, নিয়মমাফিক</td>
<td>usual, accustomed, common</td>
<td>usual or ordinary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerous</td>
<td>অনেক, বিপুল সংখ্যাক</td>
<td>many, manifold, various, several, diverse, sundry,</td>
<td>being many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norm</td>
<td>আদর্শ, আচার</td>
<td>ideology</td>
<td>a type, a model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalism</td>
<td>দেশানুরূপ, দেশান্তরোধ</td>
<td>patriotism</td>
<td>patriotic sentiment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalization</td>
<td>নাগারিকতা লাভ</td>
<td>citizenship</td>
<td>Getting citizenship of a country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerous</td>
<td>বিপুল সংখ্যাক, অনেক, বহু</td>
<td>huge, various</td>
<td>many, consisting of many</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### O

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Syonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orphanage</td>
<td>এতিমখানা</td>
<td>home</td>
<td>Place for the orphan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oily</td>
<td>ত্বকায়</td>
<td>greasy, fatty</td>
<td>containing or covered with oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onset</td>
<td>শুরু, আক্রমণ</td>
<td>beginning</td>
<td>the beginning of sth, especially sth unpleasant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Opportunity</td>
<td>সুযোগ, সুবিধা</td>
<td>chance, advantage, convenience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obstacle</td>
<td>বাধা, প্রতিবিধক</td>
<td>hindrance, objection, bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-3</td>
<td>Owing</td>
<td>দেয়া, আরোপ করা যায় এমন, জন্য, হেতু</td>
<td>due, yet to be paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-5</td>
<td>Offer</td>
<td>প্রস্তাব করা, প্রস্তাব দেয়া</td>
<td>advance afford, extend, give, propose, present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overse</td>
<td>বৈদেশিক, সমুদ্রের অপর পারের (দেশে, দেশ থেকে, দেশের জন্য)</td>
<td>abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-7</td>
<td>Obvious</td>
<td>স্পষ্টত, প্রতীয়মান, পরিকার</td>
<td>explicit, apparent, open, manifest, evident, patent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>প্রায়ই, ঘন ঘন</td>
<td>repeatedly, habitually regularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>Opposition</td>
<td>বিপক্ষতা</td>
<td>antagonism, hostility, conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Occasionally</td>
<td>মাঝে মধ্যে</td>
<td>at times, from time to time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Obligation</td>
<td>নৈতিক বা আইনগত বাধাবাধকতা</td>
<td>Duty, responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Opt</td>
<td>বেছে নেয়া, মনঃস্থিত করা</td>
<td>decide, choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-3</td>
<td>Opportunity</td>
<td>সুযোগ</td>
<td>Chance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-7</td>
<td>Operate</td>
<td>চালানো, ক্রিয়াশিল</td>
<td>Act, Work, Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Opinion</td>
<td>বিশ্বাস, ধারণা</td>
<td>Belief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### U & L

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Publish</td>
<td>প্রকাশ করা</td>
<td>advertise, reveal</td>
<td>make generally known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>কাঠামো</td>
<td>model, form, order</td>
<td>design,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proud</td>
<td>পরিচিত</td>
<td>perky, touchy, order</td>
<td>haughty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pastoral</td>
<td>আম্বা</td>
<td>of a pastor</td>
<td>of shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pose</td>
<td>দেখানো</td>
<td>place, assume a certain attitude</td>
<td>Show something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-5</td>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>মনস্তাত্ত্বিক</td>
<td>mental</td>
<td>the science of the mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide</td>
<td>দেয়া</td>
<td>import, give</td>
<td>To impart something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perform</td>
<td>সম্পাদন করা</td>
<td>accomplish, carry out,</td>
<td>To do something as performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pastime</td>
<td>অবস্থান</td>
<td>diversion, recreation</td>
<td>To do something for pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-3</td>
<td>Possesses</td>
<td>অষ্টকারী হওয়া,</td>
<td>belong to, hold as property</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>বিষ্ণ করা</td>
<td>penetrate</td>
<td>find access into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-6</td>
<td>Predicated</td>
<td>পূর্বের</td>
<td>assert about the subjects of a preposition</td>
<td>Thing done before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-1</td>
<td>Prevent</td>
<td>বাধা দেওয়া</td>
<td>avert, foil, check, stop</td>
<td>to stop sb from doing sth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Polluted</td>
<td>মৃদু</td>
<td>Contaminated, infected</td>
<td>harmful substance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>product</td>
<td>পণ দ্বারা</td>
<td>crop, food stuff</td>
<td>a thing that is grown or produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poisonous</td>
<td>বিষাক্ষ</td>
<td>toxic, venomous</td>
<td>causing death or illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-3</td>
<td>Provide</td>
<td>প্রদান করা, সরবরাহ করা</td>
<td>give, offer, supply, afford</td>
<td>to give sth to sb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-4</td>
<td>Particularly</td>
<td>বিশেষত</td>
<td>Specially</td>
<td>especially; more than usual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>বন্ধনী পদ্ধতি, আদর্শ রীতি</td>
<td>method, order, plan</td>
<td>the regular way in which sth happen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>পদ্ধতি</td>
<td>action, method, formula.</td>
<td>a way of doing sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>প্রতিরোধ</td>
<td>cover, defence.</td>
<td>the act of protecting sb/sth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practically</td>
<td>কার্যকর</td>
<td>realistically, sensibly distinctly</td>
<td>almost; very nearly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particularly</td>
<td>বিশেষ করে</td>
<td>distinctly, exceptionally</td>
<td>do sth specially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect</td>
<td>রক্ষা করা</td>
<td>defend, escort</td>
<td>to make sure that sb/sth is not harmed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td>সম্ভাবনা</td>
<td>chance, probability, likelihood</td>
<td>the fact that sth might exist or happen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pose</td>
<td>জন্য করা, উপায় করা</td>
<td>attitude, position, posture, stance</td>
<td>pretend to be sb in order to trick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precaution</td>
<td>পূর্ব সরকার</td>
<td>anticipation, protection, safeguard, insurance.</td>
<td>something that is done in advance to avoid a problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant</td>
<td>সুখকর</td>
<td>agreeable, acceptable, charming</td>
<td>pleasing or attractive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process</td>
<td>প্রক্রিয়া</td>
<td>theory, method, procedure</td>
<td>a method of doing or making sth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide</td>
<td>যোগানো</td>
<td>supply, prepare, arrange, cater, procure, furnish, contribute, give, produce.</td>
<td>to give sth to sb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progress</td>
<td>উন্নতি</td>
<td>development, improvement</td>
<td>the process of improving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>উদ্দেশ্য</td>
<td>aim, goal</td>
<td>the intention, aim or function of sth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote</td>
<td>উৎসাহিত করা</td>
<td>raise, lift, elevate, advance, aid,</td>
<td>to help sth to happen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cambrian Learners’ Communicative English</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>help, support, cultivate,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participant</strong></td>
<td>অংশগ্রহক</td>
<td>member, contributor contestant, applicant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presenter</strong></td>
<td>উপস্থাপক</td>
<td>introducer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a person who is taking part in an activity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>scarcity, shortage dearth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the state of being poor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>method, theory</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a way of doing sth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>efficiency, skill, apt</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ability of doing sth well because of training and practice</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>model, process, way</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>the regular way in which sth happens or is done</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>elegant, gentle, polished, courtly, courteous, civil,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>having or showing good manners</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>secret, special peculiar, individual, confidential, exclusive, intimate,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>belonging to or for the use of a particular person or group</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>presentation recital, act</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>how well or badly you do sth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jail, secure unit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a building where people are kept as a punishment for</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>claim or complain against sth.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a solemn declaration of opinion against sth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>demonstration, march, parade</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a train of persons in a formal march</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>An officer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>an official with various duties, including the maintenance of discipline among students</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>stab, cut, slice open</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>penetrate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plentiful,</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>copious</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>persuade</td>
<td>প্ররোচিত করা</td>
<td>urge, entice, coax, convince, induce, impel, allure</td>
<td>prevail on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>pioneer</td>
<td>অগ্নিত</td>
<td>founder, introducer</td>
<td>one who goes before to prepare the way for another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>সরবরাহ করে</td>
<td>supply, prepare, arrange, cater, procure, furnish, contribute, give, produce.</td>
<td>prepare, supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Pride</td>
<td>পর্ব, পর্বরোধ</td>
<td>arrogance, conceit, loftiness, haughtiness, boast, vanity,</td>
<td>the state of feeling of being proud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Privilege</td>
<td>যে অধিকার কোন বিশেষ ব্যক্তি বা পদসম্পাদকরীর পক্ষেই ভোগ</td>
<td>exclusive right, favor</td>
<td>right, advantage, or immunity, belonging to a person, class, or office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Prefer</td>
<td>অধিকতর পছন্দ করা</td>
<td>choose, favor</td>
<td>like better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Pivot</td>
<td>যে পিন বা কিছুকে কেন্দ্র করে কোন কিছু</td>
<td>pin, pivot man</td>
<td>shaft or pin on which something turns or oscillates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Phenomenon</td>
<td>বিদ্যমান ব্যক্তি, বিষয়, ঘটনা</td>
<td>event</td>
<td>fact or occurrence that appears or is perceived, esp. one of which the cause is in question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Patronage</td>
<td>পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা, সমর্থন</td>
<td>Backing, business</td>
<td>patron's or customer's support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Passport</td>
<td>বিদেশ যাত্রীকে প্রদর্শন সরকারী হাতল</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>official document certifying the holder's identity and citizenship, and authorizing travel abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Perform</td>
<td>কোন কর্ম সম্পন্ন করা</td>
<td>do, execute</td>
<td>carry into effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-3</td>
<td>Project</td>
<td>কোন কিছুকে করার পরিকল্পনা করা, পরিকল্পনা</td>
<td>cast, classroom project</td>
<td>an undertaking requiring concerted effort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Provide</td>
<td>সংস্থান করা, ম্যানুয়েল প্রতিষ্ঠিত এরূপ করা</td>
<td>cater, furnish</td>
<td>to make available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Pre-requisite</td>
<td>অন্যান্ত শর্ত হিসেবে আবশ্যক করা</td>
<td>requirement</td>
<td>required as a precondition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Pickle</td>
<td>লবণাক্ত জল, তিনিরার, জারক</td>
<td>marinade</td>
<td>food, esp. vegetables, preserved in brine, vinegar, mustard, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Promote</td>
<td>প্রদর্শিত দান করা, সংবর্ধিত করা</td>
<td>advance, boost</td>
<td>help forward; encourage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>প্রদেয়</td>
<td>fee, salary, reward, wages</td>
<td>paying or amount paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Probably</td>
<td>খুব সম্ভব</td>
<td>likely, perhaps, possibly, may be</td>
<td>that may be expected to happen or prove true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Popular</td>
<td>লোকায়ত, জনপ্রিয়</td>
<td>accepted, liked, admired, familiar</td>
<td>liked by many people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>উদ্দেশ্য</td>
<td>proper, resolve, plan, aim</td>
<td>object to be attained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>শান্তি</td>
<td>agreement, quiet, silence, harmony</td>
<td>quiet or tranquility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>ব্যক্তিগত</td>
<td>individual, private, special, physical</td>
<td>one's own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Passion</td>
<td>প্রবল অনুরাগ উৎসাহ, ক্রোধ বা ঘৃণা</td>
<td>desire</td>
<td>strong emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>নিখুঁত</td>
<td>accurately, fully, completely</td>
<td>denoting a completed action or event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-1</td>
<td>Preservation</td>
<td>সংরক্ষণ</td>
<td>care, keeping, conservation</td>
<td>keeping safe or free from decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U &amp; L</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>অর্থ</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-6</td>
<td>Quiet</td>
<td>শান্ত</td>
<td>motionless, gentle</td>
<td>being quiet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-7</td>
<td>Quiet</td>
<td>শান্ত, সুখ্সি, শান্ত, নৈর্ভর</td>
<td>silent, calm, still, pacified, secret</td>
<td>calm, atrest, gentle, mild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-1</td>
<td>Question</td>
<td>প্রশ্ন, প্রশ্ন করা</td>
<td>enquiry, interrogation, investigation</td>
<td>sentence worded or expressed so as to seek information or an answer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Rely</td>
<td>নিভিত করা</td>
<td>depend on, confide in</td>
<td>Having dependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-5</td>
<td>Realize</td>
<td>বুঝা</td>
<td>conceive, comprehend</td>
<td>To understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-5</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>বিনোদন করা</td>
<td>raise, bring up</td>
<td>To foster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka, ☀ 9891919, 01720557160/170
<p>| U-3, L-3 | Ride | pastime, | travel, traverse, | be carried on |
| U-4, L-1 | Relaxation | flexibilty, | relaxed | feeling relaxed |
| U-6, L-2 | Responsible | accountable, | liable | having the job or duty of doing sth. |
| U-6, L-5 | Respiratory | breathing | connected with breathing, relating to breathing |
| U-6, L-7 | Refabricate | reproduce, | reconstruct | to invent false information in order to trick people |
| U-6, L-7 | Reuse | reconstitute, | recycle | to use sth again. |
| U-6, L-7 | Recycle | reprocess, | salvage, reuse | that have already been used so that can be used again |
| U-7, L-4 | Render | cause to be, | make | to give sb sth. |
| U-7, L-5 | Resistant | defiant, hostile, | obstinate | not affected by sth. |
| U-8, L-3 | Regularly | normally, usually | at regular intervals or time. |
| U-9, L-1 | Refine | purify | Making pure |
| U-9, L-3 | Restriction | limit, constraint | restraint | confinement |
| U-9, L-3 | Resource | source | fortune, fund |
| U-9, L-5 | Requisite | necessary | necessary |
| U-9, L-5 | Rival | opponent | a competitor |
| U-9, L-5 | Range | variety | extent |
| U-10, L-4 | Replace | restore | take the place of |
| U-11, L-1 | Refer | pass on | point to as the source or origin of |
| U-11, L-7 | Reputation | impolite | impolite harsh |
| U-11, L-7 | Reserved | held in reserve | unemotional |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reaction</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Action in Return</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restrain</td>
<td>Hold back</td>
<td>Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>Hurry</td>
<td>Enter hastily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reassure</td>
<td>Assure, comfort, encourage, hearten, support.</td>
<td>Give confidence to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarkable</td>
<td>Famous, extraordinary conspicuous, noticeable, strange, distinguished</td>
<td>Distinguished, noteworthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflect</td>
<td>Mirror</td>
<td>Show an image of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolt</td>
<td>Rebellion</td>
<td>A rebellion, rebel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognize</td>
<td>Accredit, acknowledge</td>
<td>Identify as already known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>Ambit, array</td>
<td>Region between limits of variation, esp. scope of effective operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>Commonwealth, democracy</td>
<td>State in which supreme power is held by the people or their elected representatives or by an elected or nominated president, not by a monarch etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>Regenerate, straighten out</td>
<td>Make or become better by the removal of faults and errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>House physician, nonmigratory</td>
<td>Permanent inhabitant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Indication</td>
<td>Referring to sth or sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Countryside</td>
<td>In, of, or suggesting the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise</td>
<td>Acclivity, advance, ascent</td>
<td>Put or take into a higher position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rational</td>
<td>Intellectual</td>
<td>Of or based on reason, sensible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>পুনর্বাসন</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>Reduce</td>
<td>কমানো, ক্ষাস করা</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-3</td>
<td>Reflection</td>
<td>প্রতিফলন</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-4</td>
<td>Rue</td>
<td>অনুতাপ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-4</td>
<td>Recover</td>
<td>পুনরুদ্ধার</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Replace</td>
<td>প্রতিস্থাপন করা</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>বিবরণ, প্রতিবেদন</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Remain</td>
<td>অবশিষ্ট, অবস্থান</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-4</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>সুপরিশ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Responsibility</td>
<td>দায়িত্ব</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-2</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>ক্ষাস</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-3</td>
<td>Radically</td>
<td>অমূল</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-4</td>
<td>Recognition</td>
<td>বীরুতি</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-4</td>
<td>Relentlessly</td>
<td>বারবার</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-4</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>দ্রুত</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-4</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>অধিকার</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-4</td>
<td>Recognition</td>
<td>বীরুতি</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Textual Word Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-21, L-6</th>
<th>Require</th>
<th>অবশ্যক হওয়া</th>
<th>want, need, necessitate</th>
<th>need; depend on for success</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U &amp; L</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>অর্থ</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-1</td>
<td>Scream</td>
<td>চিৎকার করা</td>
<td>shriek, sudden cry</td>
<td>cry out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spouses</td>
<td>শ্বশুর, বা স্ত্রী</td>
<td>spouse</td>
<td>husband/wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Segregate</td>
<td>বিচ্ছিন্ন</td>
<td>separate</td>
<td>set apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3, L-2</td>
<td>Show</td>
<td>দেখা নো</td>
<td>indicate</td>
<td>point out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spend</td>
<td>ব্যয় করা.</td>
<td>pay out, use</td>
<td>use up (material etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slide</td>
<td>মূল কিছুর উপর দিয়ে পিছনে যাওয়া</td>
<td>slip, skate, fall</td>
<td>move along a smooth surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slope</td>
<td>চাল</td>
<td>declivity</td>
<td>inclined position, direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>পরিবিন্যাসন</td>
<td>improving of sanitary condition</td>
<td>sanitary conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stretch</td>
<td>প্রসারিত করা</td>
<td>spread out, extend</td>
<td>draw, be drawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skate</td>
<td>ক্ষেট, শক্ত কাঠামো</td>
<td>slip, fall, slide</td>
<td>a metallic resister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Spell</td>
<td>যাদু</td>
<td>magic, charm, enchantment</td>
<td>fascination exercised by a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stubbornness</td>
<td>একঘোঁয়ামী</td>
<td>obstinate, refractory</td>
<td>inflexible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subterfuge</td>
<td>ছোলনা</td>
<td>an artifice, a trick</td>
<td>attempt to avoid blame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steady</td>
<td>একটানা</td>
<td>firmly fixed</td>
<td>firmly fixed or supported;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-1</td>
<td>Surroundings</td>
<td>পারিপার্শ্ব, চতুর্দিক</td>
<td>environs, settings</td>
<td>that is near or around sth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>উপযুক্ত</td>
<td>appropriate, fit, proper</td>
<td>right or appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>গুরুত্বপূর্ণ</td>
<td>important, noteworthy</td>
<td>large or important enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-3</td>
<td>Sterility</td>
<td>বিশ্বাস্ত</td>
<td>infertility</td>
<td>not good enough to produce crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slaughter</td>
<td>জনাই করা</td>
<td>slay,</td>
<td>the killing of animals for their meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-4</td>
<td>Specific</td>
<td>সুনির্দিষ্ট</td>
<td>exact, precise</td>
<td>detailed and exact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seriously</td>
<td>গুরুত্বপূর্ণভাবে</td>
<td>critically, severely</td>
<td>in a serious way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7,</td>
<td>Submerge</td>
<td>প্লংডির / জালসমূহ</td>
<td>drowned,</td>
<td>to go under the surface of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1</td>
<td>inundated water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp</td>
<td>प्लावित हुएहैं</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deluged, flooded</td>
<td>an area that is very wet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surge</td>
<td>जलोच्छास</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a sudden flood, high tidal wave</td>
<td>to move quickly and with force in a particular direction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Swept over</td>
<td>दूर बने যাওয়া</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swiftly, brushed away</td>
<td>to clean a surface.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spark</td>
<td>ফ্ল্যাক</td>
<td>flake, flicker, flash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a very small burning piece of material.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Settlers</td>
<td>বসতি স্থাপনকারী</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incomer, immigrant</td>
<td>person who goes to live in a new region.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-3</td>
<td>Situation</td>
<td>অবস্থা বা অবশ্য</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condition</td>
<td>all things that are happening at a particular time.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarcity</td>
<td>অভাব/সংক্ষেপ</td>
<td>shortage, crisis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shortage sth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-4</td>
<td>Safer</td>
<td>নিরাপদ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secured</td>
<td>which is safe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-5</td>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>সরল</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct</td>
<td>not in a curve.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>নিরাপদ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secured</td>
<td>protected from any danger.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8, L-3</td>
<td>Sharp</td>
<td>ঠীক্ষ</td>
<td>pointed, edged, poignant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>having a fine edge or point.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>ঠীক্ষ</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thinking about things in a careful way.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Seminar</td>
<td>আলোচনা ও গবেষণার জন্য ছোট ক্যাম্পাস</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round table</td>
<td>a small class for discussion and research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensibility</td>
<td>বোধশক্তি</td>
<td>intelligence, wiseness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the power of feeling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Situation</td>
<td>অবস্থা, অবস্থন</td>
<td>circumastance condition location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Several</td>
<td>সundry, divers, separate, different, some</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distinct, a few</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stagger</td>
<td>টলমল করা</td>
<td>reel, stumble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>totter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-4</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>তাংশ্চর্চপূর্ণ</td>
<td>important, noteworthy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expressive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectator</td>
<td>দর্শক</td>
<td>viewer, observer, witness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an on-looker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-1</td>
<td>Seem</td>
<td>বোধ হওয়া, প্রতীয়মান হওয়া</td>
<td>appear, look</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear, have a show</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-1</td>
<td>Shake</td>
<td>নাড়া দেয়া</td>
<td>shiver,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause to tremble</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-7</td>
<td>Section</td>
<td>आईनेर धारा</td>
<td>tremble, vibrate</td>
<td>part, slice, sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-1</td>
<td>Scale</td>
<td>यानी</td>
<td>range, size, amount</td>
<td>a rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Shadow</td>
<td>छाया</td>
<td>murky, gloomy, cloudy, shady, dark,</td>
<td>A patch of shade of definite shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>প্রতীক</td>
<td>sign, icon, mark, character</td>
<td>a representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Strategic</td>
<td>কৌশলপূর্বক</td>
<td>tactical</td>
<td>of or promoting strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Socio-economic</td>
<td>অর্থ সামাজিক</td>
<td>related to society and its economy</td>
<td>comb. Form of society or sociology (and) (socio-economic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Survival</td>
<td>বেঁচে থাকা বা বিদ্যমান থাকার অবস্থা</td>
<td>endurance, natural selection</td>
<td>surviving, relic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>জনসাধারণের ব্যাপক রক্ষার বিশেষত দক্ষতা মন্ত্রনালয়ের ব্যবস্থা</td>
<td>sanitization, sanitizing</td>
<td>sanitary conditions, maintenance etc. of these, disposal of sewage and refuse etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Self reliant</td>
<td>অতীন্দ্রিয়শীল, অন্তর্নিহিতশীল</td>
<td>autonomous, self-dependent</td>
<td>reliance on one’s own resources etc.; independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>Several</td>
<td>তিন বা ততোধিক, বহুল নয় তবে কিছু</td>
<td>respective, various</td>
<td>more than two but not many; a few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-2</td>
<td>Sustain</td>
<td>ধরে রাখা, সহযোগ করা</td>
<td>carry on, maintain, prolong</td>
<td>support, bear the weight of; esp. for a long period. 2 encourage, support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-2</td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>শক্তিশালী, তেজ</td>
<td>boldness, energy, force, might broad, large, extensive, widespread</td>
<td>being strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-6</td>
<td>Surpass</td>
<td>ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া</td>
<td>beat, exceed, excel, pass</td>
<td>be greater or better than, outdo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17,</td>
<td>Season</td>
<td>ঋতু, মৌসুম</td>
<td>interval,</td>
<td>each of the climatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-2</td>
<td>spell, while, period divisions of the year, or suitable time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-2</td>
<td>Sincerely  অনুভূতিক, অকপটভাবে purely, frankly, directly, honestly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in a sincere manner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-3</td>
<td>Sacrifice  উৎসর্গ, কোরবানি surrender, loss, destruction, offering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>voluntary relinquishing of something valued</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Speed  প্রততা fast, hasty, quick, hurried</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rapidity of movement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Simultaneous  যুগপৎ coincident, concomitant, occurring or operating at the same time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Succeed  সাফল্যমূলক concurrent, prosperous, flourish, prevail, follow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>have success or be successful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Sensibility  অনুভূতি শক্তি, সংবেদনশীলতা awareness, consciousness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>capacity to feel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-1</td>
<td>Splendour  চমৎকারি, পৌরব brilliance, display, parade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dazzling brightness; magnificence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-6</td>
<td>Subsequent  পরবর্তী after, later, ensuing, following, estimation, value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>following, as a consequence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Subsequent  পরের following, later</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>following, esp. as a consequence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-2</td>
<td>System  ব্যবস্থা, গঠন method, approach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organized body of things.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Section  ভাগ, শাখা chapter, fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>each of the parts of a thing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-20, a-3</td>
<td>Selection  নির্বাচন preference selecting or being selected.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>satisfactory  সাফল্যমূলক suitable, acceptable adequate; giving satisfaction.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-sufficient  স্বায়, সম্পূর্ণ self-reliant able to supply one’s own needs; independent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Systematic  নিয়ম মাফিক orderly, organised according to a system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-4</td>
<td>Seemingly  মনে হওয়া outwardly, apparently apparent but perhaps doubtful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-8</td>
<td>Selection  নির্বাচন choice, preference selecting or being selected.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>अर्थ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-2</td>
<td>Solidarity</td>
<td>समता</td>
<td>unity, esp. political or in an industrial dispute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>कौशल</td>
<td>skill, tact</td>
<td>long-term plan or policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-4</td>
<td>Sponsor</td>
<td>पृष्ठपोषण करा</td>
<td>person who pledges money to a charity etc. in return for another person fulfilling a sporting etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-23, L-2</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>गुरूत्वपूर्ण</td>
<td>important, major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swept</td>
<td>तालियों से निष्कासन</td>
<td>washed away</td>
<td>clean or clear (a room or area etc.) (as) with a broom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-23, L-3</td>
<td>Sustain</td>
<td>चालियों से निष्कासन</td>
<td>support for a long period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>कस्बा</td>
<td>habitation, community</td>
<td>settling or being settled, a place occupied by settlers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-24, L-4</td>
<td>Supplement</td>
<td>बाढ़ाने</td>
<td>add, extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>thing or part added to improve or provide further information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>अर्थ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>ऐतिहासिक</td>
<td>customary, common</td>
<td>being part of belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Trip</td>
<td>यात्रा</td>
<td>journey, excursion</td>
<td>excursion, esp. for pleasure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-1</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>तापमान</td>
<td>heat</td>
<td>measured degree of heat,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-5</td>
<td>Temptation</td>
<td>लोभ</td>
<td>greed</td>
<td>the act of tempting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaten</td>
<td>आतंकित करा</td>
<td>worry</td>
<td>use threats to cause trouble, hurt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trick</td>
<td>छुटनी</td>
<td>artifice, cheat</td>
<td>deception</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Toxic</td>
<td>विषाक्त</td>
<td>poisonous, deadly</td>
<td>containing poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-3</td>
<td>Trapped</td>
<td>अटक</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>situation from which it is hard to escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-1</td>
<td>Tidal</td>
<td>জলায়ত</td>
<td>flowing and ebbing periodically</td>
<td>the regular rise and fall of the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8, L-3</td>
<td>Tolerance</td>
<td>সहনশীলতা</td>
<td>patience, forbearance, ability to bear the impact of something</td>
<td>able to accept what other people say or do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-5</td>
<td>Tremendous</td>
<td>বিস্ময়কর</td>
<td>marvelous, wonderful, great</td>
<td>astounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>ঐতিহাসিক</td>
<td>conventional, customary, established, historic, time-honoured</td>
<td>being part of the beliefs or custom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Telecast</td>
<td>টেলিভিশনে  যে অনুষ্ঠান প্রচার হয়া</td>
<td>broadcast, show, televise</td>
<td>television broadcast programme or item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-1</td>
<td>Tool</td>
<td>যন্ত্র</td>
<td>instrument, utensil</td>
<td>an instrument used by workmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-7</td>
<td>Tips</td>
<td>ইন্ডিক্ট</td>
<td>guidelines, instruction</td>
<td>a hint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theatre</td>
<td>নাট্যশালা</td>
<td>playhouse</td>
<td>a stage on which actors perform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Traits</td>
<td>বৈশিষ্ট্য</td>
<td>mannerism, peculiarity</td>
<td>a distinguishing feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temperate</td>
<td>নাতিনীতোন্ধ</td>
<td>calm, controlled, moderate, restrained, disciplined, sober.</td>
<td>free from extremes of heat and cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-1</td>
<td>Till</td>
<td>পর্যন্ত</td>
<td>turn over</td>
<td>to the time of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>মূলভাব</td>
<td>idea, topic, matter</td>
<td>a keynote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>বর্তমান প্রসঙ্গ বা বিষয় সম্বন্ধীয়</td>
<td>relevant, newsworthy</td>
<td>about a subject of current interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-3</td>
<td>Thatched</td>
<td>খুঁড়ার ছাড়নি</td>
<td>roofed</td>
<td>of-covering of straw, reeds, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-4</td>
<td>Thick</td>
<td>পুরু, জন</td>
<td>close, fat, crowded, dense</td>
<td>of great or specified extent between opposite surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Typical</td>
<td>বৈশিষ্ট্যপূর্ণ</td>
<td>exemplary, illustrative, symbolical,</td>
<td>serving as a characteristic example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-6</td>
<td>Terminal</td>
<td>প্রাক্তন, চরম, সমাপ্ত</td>
<td>close, ending conclusion, finishing</td>
<td>of or forming a limit or terminus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-3</td>
<td>Transmission</td>
<td>প্রচার</td>
<td>broadcasting, sending</td>
<td>transmitting or being transmitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-23,</td>
<td>Testimony</td>
<td>প্রমাণ, সাক্ষাৎ</td>
<td>proof,</td>
<td>witness's statement under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Textual Word Meaning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-1</th>
<th>evidence</th>
<th>oath etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-23, L-2</td>
<td>Turbulent</td>
<td>unstable, confused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-5</td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>agreement, harmony, oneness</td>
<td>being one;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-5</td>
<td>Unnecessarily</td>
<td>without need, pointlessly</td>
<td>more than is needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unfortunate</td>
<td>ill-fated, unlucky</td>
<td>having bad luck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Usually</td>
<td>commonly, generally</td>
<td>in the way that is usual or normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-8, L-3</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>town</td>
<td>city, civic, town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-1</td>
<td>Universal</td>
<td>general, whole, total, comprehensive, boundless, exhaustive, complete, worldwide,</td>
<td>general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unusually</td>
<td>oddly</td>
<td>uncommon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Unfortunate</td>
<td>inauspicious, unfortunate person</td>
<td>unlucky. 2 unhappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-15, L-6</td>
<td>United</td>
<td>combined, concerted</td>
<td>Got together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-6</td>
<td>Upward</td>
<td>from lower to higher</td>
<td>towards what is higher, more important, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Unfair</td>
<td>astonishing, extraordinary biased, dishonest, foul</td>
<td>not fair, just, or impartial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-1</td>
<td>Universal</td>
<td>Total, complete, entire</td>
<td>belonging to all; applicable to all cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Utility</td>
<td>advantage, avail, benefit,</td>
<td>usefulness, basic and standardized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U &amp; L</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>अर्थ</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>একমাত্র, অতুলনীয়</td>
<td>only one, single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-3</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>বেকার</td>
<td>jobless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-2</td>
<td>Universalised</td>
<td>বৈশিক, সার্বজনীন</td>
<td>globalised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-24, L-4</td>
<td>Unwelcome</td>
<td>অবাচ্ছিত</td>
<td>unwanted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-3</td>
<td>Vapour</td>
<td>বাস্প</td>
<td>moist</td>
<td>moisture, or other, substance diffused in one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-2</td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>যানবাহনগুলো</td>
<td>bus, trucks, cars</td>
<td>a thing that is used for transporting people or good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-1</td>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>গতি, গতিবেগ</td>
<td>rapidly, quickness rate.</td>
<td>the speed of sth in a particular area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-4</td>
<td>Vast</td>
<td>বিশাল</td>
<td>large, colossal</td>
<td>extremely large in areas size, amount etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-3</td>
<td>Violence</td>
<td>প্রচুরতা</td>
<td>brutality, hostility</td>
<td>vehemence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-1</td>
<td>Varied</td>
<td>বিভিন্ন</td>
<td>diverse, various</td>
<td>various</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-1</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>লঙ্ঘন</td>
<td>abuse, contravention</td>
<td>transgression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>Verse</td>
<td>কবিতা</td>
<td>rhyme, stanza, canto</td>
<td>poetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>খাড়া</td>
<td>upright, perpendicular</td>
<td>perpendicular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-18, L-1</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>উপকারিতা, মূল্য</td>
<td>worth, price, usefulness</td>
<td>worth as estimated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-3</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে এমন</td>
<td>susceptible</td>
<td>easily wounded or harmed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U &amp; L</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>অর্থ</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Wrap</td>
<td>মোড়ানো</td>
<td>covered,</td>
<td>envelop in folded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-2</td>
<td>Waist</td>
<td>কোমর</td>
<td></td>
<td>part of the human body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-1, L-5</td>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td>কল্যাণ</td>
<td>prosperity, goodness</td>
<td>below the ribs and above the hips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4, L-3</td>
<td>Worshippers</td>
<td>পুজোরী</td>
<td>adoration</td>
<td>A person who pay homage to a duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>ভিজা</td>
<td>soaked, covered with water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5, L-5</td>
<td>Wit</td>
<td>বুদ্ধি</td>
<td>intelligence, wisdom</td>
<td>knowledge;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6, L-4</td>
<td>Widespread</td>
<td>ব্যাপক</td>
<td>pervasive</td>
<td>existing over a large area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7, L-2</td>
<td>Worst</td>
<td>খারাপ</td>
<td>very bad, much bad</td>
<td>the poorest quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-9, L-5</td>
<td>Wide</td>
<td>চওড়া</td>
<td>broad, large, extensive, open</td>
<td>broad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-10, L-4</td>
<td>Westernise</td>
<td>পশ্চিমায় সভ্যতার প্রবর্তন করা</td>
<td>introduce western civilization into</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-1</td>
<td>While</td>
<td>সময়, যখন</td>
<td>though, as, although, whereas</td>
<td>time, during the time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-11, L-7</td>
<td>Windy</td>
<td>বায়ুময়</td>
<td>stormy, turbulent</td>
<td>consisting of mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-3</td>
<td>Wisdom</td>
<td>বিজ্ঞান</td>
<td>learning, knowledge, reason, sense</td>
<td>knowledge gained from experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-12, L-4</td>
<td>Withstand</td>
<td>বাধ্য নেয়া</td>
<td>confront, thwart, oppose, face, resist, endure, tolerate, defy.</td>
<td>oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Warfare</td>
<td>যুদ্ধ, বিশ্বাস</td>
<td>war</td>
<td>waging war, campaigning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Worth</td>
<td>বিশ্বাসযুক্ত</td>
<td>deserving</td>
<td>special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-3</td>
<td>Wide</td>
<td>প্রস্তুত, বিশিষ্ট</td>
<td>across-the-board, all-embracing</td>
<td>having sides far apart, broad, not narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-14, L-1</td>
<td>Widespread</td>
<td>ব্যাপক</td>
<td>far-flung</td>
<td>widely distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-13, L-6</td>
<td>Withdraw</td>
<td>সরি যাওয়ার, তুলি নেওয়া</td>
<td>adjourn, back away</td>
<td>pull or take aside or back. 2 discontinue, cancel, retract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-16, L-3</td>
<td>Willing</td>
<td>ইচ্ছুক</td>
<td>disposed, eager, ready, prepared</td>
<td>ready to consent or undertake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-4</td>
<td>Wonderful</td>
<td>বিস্ময়কর</td>
<td>amazing, awful,</td>
<td>very remarkable or admirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-17, L-7</td>
<td>Wreck</td>
<td>ক্ষংশ, বিনাশ</td>
<td>blast, break, ruin, upset</td>
<td>greatly damaged building, thing, or person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-19, L-1</td>
<td>Wreaked</td>
<td>ভেঙে যাওয়া</td>
<td>inflict, cause</td>
<td>give play to (vengeance or one's anger etc.). 2 cause (damage etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-20, L-4</td>
<td>Wage</td>
<td>মজুরী</td>
<td>cost of labour</td>
<td>fixed regular payment to an employee, esp. a manual worker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-21, L-2</td>
<td>Widening</td>
<td>বেড়ে চলেছে</td>
<td>expanding, broadening</td>
<td>make or become wider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

#### Unit-1, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>examination</td>
<td>examine</td>
<td>examined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closure</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td>closely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condition</td>
<td>conditionise</td>
<td>conditional</td>
<td>conditionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publication</td>
<td>publish</td>
<td>published</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understanding</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td>understandable</td>
<td>understandably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
<td>problematize</td>
<td>problematic</td>
<td>problematically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experience</td>
<td>experience</td>
<td>experienced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festival</td>
<td>feast</td>
<td>festive</td>
<td>festively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>visit</td>
<td>visiting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worry</td>
<td>worry</td>
<td>worried</td>
<td>worriedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confusion</td>
<td>confuse</td>
<td>confusing</td>
<td>confusingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concentration</td>
<td>concentrate</td>
<td>concentrated</td>
<td>concentrationally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imagination</td>
<td>imagine</td>
<td>imaginary,</td>
<td>imaginatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficulty</td>
<td>difficult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiredness</td>
<td>tire</td>
<td>tired</td>
<td>tiredly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quietness</td>
<td>quieten</td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quietly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safety</td>
<td>save</td>
<td>safe</td>
<td>safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loneliness</td>
<td>lonely</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>envy</td>
<td>envy</td>
<td>envious</td>
<td>enviably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>necessity</td>
<td>necessiate</td>
<td>necessary</td>
<td>necessarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>studious</td>
<td>studiously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movement</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>moving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feeling</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td></td>
<td>feelingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit-1, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tribe</td>
<td>tribal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finance</td>
<td>finance</td>
<td>financial</td>
<td>financially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dweller</td>
<td>dwell</td>
<td>dwelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introduction</td>
<td>introduce</td>
<td>introductory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gain</td>
<td>gain</td>
<td>gainful</td>
<td>gainfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>independence</td>
<td>independent</td>
<td>independent</td>
<td>independently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>changeable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>traditionalise</td>
<td>traditional</td>
<td>traditionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nation</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>nationally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difference</td>
<td>differentiate</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>differently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surprise</td>
<td>surprise</td>
<td>surprising</td>
<td>surprisingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brightness</td>
<td>brighten</td>
<td>bright</td>
<td>brightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pride</td>
<td>proud</td>
<td>proudly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>rightful</td>
<td>rightfully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-1, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>polygamy</td>
<td>polygamous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monogamy</td>
<td>monogamous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custom</td>
<td>customary</td>
<td>customarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connection</td>
<td>connect</td>
<td>connective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td>maintained</td>
<td>maintainingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expense</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>expensively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relation</td>
<td>relative</td>
<td>relatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
<td>problematic</td>
<td>problematically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expectation</td>
<td>expectant</td>
<td>expectantly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-1, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reservation</td>
<td>reserve</td>
<td>reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efficiency</td>
<td>efficient</td>
<td>efficienty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confidence</td>
<td>confide</td>
<td>confident</td>
<td>confidently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celebration</td>
<td>celebrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendliness</td>
<td>befriend</td>
<td>friendly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hatred</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>hateful</td>
<td>hatefully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-1, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>society</td>
<td>socialise</td>
<td>social</td>
<td>socially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disintegration</td>
<td>disintegrate</td>
<td>disintegrated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intensification</td>
<td>intensify</td>
<td>intense</td>
<td>intensely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urbanisation</td>
<td>urbanise</td>
<td>urban</td>
<td>urbanely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychology</td>
<td>psychologize</td>
<td>psychological</td>
<td>psychologically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>association</td>
<td>associate</td>
<td>associated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segregation</td>
<td>segregate</td>
<td>segregated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>productivity</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>productive</td>
<td>productively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsibility</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contribution</td>
<td>contribute</td>
<td>contributory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decline</td>
<td>decline</td>
<td>declining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importance</td>
<td>important</td>
<td>importantly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economy</td>
<td>economise</td>
<td>economical</td>
<td>economically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrangement</td>
<td>Arrange</td>
<td>arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-2, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>confinement</td>
<td>confine</td>
<td>confined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eligibility</td>
<td></td>
<td>eligible</td>
<td>eligibly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka, 9891919, 01720557160/170
### Unit-2, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>priority</td>
<td>prioritize</td>
<td>prior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cooked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collection</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collective</td>
<td>permissibly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permission</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td>permissible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>health</td>
<td></td>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>healthily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illustration</td>
<td>illustrate</td>
<td>illustrative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carefulness</td>
<td>care</td>
<td>careful</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>understanding</td>
<td>understand</td>
<td>understandable</td>
<td>understandably</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-2, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enrichment</td>
<td>enrich</td>
<td>enriched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>container</td>
<td>contain</td>
<td>containing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formula</td>
<td>formulate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-2, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nurture</td>
<td>nurture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burden</td>
<td>burden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invitation</td>
<td>invite</td>
<td>inviting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celebration</td>
<td>celebrate</td>
<td>celebratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eagerness</td>
<td>eager</td>
<td>eagerly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allotment</td>
<td>allotted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contraction</td>
<td>contract</td>
<td>contractible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgetfulness</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>forgetful</td>
<td>forgetfully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-2, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stroke</td>
<td>strike</td>
<td>striking</td>
<td>strikingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>wrong</td>
<td>wrongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pardon</td>
<td>pardon</td>
<td>pardonable</td>
<td>pardonably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catch</td>
<td>catch</td>
<td>catching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sympathy</td>
<td>sympathize</td>
<td>sympathetic</td>
<td>sympathetically</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-2, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pavement</td>
<td>pave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disappearance</td>
<td>disappear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confusion</td>
<td>confuse</td>
<td>confused</td>
<td>confusedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organisation</td>
<td>organise</td>
<td>organised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-2, Lesson -7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hastiness</td>
<td>haste</td>
<td>hasty</td>
<td>hastily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scarcity</td>
<td>haste</td>
<td>hasty</td>
<td>hastily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaphor</td>
<td>qua</td>
<td>metaphorical</td>
<td>metaphorically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quietness</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>quietly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colony</td>
<td>colonize</td>
<td>colonial</td>
<td>colonially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel</td>
<td>travel</td>
<td></td>
<td>travelled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-2, Lesson -8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attainment</td>
<td>attain</td>
<td>attainable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decay</td>
<td>decay</td>
<td>decayed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin</td>
<td>margin</td>
<td>marginal</td>
<td>marginally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>float</td>
<td>floating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-3, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interaction</td>
<td>interact</td>
<td>interactive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>exchangeable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competence</td>
<td>compete</td>
<td>competent</td>
<td>competently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisition</td>
<td>acquire</td>
<td>acquisitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consciousness</td>
<td>conscious</td>
<td>conscious</td>
<td>consciously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spontaneousness</td>
<td>spontaneous</td>
<td>spontaneous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communication</td>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>communicative</td>
<td>communicatively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subconsciousness</td>
<td>subconscious</td>
<td>subconscious</td>
<td>subconsciously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ability</td>
<td>enable</td>
<td>able</td>
<td>ably</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difference</td>
<td>differ</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>differently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similarity</td>
<td>similarise</td>
<td>similar</td>
<td>similarly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awareness</td>
<td>beware</td>
<td>aware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>knowing</td>
<td>knowingly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouragement</td>
<td>Encourage</td>
<td>Encouraging</td>
<td>Encouragingly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Refer</td>
<td>Referable, Referred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involvement</td>
<td>Involve</td>
<td>Involved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competence</td>
<td>Compete</td>
<td>Competent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attainment</td>
<td>Attain</td>
<td>Attainable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-3, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>Employ</td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Prior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Apply</td>
<td>Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>Officiate</td>
<td>Official</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Organize</td>
<td>Organized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>Inform</td>
<td>Informative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacancy</td>
<td>Vacate</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Energise</td>
<td>Energetic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisement</td>
<td>Advertise</td>
<td>Advertised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belief</td>
<td>Believe</td>
<td>Believable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Trained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-3, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Effective</td>
<td>Effectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>Memorise</td>
<td>Memorably</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>Experienced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certainty</td>
<td>Certain</td>
<td>Certainly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>Befriend</td>
<td>Friendly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning</td>
<td>Learn</td>
<td>Learned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistake</td>
<td>Mistake</td>
<td>Mistaken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ride</td>
<td>Ride</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughing</td>
<td>Laugh</td>
<td>Laughable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laughably</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-3, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Variation</td>
<td>Vary</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Variously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradition</td>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Traditionally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversation</td>
<td>Converse</td>
<td>Conversational</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>Difficultly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance</td>
<td>Important</td>
<td>Importantly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Studious</td>
<td>Studiously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>learning</td>
<td>learn</td>
<td>learned</td>
<td>learnedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>traditionalize</td>
<td>traditional</td>
<td>traditionally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-3, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>perfection</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfectly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accuracy</td>
<td>accurate</td>
<td>accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction</td>
<td>construct</td>
<td>constructive</td>
<td>constructively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sufficiency</td>
<td>suffice</td>
<td>sufficient</td>
<td>sufficiently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>apply</td>
<td>applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparison</td>
<td>compare</td>
<td>comparative</td>
<td>comparatively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-3, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>integration</td>
<td>integrate</td>
<td>integral</td>
<td>integrally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relaxation</td>
<td>relax</td>
<td>relaxed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>help</td>
<td>helpful</td>
<td>helpfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listener</td>
<td>listen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imagination</td>
<td>imagine</td>
<td>imaginative</td>
<td>imaginatively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-3, Lesson -7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>penalty</td>
<td>penalize</td>
<td>penal</td>
<td>penally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>literature</td>
<td></td>
<td>literary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silence</td>
<td>indicate</td>
<td>indicative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possession</td>
<td>possess</td>
<td>possessive</td>
<td>possessively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breath</td>
<td>breathe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-4, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emphasis</td>
<td>emphasize</td>
<td>emphatic</td>
<td>emphatically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowd</td>
<td>crowd</td>
<td>crowded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>performance</td>
<td>perform</td>
<td>performed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entertainment</td>
<td>entertain</td>
<td>entertaining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency</td>
<td>emerge</td>
<td>emergent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>conductive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unity</td>
<td>unite</td>
<td>united</td>
<td>unitedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreation</td>
<td>recreate</td>
<td>recreational</td>
<td>recreationally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-4, Lesson -2**
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

#### Unit-4, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecology</td>
<td>ecological</td>
<td>ecologically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decoration</td>
<td>decorate</td>
<td>decorative</td>
<td>decoratively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flexibility</td>
<td>flexible</td>
<td></td>
<td>flexibly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orient</td>
<td>orientalise</td>
<td>oriental</td>
<td>orientally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extinction</td>
<td>extinct</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreation</td>
<td>recreate</td>
<td>recreational</td>
<td>recreationally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geometry</td>
<td>geometrical</td>
<td>geometrically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitation</td>
<td>habitate</td>
<td>habitable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remoteness</td>
<td>remote</td>
<td>remotely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imitation</td>
<td>imitate</td>
<td>imitative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit-4, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>composition</td>
<td>compose</td>
<td>composed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automation</td>
<td>automate</td>
<td>automatic</td>
<td>automatically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factor</td>
<td>factorise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straightness</td>
<td>straighten</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>straightly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profession</td>
<td>profess</td>
<td>professional</td>
<td>professionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfection</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfectly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introduction</td>
<td>introduce</td>
<td>introductory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit-4, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aristocrat</td>
<td>aristocratic</td>
<td>aristocratically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fondness</td>
<td>fond</td>
<td>fondly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>origin</td>
<td>originate</td>
<td>original</td>
<td>originally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enhancement</td>
<td>enhance</td>
<td>enhance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allowance</td>
<td>allow</td>
<td>allowable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-------------------


Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. ☎ 9891919, 01720557160/170

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>liveliness</td>
<td>enliven</td>
<td>lively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punctuality</td>
<td>punctual</td>
<td>punctually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patience</td>
<td>patient</td>
<td>patiently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preference</td>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>preferable</td>
<td>preferably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pride</td>
<td>pride</td>
<td>proud</td>
<td>pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleasure</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>pleasing</td>
<td>pleasingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>loneliness</td>
<td>lonely</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nerve</td>
<td>nerve</td>
<td>nervous</td>
<td>nervously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courage</td>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>courageous</td>
<td>courageously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cowardice</td>
<td>cowardly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impatience</td>
<td>impatient</td>
<td>impatiently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolution</td>
<td>resolute</td>
<td>resolutely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debate</td>
<td>debate</td>
<td>debatable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>possession</td>
<td>possess</td>
<td>possessive</td>
<td>possessively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive</td>
<td>drive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urge</td>
<td>urge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trick</td>
<td>trick</td>
<td>tricky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compromise</td>
<td>compromise</td>
<td>compromising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stubborness</td>
<td>stubborn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flexibility</td>
<td>flexible</td>
<td>flexibly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appointment</td>
<td>appoint</td>
<td>appointed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relaxation</td>
<td>relax</td>
<td>relaxed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provision</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>provisional</td>
<td>provisionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiredness</td>
<td>tire</td>
<td>tired</td>
<td>tiredlessly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggression</td>
<td>aggressive</td>
<td>aggressive</td>
<td>aggressively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostility</td>
<td>hostile</td>
<td>hostilely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

#### Unit-5, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wit</td>
<td>witty</td>
<td>wittily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amusement</td>
<td>amuse</td>
<td>amusing</td>
<td>amusingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temptation</td>
<td>tempt</td>
<td>tempting</td>
<td>temptingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>quarrel</td>
<td>quarrelsome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assertion</td>
<td>assert</td>
<td>assertive</td>
<td>assertively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foolishness</td>
<td>befool</td>
<td>foolish</td>
<td>foolishly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threat</td>
<td>threaten</td>
<td>threatening</td>
<td>threateningly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit-6, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gratitude</td>
<td>grateful</td>
<td>gratefully</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courtesy</td>
<td>court</td>
<td>courteous</td>
<td>courteously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instinct</td>
<td>instinctive</td>
<td>instictively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comprehension</td>
<td>comprehend</td>
<td>comprehensively</td>
<td>comprehensively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravity</td>
<td>grave</td>
<td>gravely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courage</td>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>courageous</td>
<td>courageously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>independence</td>
<td>independent</td>
<td>independently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit-6, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>danger</td>
<td>endanger</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>dangerously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disaster</td>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>destructive</td>
<td>destructively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destruction</td>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>destructive</td>
<td>destructively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
<td>environmental</td>
<td>environmentally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humanity</td>
<td>humanize</td>
<td>Human/humane</td>
<td>humanly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>change</td>
<td>changeable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disturbance</td>
<td>disturb</td>
<td>disturbing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Unit-6, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pollutant</td>
<td>pollute</td>
<td>polluted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climatologist</td>
<td>climate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catastrophe</td>
<td>catastrophic</td>
<td>catastrophically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exemplification</td>
<td>exemplify</td>
<td>exemplary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>trap</td>
<td>trapped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fossil</td>
<td>fossilise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coast</td>
<td></td>
<td>coastal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alarm</td>
<td>alarm</td>
<td>alarming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>significance</td>
<td>signify</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>significantly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evidence</td>
<td></td>
<td>evident</td>
<td>evidently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prediction</td>
<td>predict</td>
<td>predictive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>severeness</td>
<td></td>
<td>severe</td>
<td>severely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-6, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extinction</td>
<td></td>
<td>extinct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td>habitable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sterility</td>
<td>sterilize</td>
<td>sterile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decline</td>
<td>decline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cruelty</td>
<td></td>
<td>cruel</td>
<td>cruelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surface</td>
<td>surface</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-6, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggression</td>
<td></td>
<td>aggressive</td>
<td>aggressively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odour</td>
<td></td>
<td>odorous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respiration</td>
<td>respire</td>
<td>respiratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indiscrimination</td>
<td></td>
<td>indiscriminate</td>
<td>indiscriminately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>determination</td>
<td>determine</td>
<td>determined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-6, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deforestation</td>
<td>deforest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cure</td>
<td>cure</td>
<td>curable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mention</td>
<td>mention</td>
<td>mentioned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-6, Lesson -7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recycle</td>
<td>recycle</td>
<td>recyclable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refabrication</td>
<td>refabricate</td>
<td>refabricated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>opt</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>optionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seriousness</td>
<td></td>
<td>serious</td>
<td>seriously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-7, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coast</th>
<th>coastal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>injury</td>
<td>injure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>injured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>injurious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>injuriously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rehabilitation</td>
<td>rehabilitate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-7, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>settler</td>
<td>settle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malice</td>
<td>settle</td>
<td>malicious</td>
<td>maliciously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizon</td>
<td></td>
<td>horizontal</td>
<td>horizontally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-7, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caution</td>
<td>caution</td>
<td>cautious</td>
<td>cautiously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenomenon</td>
<td>irrigate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irrigation</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>attributable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cultivation</td>
<td>cultivate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-7, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erosion</td>
<td>erode</td>
<td>erosive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devastation</td>
<td>devastate</td>
<td>devastating</td>
<td>devastingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-7, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>association</td>
<td>associate</td>
<td>associated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quake</td>
<td>quake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandatoriness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-7, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambition</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>ambitious</td>
<td>ambitiously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-8, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>damage</td>
<td>damage</td>
<td>damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>situation</td>
<td>situate</td>
<td>situated</td>
<td>situationally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wound</td>
<td>wound</td>
<td>wounded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infection</td>
<td>infect</td>
<td>infected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruction</td>
<td>instruct</td>
<td>instructive</td>
<td>instructively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-8, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reliance</td>
<td>rely</td>
<td>reliable</td>
<td>reliably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shortage</td>
<td>shorten</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>shortly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource</td>
<td>cope</td>
<td>resourceful</td>
<td>resourcefully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-8, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vibration</td>
<td>vibrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increase</td>
<td>increase</td>
<td>increasing</td>
<td>increasingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occupation</td>
<td>occupy</td>
<td>occupational</td>
<td>occupationally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>limit</td>
<td>limitless</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-8, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disgust</td>
<td>disgust</td>
<td>disgusting</td>
<td>disgustedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civilization</td>
<td>civilized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drag</td>
<td>drag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craziness</td>
<td></td>
<td>crazy</td>
<td>crazily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-8, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noise</td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td></td>
<td>noisily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cooked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frequency</td>
<td>frequent</td>
<td>frequent</td>
<td>frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gossip</td>
<td>gossip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compulsion</td>
<td>compel</td>
<td>compelled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annoyance</td>
<td>annoy</td>
<td>annoyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sympathy</td>
<td>sympathise</td>
<td>sympathetic</td>
<td>sympathetically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tolerance</td>
<td>tolerate</td>
<td>tolerable</td>
<td>tolerably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostility</td>
<td></td>
<td>hostile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-8, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mildness</td>
<td>mild</td>
<td></td>
<td>mildly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignity</td>
<td>dignify</td>
<td>dignified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disaster</td>
<td>save</td>
<td>disastrous</td>
<td>disastrously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safety</td>
<td>safe</td>
<td></td>
<td>safely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka, 9891919, 01730557160/170
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>convention</td>
<td>conventional</td>
<td>conventionally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pluck</td>
<td>pluck</td>
<td>plucky</td>
<td>pluckily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enforcement</td>
<td>enforce</td>
<td>enforceable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vigilance</td>
<td></td>
<td>vigilant</td>
<td>vigilantly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-8, Lesson -7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>smell</td>
<td>smell</td>
<td>smelly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooker</td>
<td>cook</td>
<td>cooked</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approach</td>
<td>approach</td>
<td>approachable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>intellectual</td>
<td>intellectual</td>
<td>intellectually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influence</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td>influential</td>
<td>influentially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensibility</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>sensible</td>
<td>sensibly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institution</td>
<td>institutionlise</td>
<td>institutional</td>
<td>institutionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opportunity</td>
<td></td>
<td>opportune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formality</td>
<td>formal</td>
<td>formally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td>capable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>removal</td>
<td>remove</td>
<td>movable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universality</td>
<td>universalize</td>
<td>universal</td>
<td>universally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>force</td>
<td>force</td>
<td>forceful</td>
<td>forcefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promotion</td>
<td>promote</td>
<td>promoted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberation</td>
<td>liberate</td>
<td>liberal</td>
<td>liberally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catalyst</td>
<td></td>
<td>catalytic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td>opt</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>optionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
<td></td>
<td>architectural</td>
<td>architecturally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expectation</td>
<td>expect</td>
<td>expected</td>
<td>expectedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discipline</td>
<td>discipline</td>
<td>disciplined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>journalist</td>
<td></td>
<td>journalistic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>closure</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td>closely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requisition</td>
<td>require</td>
<td>requisite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poverty</td>
<td>impoverish</td>
<td>poor</td>
<td>poorly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finance</td>
<td>finance</td>
<td>financial</td>
<td>financially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institution</td>
<td>institutionalize</td>
<td>institutional</td>
<td>institutionally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graduate</td>
<td>graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>academy</td>
<td>academic</td>
<td>academically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admission</td>
<td>admit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>argument</td>
<td>argue</td>
<td>argumentative</td>
<td>argumentatively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>expansion</td>
<td>expand</td>
<td>expansive</td>
<td>expansively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duplicate</td>
<td>duplicate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attention</td>
<td>attend</td>
<td>attentive</td>
<td>attentively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grant</td>
<td>grant</td>
<td>granted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>company</td>
<td>accompany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>requirement</td>
<td>require</td>
<td>requisite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expense</td>
<td>expend</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>expensively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desire</td>
<td>desire</td>
<td>desirous</td>
<td>desirously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qualification</td>
<td>qualify</td>
<td>qualified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>submission</td>
<td>submit</td>
<td>submissive</td>
<td>submissively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specification</td>
<td>specify</td>
<td>specific</td>
<td>specifically</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adventure</td>
<td>adventure</td>
<td>adventurous</td>
<td>adventurously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorrow</td>
<td>sorrow</td>
<td>sorrowful</td>
<td>sorrowfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>struggle</td>
<td>struggle</td>
<td>struggling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mystery</td>
<td>naturalise</td>
<td>mysterious</td>
<td>mysteriously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nature</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td>acceptable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acceptance</td>
<td>accept</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tragedy</td>
<td>tragic</td>
<td></td>
<td>tragically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dare</td>
<td>dare</td>
<td>daring</td>
<td>daringly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-9, Lesson -8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>survival</td>
<td>survive</td>
<td>surviving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>possibility</td>
<td>possible</td>
<td>possibly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shelter</td>
<td>shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td>statistical</td>
<td>statistically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-10, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>common</td>
<td></td>
<td>common</td>
<td>commonly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addiction</td>
<td>addict</td>
<td>addicted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taste</td>
<td>taste</td>
<td>tasty</td>
<td>tastefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>widen</td>
<td>wide</td>
<td>widely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variation</td>
<td>vary</td>
<td>varied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assault</td>
<td>assault</td>
<td>assaulitive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-10, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>explanation</td>
<td>explain</td>
<td>explainable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correspondent</td>
<td>correspond</td>
<td>correspondent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disapproval</td>
<td>disapprove</td>
<td>disapproving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-10, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>craze</td>
<td></td>
<td>crazy</td>
<td>crazily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>importance</td>
<td></td>
<td>important</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disruption</td>
<td>disrupt</td>
<td>disruptive</td>
<td>disruptively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-10, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instrument</td>
<td></td>
<td>instrumental</td>
<td>instrumentally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>significance</td>
<td>signify</td>
<td>significant</td>
<td>significantly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>existence</td>
<td>exist</td>
<td>existent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appeal</td>
<td>appeal</td>
<td>appealing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-10, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>music</td>
<td>trouble</td>
<td>musical</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trouble</td>
<td>trouble</td>
<td>troubled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-11, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>repetition</td>
<td>repeat</td>
<td>repeated</td>
<td>repeatedly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.tambicox.blogspot.com

Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka. ☎ 9891919, 01720557160/170
### Unit-11, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>distinction</td>
<td>distinctive</td>
<td>distinctively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occasion</td>
<td>occasional</td>
<td>occasionally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>traditional</td>
<td>traditionally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-11, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interest</td>
<td>interest</td>
<td>interesting</td>
<td>interestingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture</td>
<td>cultural</td>
<td>culturally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habit</td>
<td>habituate</td>
<td>habitual</td>
<td>habitually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-11, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reservation</td>
<td>reserve</td>
<td>reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biology</td>
<td>prepare</td>
<td>biological</td>
<td>biologically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preparation</td>
<td>prepare</td>
<td>prepared</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-11, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>submission</td>
<td>submit</td>
<td>submissive</td>
<td>submissively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competency</td>
<td>compete</td>
<td>competent</td>
<td>competently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service</td>
<td>serve</td>
<td>serving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overcharge</td>
<td>overcharge</td>
<td>overcharged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-11, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disobedience</td>
<td>disobey</td>
<td>disobedient</td>
<td>disobediently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitality</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td>hospitable</td>
<td>hospitably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appearance</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td>appeared</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-11, Lesson -7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>restrain</td>
<td>restrain</td>
<td>restrained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpretation</td>
<td>interpret</td>
<td>interpretable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appreciation</td>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>appreciative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td>apologise</td>
<td>apologitic</td>
<td>apologically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appointment</td>
<td>appoint</td>
<td>appointed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intimacy</td>
<td>intimate</td>
<td></td>
<td>intimately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-11, Lesson -9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>reluctance</td>
<td>reluctant</td>
<td></td>
<td>reluctantly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celebration</td>
<td>celebrate</td>
<td>celebrated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continent</td>
<td>continental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elaboration</td>
<td>elaborate</td>
<td>elaborate</td>
<td>elaborately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-12, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attainment</td>
<td>attain</td>
<td>attainable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest</td>
<td>protest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violation</td>
<td>violate</td>
<td>violable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prevention</td>
<td>prevent</td>
<td>preventive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agitation</td>
<td>agitate</td>
<td>agitating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-12, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>desolation</td>
<td>desolate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creation</td>
<td>create</td>
<td>creative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-12, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>impression</td>
<td>impress</td>
<td>impressive</td>
<td>impressively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrival</td>
<td>arrive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>describe</td>
<td>descriptive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposition</td>
<td>oppose</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>treatment</td>
<td>treat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initiative</td>
<td>initiate</td>
<td>initial</td>
<td>initially</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-12, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>identity</td>
<td>identify</td>
<td>indentified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nationality</td>
<td>nationalize</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>nationally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tropic</td>
<td>tropical</td>
<td></td>
<td>tropically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horizon</td>
<td>horizontal</td>
<td></td>
<td>horizontally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
revolt | revolt | revolting
investigation | investigate | investigative | investigatively

**Unit-12, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>civilisation</td>
<td>civilise</td>
<td>civilized</td>
<td>civilizedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instrument</td>
<td></td>
<td>instrumental</td>
<td>instrumentally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-12, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>origin</td>
<td>originate</td>
<td>original</td>
<td>originally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversion</td>
<td>convert</td>
<td>convertible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>education</td>
<td>educate</td>
<td>educated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facility</td>
<td>facilitate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-13, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deprivation</td>
<td>deprive</td>
<td>deprived</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignity</td>
<td>dignify</td>
<td>dignified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survival</td>
<td>survive</td>
<td>surviving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-13, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>illustration</td>
<td>illustrate</td>
<td>illustrious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpretation</td>
<td>interpret</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maltreatment</td>
<td>maltreat</td>
<td>maltreated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abandonment</td>
<td>abandon</td>
<td>abandoned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td>nutritious</td>
<td>nutritiously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-13, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retirement</td>
<td>retire</td>
<td>retired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>populate</td>
<td>populous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefit</td>
<td>benefit</td>
<td>beneficial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economy</td>
<td>economize</td>
<td>economical</td>
<td>economically</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-13, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>detention</td>
<td>detain</td>
<td>detained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confession</td>
<td>confess</td>
<td>confessional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>adopted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>form</td>
<td>form</td>
<td>formed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-13, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adequacy</td>
<td>adequate</td>
<td>adequacy</td>
<td>adequately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>victim</td>
<td>victimise</td>
<td>victimised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addition</td>
<td>add</td>
<td>additional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-13, Lesson -7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resident</td>
<td>reside</td>
<td>residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naturalisation</td>
<td>naturel</td>
<td>natural</td>
<td>naturally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obligation</td>
<td>oblige</td>
<td>obligatory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquisition</td>
<td>acquire</td>
<td>acquired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-14, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>philosopher</td>
<td>philosophise</td>
<td>philosophical</td>
<td>philosophically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institutionalization</td>
<td>institutionalize</td>
<td>institutionalized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquirement</td>
<td>acquire</td>
<td>acquired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-14, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ornament</td>
<td>ornamental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfection</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfectly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generation</td>
<td>generate</td>
<td>generative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solitude</td>
<td></td>
<td>solitary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-14, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conspicuousness</td>
<td>persecute</td>
<td>conspicuous</td>
<td>conspicuously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persecution</td>
<td>persecute</td>
<td>persecuted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inscription</td>
<td>inscribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-14, Lesson -4
### Unit-14, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>integration</td>
<td>integrate</td>
<td>integrated</td>
<td>integratedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potential</td>
<td>potential</td>
<td>potentially</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approach</td>
<td>approach</td>
<td>approachable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-15, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>involvement</td>
<td>involve</td>
<td>involved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elimination</td>
<td>eliminate</td>
<td>eliminable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>reducible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>production</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>productive</td>
<td>productively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-15, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nutrition</td>
<td>nutritional</td>
<td>nutritional</td>
<td>nutritionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disbursement</td>
<td>disburse</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td>responsibly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-15, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attribution</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>attributive</td>
<td>attributively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td>sanitary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illiteracy</td>
<td></td>
<td>illiterate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-15, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contradiction</td>
<td>contradict</td>
<td>contradictory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>reducible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elimination</td>
<td>eliminate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-15, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>predetermination</td>
<td>predetermine</td>
<td>predetermined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generation</td>
<td>generate</td>
<td>generative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-15, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>composition</td>
<td>compose</td>
<td>composed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-16, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>origin</td>
<td>originate</td>
<td>original</td>
<td>originally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promotion</td>
<td>promote</td>
<td>promoted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-16, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
<td>Verbs</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storey</td>
<td>storeyed</td>
<td>storeyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wonder</td>
<td>wonder</td>
<td>wonderful</td>
<td>wonderfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inauguration</td>
<td>inaugural</td>
<td>inaugural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-16, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extension</td>
<td>extend</td>
<td>extensive</td>
<td>extensively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>beautify</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>beautifully</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-16, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defence</td>
<td>defend</td>
<td>defensive</td>
<td>defensively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>purposeful</td>
<td>purposefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modification</td>
<td>modify</td>
<td>modified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agitation</td>
<td>agitate</td>
<td>agitating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-16, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>migration</td>
<td>migrate</td>
<td>migratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obstacle</td>
<td>obstacle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-16, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>symbol</td>
<td>symbolize</td>
<td>symbolic</td>
<td>symbolically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expansion</td>
<td>expand</td>
<td>expansive</td>
<td>expansively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-16, Lesson -7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inclusion</td>
<td>include</td>
<td>inclusive</td>
<td>inclusively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-17, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>installation</td>
<td>install</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addition</td>
<td>add</td>
<td>additional</td>
<td>additionally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-17, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fascination</td>
<td>fascinate</td>
<td>fascinating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assessment</td>
<td>assess</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-17, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fascination</td>
<td>fascinate</td>
<td>fascinating</td>
<td>fascinatingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-17, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attachment</td>
<td>attach</td>
<td>attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promise</td>
<td>promise</td>
<td>promissory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apology</td>
<td>apologise</td>
<td>apologetic</td>
<td>apologetially</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-17, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>exchange</td>
<td>exchangeable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correspondence</td>
<td>correspond</td>
<td>correspondent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handle</td>
<td>handle</td>
<td>handled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>apply</td>
<td>applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-17, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>revolution</td>
<td>revolutionize</td>
<td>revolutionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efficiency</td>
<td>efficient</td>
<td>efficiently</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternative</td>
<td>alternative</td>
<td>alternatively</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-18, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>volition</td>
<td>volitional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remains</td>
<td>remain</td>
<td>remaining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-18, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nomination</td>
<td>nominate</td>
<td>nominated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convention</td>
<td>convene</td>
<td>conventional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universality</td>
<td>universalize</td>
<td>universal</td>
<td>universally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erosion</td>
<td>erode</td>
<td>erosive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-18, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ruin</td>
<td>ruin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monument</td>
<td></td>
<td>monumental</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfection</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>perfectly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-18, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adaptation</td>
<td>adapt</td>
<td>adaptable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>representation</td>
<td>represent</td>
<td>representative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>achieve</td>
<td>achievable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-18, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>testimony</td>
<td>testify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designation</td>
<td>designate</td>
<td>designated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exception</td>
<td>except</td>
<td>exceptional</td>
<td>exceptionally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-19, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>pollute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-19, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digestion</td>
<td>digest</td>
<td>digestive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disorder</td>
<td></td>
<td>disorderly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-19, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vulnerability</td>
<td></td>
<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>vulnerably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inter-generation</td>
<td></td>
<td>inter-generational</td>
<td>inter-genertionally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-19, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>temptation</td>
<td>tempt</td>
<td>tempting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abode</td>
<td>abide</td>
<td>abiding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-19, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td>opportune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td>statistical</td>
<td>statistically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>realization</td>
<td>realise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-19, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>justice</td>
<td>justify</td>
<td>just</td>
<td>justly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commitment</td>
<td>commit</td>
<td>committed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declaration</td>
<td>declare</td>
<td>declared</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disability</td>
<td>disable</td>
<td>disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-20, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vendor</td>
<td>vend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-20, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acclamation</td>
<td>acclaim</td>
<td>acclaimed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institution</td>
<td>institutionalize</td>
<td>institutional</td>
<td>institutionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emphasis</td>
<td>emphasise</td>
<td>emphatic</td>
<td>emphatically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>reduce</td>
<td>reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-20, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>affluence</td>
<td>attain</td>
<td>affluent</td>
<td>affluently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka. 9891919, 01720557160/170
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impoverishment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impoverish</strong></td>
<td><strong>Impoverished</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fortune</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fortunate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fortunately</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prosperity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Prosper</strong></td>
<td><strong>Prosperous</strong></td>
<td><strong>Prosperously</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-20, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irony</td>
<td>Ironical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struggle</td>
<td>Struggle</td>
<td>Struggling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood</td>
<td>Live</td>
<td>Alive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-20, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Expose</td>
<td>Exposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Commanding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-20, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Submission</td>
<td>Submit</td>
<td>Submissive</td>
<td>Submissively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Respond</td>
<td>Responsive</td>
<td>Responsively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment</td>
<td>Attach</td>
<td>Attached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-20, Lesson -7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Predictor</td>
<td>Predict</td>
<td>Predictable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence</td>
<td>Confide</td>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Confidently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaboration</td>
<td>Elaborate</td>
<td>Elaborate</td>
<td>Elaborately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-21, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rejection</td>
<td>Reject</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Derive</td>
<td>Derivative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapidity</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>Rapidly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-21, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consolidation</td>
<td>Consolidate</td>
<td>Consolidated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impoverishment</td>
<td>Impoverish</td>
<td>Impoverished</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavement</td>
<td>Pave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advantageous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit-21, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>automation</td>
<td>automate</td>
<td>automatic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revolution</td>
<td>revolutionize</td>
<td>revolutionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breath</td>
<td>breathe</td>
<td>breathtaking</td>
<td>breathtakingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-21, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coverage</td>
<td>cover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acquaintance</td>
<td>acquaint</td>
<td>acquainted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prejudice</td>
<td>prejudice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mutuality</td>
<td></td>
<td>mutual</td>
<td>mutually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-21, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>intruder</td>
<td>intrude</td>
<td>intrusive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identity</td>
<td>identify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>identification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-21, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>achieve</td>
<td>achievable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronunciation</td>
<td>pronounce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-22, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disappearance</td>
<td>disappear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presence</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>presently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reaction</td>
<td>react</td>
<td>reactionary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-22, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>reveal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revelation</td>
<td>reveal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-22, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gravity</td>
<td>gravitate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>explosion</td>
<td>explode</td>
<td>explosive</td>
<td>explosively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expense</td>
<td>expend</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>expensively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unit-22, Lesson -4
### Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>decrease</td>
<td>decrease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjustment</td>
<td>adjust</td>
<td>adjustable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-22, Lesson -5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rotation</td>
<td>rotate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navigation</td>
<td>navigate</td>
<td>navigable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entirety</td>
<td></td>
<td>entirely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-22, Lesson -6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happening</td>
<td>happen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interruption</td>
<td>interrupt</td>
<td>interruptive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relief</td>
<td>relieve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-23, Lesson -1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enrichment</td>
<td>enrich</td>
<td>enriched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reunification</td>
<td>reunify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collapse</td>
<td>collapse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-23, Lesson -2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oppression</td>
<td>oppress</td>
<td>oppressive</td>
<td>oppressively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malnourishment</td>
<td>malnourished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise</td>
<td>raise</td>
<td>raised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-23, Lesson -3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>erosion</td>
<td>erode</td>
<td>erosive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment</td>
<td>fragment</td>
<td>fragmented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>productivity</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>productive</td>
<td>productively</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unit-23, Lesson -4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catastrophe</td>
<td></td>
<td>catastrophic</td>
<td>catastrophically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recklessness</td>
<td></td>
<td>reckless</td>
<td>recklessly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Unit-23, Lesson -5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crash</td>
<td>crash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spine</td>
<td></td>
<td>spinal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery</td>
<td>discover</td>
<td>discoverable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-23, Lesson -6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>transformation</td>
<td>transform</td>
<td>transformative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspiration</td>
<td>inspire</td>
<td>inspiring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulfillment</td>
<td>fulfill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-23, Lesson -7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>co-existence</td>
<td>co-exist</td>
<td>co-existent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intolerance</td>
<td></td>
<td>intolerable</td>
<td>intolerably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luxury</td>
<td></td>
<td>luxurious</td>
<td>luxuriously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-24, Lesson -1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consideration</td>
<td>consider</td>
<td>considerate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condition</td>
<td></td>
<td>conditional</td>
<td>conditionally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-24, Lesson -2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arithmetic</td>
<td></td>
<td>arithmetical</td>
<td>arithmetically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devotion</td>
<td>devoted</td>
<td>devoted</td>
<td>devotedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criticism</td>
<td>criticise</td>
<td>critical</td>
<td>critically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>project</td>
<td>project</td>
<td>projected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-24, Lesson -3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>civilian</td>
<td></td>
<td>civil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malnutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td>malnutritional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privilege</td>
<td></td>
<td>privileged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit-24, Lesson -4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>discrimination</td>
<td>discriminate</td>
<td>discriminatory</td>
<td>discriminatingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concern</td>
<td>concern</td>
<td>concerned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inferiority</td>
<td></td>
<td>inferior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Unit-24, Lesson 5-7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>revenge</td>
<td>revenge</td>
<td>revengeful</td>
<td>revengefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prohibition</td>
<td>prohibit</td>
<td>prohibited</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bribe</td>
<td>bribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>survival</td>
<td>survive</td>
<td>surviving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Board Questions – 2003-2012
Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1–4.

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory.

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the school rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it.

The Rajdhani Unnayan Katripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1×5 = 5
   (a) Bangladesh is a land lies/lying/lie in an active earthquake zone.
   (b) In case of an earthquake the buildings of the Dhaka city will be safe / saved / unsafe.
   (c) Experts are differ/difference/divided in their opinions.
   (d) They agree that adequate safety measures would reduce / reform / rectify losses.
   (e) We must pay heed about / for / to the experts' view regarding earthquakes.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information : 1×5 = 5
   (a) Inadequate precautions can maximize the losses caused by an earthquake.
   (b) The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is inactive.
   (c) The experts are not at all concerned about the recurrence of earthquakes.
   (d) RAJUK is in favour of an earthquake resistant building code in Dhaka city.
   (e) The views of the two schools of experts concerning earthquakes are dissimilar.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1×5 = 5
   (a) (Geographical) — Bangladesh lies in an active earthquake zone.
   (b) The recurrence of earthquakes in recent years is quite (alarm) — .
   (c) It is the (safe) — the buildings that the experts care about.
   (d) Experts suggest taking (precaution) — measures.
   (e) We all should (abide) — an earthquake resistant building code.
4. Make a list of five points of information about earthquakes.

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

It life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for o events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 Dec 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever the occupation forces of Par-

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1\times5 = 5

(a) What achievements have Bangalis made in the last few decades?
(b) What are the negative things that our society has experienced after independence?
(c) Why are we proud of Kazi Nazrul Islam?
(d) How has poverty been termed in the passage?
(e) What did Bangladesh experience before its emergence as a free country?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1\times5 = 5

Bangladesh is now a free country. She was under British Empire for about two hundred years. Now she has been enjoying (a) — from colonization. Moreover, she has freed herself from the (b) — and persecution by the Pakistani people. But Bangladesh has not yet (c) — freedom in the true sense. Freedom means freedoms from foreign domination as well as from malnutrition, poverty, diseases and wants. So now she struggles hard against these (d)— And until and unless she can (e) — these. She cannot enjoy freedom in the true sense of the term.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 1\times5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing great achievements and negative aspects of Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1\times5 = 5

| 1. Freedom from British colonialism | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |

Part-B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1\times10 = 10

even | run | watch | enjoy | be | see
Television has (a)—the most common and widespread (b)—of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of (c)—interest is telecast on (d)—channels. Almost every middle class and (e)—working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only (f)—but also highly educative. For example, television is used for (g)—learning. Courses (h)—by the open university are (i)—on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery and The National Geographic channels telecast highly (j)—programmes.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word:

All things that make up the environment are (a). The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other hand to their (b) is known as (c). The ecosystem is a (d)—web that links animals, plants and every other life (e)—in the biosphere. All these things (f)—together. The system is in a steady state of (g)—balance which means that by (h)—any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the (i)—of forests may have serious ecological (j)—on humans and animals.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Education in our country</td>
<td>has become</td>
<td>Bangladesh is already</td>
<td>to be engaged in violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Campus violence</td>
<td>are getting concerned</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>of the students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) It</td>
<td>is passing</td>
<td>almost a</td>
<td>ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The impact of such violence</td>
<td>be said that</td>
<td>about the welfare</td>
<td>stage of crisis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It may easily</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>students are in the colleges and universities only</td>
<td>daily affair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The teachers and guardians</td>
<td>appears that</td>
<td>hardly be</td>
<td>educationally backward.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(a) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
(b) But it did not give up hope.
(c) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
(d) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling.
(e) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
(f) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
(g) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
(h) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
(i) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
(j) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
(k) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
(l) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
(m) Once he was lying in the cave.
(n) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of 150 words based on the following question. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What do you understand by gender equality? (b) What is its importance? (c) What is the condition of gender equality in Bangladesh? (d) What are its barriers? (e) Who or what are responsible for these barriers? (f) How is gender equality related to the overall development in our country? (g) What steps would you recommend to ensure gender equality?

COMILLA BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4:
Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1×5 = 5
   (a) Getting revealed / concealed / changed to others help to break down prejudice.
   (b) The opportunity of getting together creates awareness / foolishness / frustration of brotherhood.
   (c) Their payment is reciprocated / recognized / manufactured by the advertisement of other products.
   (d) Most of the sports are deliberated / planned / patronised by multinational compasses.
   (e) Sports are a peculiar / fashionable / exclusive form of entertainment.

2. True or false? If false, give the correct information. 1×5 = 5
   (a) Globalisation helps develop international relationship.
   (b) Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor sports to get reputation.
   (c) Meeting people from different countries creates confusion and noise.
   (d) Sports give people pleasure.
   (e) Familiarity draws people closer.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5 = 5

(a) There are lots of international sporting (organize)________.
(b) The (acquainted) ________ different culture helps to remove prejudice.
(c) Sports have earned (popular) ________ as a source of entertainment.
(d) International sports events have (contribute) ________ universal brotherhood.
(e) Sports are highly (entertainment) ________.

4. Make a list of five positive aspects of international sports. 1x5 = 5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5 = 5

(a) What is the passage about?
(b) Why do companies provide English language training for their staff?
(c) How many people use English as a second language?
(d) Why is English so important as an international language?
(e) What do you understand by the phrase "good working knowledge"?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5 = 5

Of all the information in the world's computers more than 80% is in English. So the employees who speak and write a standard form of English is frequently (a)—by organisations. In fact, some companies provide (b)—to their staff on English language. Therefore it is not a matter of (c)—at all that job advertisements ask for people who have (d)—in English. So it is (e)—that English is helpful to get good jobs and better salaries.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the importance of English. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5

9. 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. 1x10=10

| enable | educated | choice | importance | healthy | food |

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka: ☎ 9891919, 01720557160/170
Education is one of the basic (a) — of a human being. It is (b) — for the (c) — of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (d) — of health. If they were (e) — , they could live a (f) — and planned life. (g) — teaches us how to live well. It (h) — us to make the right (i) — in life. It enhances our (j) — to face our everyday problems.

10. Fill in the blanks with an 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? Then the weather pattern (f)_____ change and the world will become (g)_____. This is called the greenhouse effect. As a (h)_____ of this effect the polar ice caps will (i)_____ and this will cause the flood of (j)_____ areas of the globe.

Part-C: Guided Writing

11. Match the words / phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Albert Einstein</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>one of the greatest scientists</td>
<td>in 1905 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>the Noble Prize</td>
<td>in Germany in 1879 A.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) At the age of twenty one he received</td>
<td>the post of Associate Professor in Physics in 1921.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>obtained</td>
<td>his doctorate</td>
<td>of modern age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>from the Federal Institute of Technology at the University of Zurich in 1909.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He</td>
<td>graduated</td>
<td>of a Jewish parents</td>
<td>in Zurich.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 

(i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
(ii) But it did not give up hope.
(iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
(iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
(v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
(vi) The dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
(vii) The enemies were defeated and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
(viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
(ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
(x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
(xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
(xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
(xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
(xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.
(a) What is eve-teasing? (b) Who are the common victims? (c) Who are the common eve-teasers? (d) What are the causes of eve-teasing? (e) What are its effects? (f) What measures should be taken against eve-teasing?

RAJSHAHI DHAKA BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A- Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1–4.

The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socializing and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wade disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and with out of home activities.

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked together in the home and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were segregated from out of home productive work. The hearth became the place for them so cooking, cleaning, washing, giving birth and rearing children became their jobs. Men became the wage earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce and contributing to family income and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority the family rested on the husband who was the decision maker in all matters. But with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. Developed countries now. Household work is shared by both husbands and wives and outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to school, to doctors or for recreation are done equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have given, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialisation and urbanisation, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining. In the west, marriages are now often break up. So, the number of single-mother or single-father families is ever on the increase. The psychological problems of children in such families are also increasing in modern times.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5

(a) In the feudal society, men and women were used to/compelled to/order to working together.
(b) In the industrial period, women were engaged/ driven out/ separated from out-of-home productive work.
(c) Single-mother or single-father families result/come/produce from breaking up of marriages.
(d) The word 'rearing' means producing/bringing up / feeding.
(e) In modern times, women exercise/ influence/decide on family affairs.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5

(a) Women began to exercise hold on family affairs with their workforce.
(b) The psychological problems of children are increasing in Asia.
(c) In the pre-industrial period, husbands were the decision-makers.
(d) In the feudal society, both husbands and wives earned their livelihood working in the fields outside the home.
(e) The adults need psychological support of the family.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
(a) Previously, authority in the family (depend) _______ the husband.
(b) In the post-war period, women began to (contribution) _______ family income.
(c) Now-a-days household works (share) _______ both husbands and wives.
(d) Family is important for socializing and (raise) _______ children.
(e) At present decline (notice) _______ in kinship.

4. Write five sentences about the role of women in the family. 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5–8:

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig’s disease. Since the age of thirty he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or show him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker using his computer to carry on research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty four hour nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions: 1x5 = 5
(a) How is fate to Stephen Hawking?
(b) Why has Stephen been confined to a wheelchair?
(c) How does he carry out his work?
(d) Who does he live with?
(d) What is the result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
Stephen Hawking is a great scientist of modern time. He has (a)— much reputation. But it is a matter of great shock that at the age of thirty, he was (b) — with Gehrig’s disease. Then he gradually (c)— control over the muscles of his body. But his physical handicap could not (d)— him at all. Stephen still (e)— his research work by using computer.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the remarkable happenings of Stephen’s life. (No. 1 has been done for you): 1x5 = 5

| 1. Stephen’s sky high reputation | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
9. 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: \[1 \times 10 = 10\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bring</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>spend</th>
<th>give</th>
<th>include</th>
<th>fail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>organize</td>
<td>boost</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>development</td>
<td>proper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If all the children in Bangladesh (a) — to school, the country would get of the curse of illiteracy. To (b) — up education, the government should spend more money. Subsidies must be (c) — in the education sector. Teachers are (d) — to be trained for good teaching. The poor students can (e) — under 'Food for Education' Program. We should take care that no institution is (f) — down due to political clashes. More co-curricular activities are to be (g) — to enable students to (h) — their non-academic skills-like debate, creative thinking and (i) — events etc. It is our social responsibility to educate our children and the (j) — of which will lead to catastrophe.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word: \[1 \times 10 = 10\]

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) — of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and flood, (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. 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 (g) — into them. Insanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way, various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

**Part C - Guided Writing**

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: \[2 \times 6 = 12\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The role of woman in nation-building</td>
<td>is not possible for any nation to reach</td>
<td>western countries but also</td>
<td>dignity-and honour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It was a time when women were</td>
<td>any more in the present</td>
<td>has changed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hi) There cannot be denied</td>
<td>its goal without allowing the women folk</td>
<td>family affairs-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) They looked upon without</td>
<td>situation c world.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) But with the progress is true not only for the</td>
<td>to serve the</td>
<td>to play active role.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) This were the only instrument</td>
<td>attitude of the world towards women</td>
<td>for the Islamic countries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: \[1 \times 14 = 14\]
(i) The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
(ii) The king called him to the palace.
(iii) At this the king got furious and condemned him to death.
(iv) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
(v) Once there was a king.
(vi) With ready wit he said, “The stars declare that I’ll die only a week before your death.”
(vii) But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
(viii) The king then asked, “How long would you live?”
(ix) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
(x) He then thought for a while for some way of escape.
(xi) He thought that the king would prove him a liar putting him to death.
(xii) At this the king turned pale.
(xiii) “Drive this wretch away and let him not come again,” shouted the king.
(xiv) “I shall wait to receive your majesty where you are sending me.”

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible:

(a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) Have you ever visited a book fair? When (d) What kind of books are usually available in a book fair? (e) What is your personal impression about a book fair?

JESSORE BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A–Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatras jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5

(a) There are conspicuous / alarming / enjoyable changes in the types of entertainment.
(b) Snake charming was important/recent/conventional form of entertainment in the past.
(c) There is a clear Asian/Oriental/Western influence on our culture.
(d) The traditional sources of entertainment are finished/dying out/ revived.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
(a) People stick to listening traditional forms of entertainment.
(b) The western influence on our culture is very much clear.
(c) Now a days a TV set is beyond the reach of working class people.
(d) Irrespective of all ages, the people have started to love band music.
(e) Cricket now occupies an important position in the field of entertainment.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
(a) There is a (differ)______ modern and folk music.
(b) Different types of (entertain)______ our country are now increasingly coming under the western influence.
(c) The (important)______ entertainment cannot be ignored.
(d) Television can be used for (education)______ purposes also.
(e) There is (fuse)______ of modern music with traditional music.

4. Make a list of five sources of entertainment of past which have already lost their appeal. 1x5 = 5

5. Write short answers to the following questions: 1x5= 5
(a) What is an earthquake?
(b) Why are not the buildings of Dhaka safe at all in the event of an earthquake?
(c) Why are the experts alarmed by the possibility of an earthquake?
(d) What do 'fault lines' mean?
(e) What does RAJUK' believe?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
Bangladesh is no more free from earthquake. Already several earthquakes have (a)— place by this time. But the people of this country are not so much (b)— of this. According (c) — the experts, our country is in the earthquake prone area. To reduce the losses, they have also (d)— some necessary (e)——.
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes to fill in the boxes of flow chart showing the important aspects regarding earthquake in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you): 

1. Lying active Earthquake zone

Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>variety</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>communication</th>
<th>require</th>
<th>communicative</th>
<th>tradition</th>
<th>four</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foreign</td>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>international</td>
<td>base</td>
<td>imply</td>
<td>speaks</td>
<td>skill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English is called an (a)— language. In almost all countries, there are people can (b)— English. No other language than English serves the (c)— 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 (f)— subject. We should therefore learn the (g)— skills of listening, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learning English does not (h)— one to know or learn definitions of grammar (i)—. Traditional grammar has no place in learning English through the (j)— approach.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word:

UNICEF is an international (a)—. It runs several welfare (b)— in Bangladesh. It has reduced infant (c)— rates through raising (d)— about health and (e)— has organised (f)— programmes for (g)— health workers to (h)— health help to the rural (i)—. At present it is trying to (j)— primary education particularly among girls.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Mr. Robertson</td>
<td>does not like</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>who talk much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>his fifties</td>
<td>but he has</td>
<td>but curly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He does not have</td>
<td>it makes</td>
<td>people</td>
<td>loves to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He says</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>straight</td>
<td>important.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) His hair</td>
<td>a beard</td>
<td>him look</td>
<td>a moustache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He is in</td>
<td>is not</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>lawyer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story:

(i) The crow realised his fault and promised he would never be false or over-ambitious.
(ii) He became very glad.
(iii) So he made up his mind to go to the peacocks and live with them.
(iv) The crows are ugly to look at.
(v) When he returned to the crows, they also drove him away.
(vi) He looked at himself and became glad and proud because he was no longer ugly like other crows.
(vii) So they are unhappy.
(viii) They attacked him, pulled out the feathers and drove him away.
(ix) But how!
(x) Seeing him, the peacocks understood that he was a crow in the guise of a peacock.
(xi) They want to be beautiful.
(xii) One day, the crow found some beautiful feathers of a peacock in a jungle.
(xiii) He took the feathers one by one and struck them in among his own feathers.
(xiv) Once a crow got a chance to be beautiful.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible:

(a) What is a moonlit night? (b) How does it look? (c) How do people enjoy it? (d) Have you ever enjoyed a moonlit night? (e) What are your feelings?

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the United Nations (UN), the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there had been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sound ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

(a) Truck drivers fall victim to traffic jam / sound pollution / accidents.
(b) The unit of sound is closely related to history / Physics / Economics.
(c) Sound pollution is mainly caused in rural / urban / remote areas.
(d) Primary school teaching is the mildest / noisiest / most pleasing.
(e) The increasing use of machines causes water / sound / odour pollution.

2. True or false? If false, give the correct information:

(a) Sound pollution is acute in cities.
(b) In Japan primary education is not free from sound pollution.
(c) The rapid growth of population is a threat to our sense of hearing.
(d) Sounds exceeding to 70 decibels are not harmful to us.
(e) A housewife living in the city and a factory worker at his workplace are exposed to almost the same amount of sound.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Decibel is a unit (use)_______ measuring sound.
   (b) (Raise)_______ public awareness is necessary for the control of sound pollution.
   (c) City areas are (noise)_______ than rural ones.
   (d) Sound pollution is harmful to our sense of (hear)_______ .
   (e) People in the cities (expose)_______ sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibles.

4. Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution. 1x5 = 5

5. Write short answers to these questions about education. 1x5=5
   (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
   (b) What would happen if all people were educated?
   (c) What aren’t the illiterate people aware of?
   (d) What does education teach people?
   (e) What don’t many illiterate people have?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
   Education is (a)— to be one of the basic needs of humans. Without (b)— education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c)— from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact the (d) — of education creates (e)— in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Give the summary of the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different functions that education does. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5 = 5

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the boxes (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>read</th>
<th>use</th>
<th>tips</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>dots</th>
<th>print</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>although</td>
<td>touch</td>
<td>develop</td>
<td>bear</td>
<td>way</td>
<td>call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Man pollutes water, another vital (a)— of the environment by (b)— waste into it. Farmers (c)— chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemical (d)— away by rain and floods (e)— mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (f)— by mills and factories when they throw their (g)— chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute water by (h)— oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines (i)— on rivers and canal banks are also (j)— for further pollution.

Part C- Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) We</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>with his family.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Our family</td>
<td>drag</td>
<td>to keep our</td>
<td>apartment clean.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) They</td>
<td>try</td>
<td>on the very good terms</td>
<td>day and night.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) These sounds</td>
<td>have tried many times</td>
<td>chairs around</td>
<td>to give it up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) We</td>
<td>are not used</td>
<td>to tell them</td>
<td>avoided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) I</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>to these sorts</td>
<td>of sounds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story.

(i) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
(ii) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
(iii) There was an old house in a village.
(iv) The mice were in great difficulty.
(v) There lived a number of mice in the house.
(vi) At this all remained silent and none came forward.
(vii) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
(viii) There were several proposals but none was good.
(ix) The master was annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
(x) At last a young mouse rose to speak.
(xi) They could not move freely as before.
(xii) They held a meeting to find out a way to be free from this danger.
(xiii) He said, "Let us-tie a bell round the cat's neck."
(xiv) Then an old mouse said, "It's good but who will tie the bell?"

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions.
Your answers should give as much detail as possible.

What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? Why is nuclear family
popular nowadays? What are the disadvantages of it? Do you like it? If so, why?

14

BARISAL BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A- Seen Comprehension (Marks- 40)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1−4:

His name was Jerry; he has 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 embedded 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 orphanage woodshop would repair it. I
brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said, "I brought
the axe down careless."
"But no one hits accurately every time," I told him, "The fault was in the handle." It
was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own
carelessness. He was a freewill 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 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 deeper into the clear well of his
eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of character.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence :
   1 × 5 = 5

   (a) Jerry was three/four/five when he came to the orphanage.
   (b) Integrity / courage / honesty is the correct description of Jerry's in-built
       strength of character.
   (c) Jerry's courtesy was artificial/ apparent/natural.
   (d) The boy took the responsibility without any murmur/excuse/delay.
   (e) On getting a gift from the writer, Jerry was thankful / silent / cheerful.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:
   1 × 5 = 5

   (a) Jerry had no moral courage to confess his fault.
   (b) Initially, Jerry did not take the money.
   (c) Jerry did the odd job willingly.
   (d) He put the fire-wood in the cubby-hole.
   (e) Jerry was used to saying "Thank you".
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary.  
(a) Jerry was an orphan boy (live) ______ an orphanage.  
(b) Jerry did his work (careful) ______.  
(c) In case of his (fail) ______ he shouldered the responsibility.  
(d) By (confess) ______ is fault, Jerry earned the writer's admiration.  
(e) The writer offered money to get the axe-handle (repair) ______.  

4. Make a list of five qualities of Jerry:  

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5-8:  
Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organizations. The International Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organizations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.  

5. Write short answers to the following questions:  
(a) How many people speak English as a first language?  
(b) How many countries use English as an official or semi-official language?  
(c) How does English help the international community and the business world?  
(d) What is the status of English in the world's computers?  
(e) What is meant by the phrase 'a good working knowledge of English'?  

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:  
Those job-seekers who can speak and write a standard form of English are frequently (a) ______ by many organisations. Even, some companies make arrangements to (b) ______ their staff in the English language. It is not matter of (c) ______ at all that job advertisements these days ask for people who have a good working knowledge of English So, it goes (d) ______ saying that English is quite helpful in (e) ______ good jobs and better salaries.  

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.  

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the use and importance of English. (No. 1 has been done for you)  

Part-B: Vocabulary (Marks 20)  

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com  
Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka, ☏ 9891919, 01720557160/170
It is very (a)— that man loves his life most of all things and he wants to live or survive a bit longer at any (b)—. However, every year thousands of people (c)— suicide in Bangladesh. It is seen that most of the people committing suicide are those (d)— women who (e)— on their husbands for their living. But why do they commit suicide when people love their lives most? Most probably, they decide to kill them-selves (f)— they feel entirely helpless and meaningless to live. The bitterness and sufferings of life become totally (g)—. However, the incident of suicide among the self-reliant women is (h)— rare. So, can't we say that the unfortunate women would not have committed (i)— if they had been self-reliant and had an independent way of (j)— their livelihood without being dependent on their husbands?

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word:  1×10 = 10

William Caxton introduced printing into England. His success as a merchant enabled him (a)— retire early and (b)— himself to literary pursuits. In 1477, he set up his (c)— press and (d)— nearly a hundred books. A (e)— of prodigious industry, he translated twenty (f)— himself, what is more (g)— him is that he published books in English when most works appeared (h)— French or Latin. Caxton (i)— it as his aim to hasten the spread of knowledge by making books (j)— to the public in English.

11. Match the phrase in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full:  2×6 = 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Truthfulness</td>
<td>will never</td>
<td>the habit of speaking of others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) We must</td>
<td>is the greatest</td>
<td>of the liar</td>
<td>to light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Otherwise, we</td>
<td>or tomorrow</td>
<td>win the respect</td>
<td>is revealed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) A lie</td>
<td>the real character</td>
<td>it comes</td>
<td>human virtues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Today</td>
<td>cultivate</td>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>the truth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Then</td>
<td>never lies</td>
<td>of all</td>
<td>for long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story:  1×14 = 14

(i) The hare was always very proud of his fast pace and speed.
(ii) Next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
(iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to a race.
(iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
(v) Long ago there lived a hare in jungle.
(vi) They go ready to run the race.
(vii) The hare always teased the tortoise for his slow pace.
(viii) Covering considerable distance, the hare stopped to rest and while taking rest he fell asleep.
(ix) A tortoise also lived nearby in the same jungle.
(x) They both went to a fox and requested him to act as a judge and the for agreed.
(xi) The tortoise ran nonstop and defeated the hare in the race.
(xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
(xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two contestants started running.
(xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible:

(a) What is meant by gender discrimination? (b) Why do people discriminate between boys and girls? (c) What are the major fields of gender discrimination in our country? (d) What are the after-effects of such discrimination? (e) What steps can be taken to remove gender discrimination from our social system?
(d) Mr. Scott's daughters left home to study/read/stay with relatives.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Tagore returned home without any degree.
   (b) Rabindranath did not like to listen to the debates of the parliament.
   (c) London created good impression on young Rabindranath.
   (d) Tagore's brother was in London.
   (e) Mr. Scott's daughters liked Tagore from the moment they saw him.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
   (a) Tagore (write)_____ his first poem at the age of eight.
   (b) In 1878, Tagore (arrive)_____ London.
   (c) Tagore (listen)_____ debates on Irish Home Rule.
   (d) In Mr. Scott's house, Tagore was a (pay)_____ guest.
   (e) He did not like (fog)_____ weather.

4. Make a list of five aspects of Rabindranath in London. 5

5. Write short answers to the following questions: 1x5 = 5
   (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
   (b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
   (c) What does education aim at?
   (d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
   (e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5
   Education is (a) — as one of the basic needs of a human being. Without (b)— education a man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c)— from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and disease. In fact, education (d)— darkness and creates (e)— in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences: 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the function of education. (No. 1 has been done for you): 1x5 = 5

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. 9891919, 01720557160/170
9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drink</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>nutrition</th>
<th>satisfy</th>
<th>happen</th>
<th>lack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>preserve</td>
<td>mind</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While (a)—food we should bear in (b)—that we don’t eat just to (c)—hunger or to fill the belly. We eat (d)—our health. For good health a man (e)—good food. Sometimes it so (f)—that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g)—health and (h)—. They do not know how to select a (i)—diet from the many foods that are (j)—to them.

10. Fill in each gaps with an appropriate word: 1×10 = 10

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.

Part C – Guide Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2×6 = 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Khan Jahan Ali</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>as one of the architectural</td>
<td>of them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>was used</td>
<td>the mosque</td>
<td>and a Court of Khan Jahan Ali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The Shat Gambuj Mosque</td>
<td>had declared</td>
<td>both as a prayer hall</td>
<td>various problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) It</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>beset with</td>
<td>as a world Heritage Site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) The Mosque</td>
<td>found Bagerhat</td>
<td>numerous mosques</td>
<td>beauties of the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The UNESCO</td>
<td>is regarded</td>
<td>the most magnificent</td>
<td>in Bagerhat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1×14= 14

(i) He would never refuse to assist a neighbour.
(ii) Rip Van Winkle was born at a village in America.
(iii) One day he went away into the woods with his gun and his dog Wolf.
(iv) The sun was about to set.
(v) He was simple and good natured.
(vi) The children would shout with joy when they saw him.
(vii) He thought of going home.
(viii) He did not like to work in his own farm.
(ix) He caught fish all day without murmur.
(x) His wife scolded him always for his idleness but in vain.
(xi) He told them stories of ghosts and witches.

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com

Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka, 9891919, 01720557160/170
(xii) He got upon the highest part of the mountain.
(xiii) Rip Van was not really lazy.
(xiv) Soon he heard a voice from a distance.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible:
(a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers on the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind these barriers? (d) Why is female education important? (e) How can these problems be solved?

DINAJPUR BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions-1-4:
There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
(a) People look for newer forms of amazement / amusement/ enhancement.
(b) Nowadays sports are a popular source of income / leisure / relaxation.
(c) Some forms of entertainment exist many days/no longer/ permanently.
(d) Television is now more populous/popular/less popular form of entertainment.
(e) Modern people look for wonderful/older/newer forms of entertainment.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5
(a) Today, radio has taken the place of television.
(b) There have been no changes in the types of entertainment over time.
(c) The importance of entertainment in our life cannot be ignored.
(d) Folk music is now sung with our home-made instruments.
(e) People have changed their taste both in sport and music.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5 = 5
(a) The (significant)_____ change cannot be denied.
(b) Many forms of entertainment in the past are no longer in_____ (exist).
(c) Puppet show has almost _____ (lose) its appeal.
(d) The place of football is being_____ (take) cricket.
(e) The taste for entertainment never_____ (remain) static.
4. Make a list of five sources of entertainment in modern time.

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5-8:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college, or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

5. Write short answers to the following questions:
   (a) What does develop our mind?
   (b) What is the purpose of education?
   (c) How can we make the right choices to go ahead?
   (d) What, according to Julius Nyerere, is the primary purpose of education?
   (e) Why do we need education?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

We need education because it helps (a)— our mind. Without (b)—, a nation cannot stand" on her own legs. It can be (c)— through formal learning at an institution. It helps the primary purpose of education is to liberate a man from formal learning at an institution It helps (d)— our outlook. It is the (e)— of some great men that the primary purpose of education is to liberate a man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the importance of education in the life of an individual. (No. 1 has been done for you):

   1. Importance of education in the life of an individual

Part B- Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary).

   There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 = 10

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Board Questions

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word: 1×10 = 10

While (a)—food, we should bear in (b)—that we do not eat just to (c)—hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d)—our health. For good health, a man (e)—good food. Sometimes it so (f)—that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g)—of science and (h)—do not know how to select a (i)—diet from the many foods that are (j)—to them.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2×6 = 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>One day came to know</td>
<td>of the handle</td>
<td>at his own cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The authoress she offered</td>
<td>the matter</td>
<td>from her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>For repairing it agreed to</td>
<td>Jerry</td>
<td>suddenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>But Jerry the wood to repair it</td>
<td>was defective.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>She said that wanted accept the money</td>
<td>from Jerry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Only then, he Jerry broke the axe-handle some money.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1×14 = 14

(i) The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
(ii) The king called him to the palace.
(iii) At this the king got furious and condemned him to death.
(iv) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
(v) Once there was a king.
(vi) With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death.
(vii) But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
(viii) The king then asked. "How long would you live?"
(ix) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
(x) He then thought for a while for some way of escape.
(xi) He thought that the king would prove him a liar putting him to death.
(xii) At this the king turned pale.
(xiii) "Drive this wretch away and let him not come again," shouted the king.
(xiv) "I shall wait to receive your majesty where you are sending me."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14
(a) What is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of it? (d) How does it affect the whole society? (e) How can this vice be eliminated?

DHAKA BOARD —2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4:
Communicative competence refers to the ability to use a language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language for communication. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit learning.'

On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of them and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as explicit learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Communicative competence devalues/means/discourages the ability to use language appropriately.
   (b) Explicit learning refers to subconscious/careless/conscious knowledge of a language.
   (c) Acquiring a language is more difficult/temporary/effective than learning it.
   (d) Nowadays teachers inspire learners of a second language to practise/learn/utilize the language in different situations.
   (e) Language specialists believe that learning a language is not so successful as/like/ than acquiring it.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Acquisition of a language and learning it are the same process.
   (b) Implicit learning lasts longer than explicit learning.
   (c) Explicit learning takes much effort to learn.
   (d) Knowing the rules of language use is a part of 'implicit' learning.
   (e) People learn a second language subconsciously.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) English is (treat) ——— a foreign language.
   (b) Every person learns mother tongue (natural) ———.
   (c) Learning (differ) ——— acquisition in many ways.
   (d) There is an element of (spontaneous) ——— implicit learning.
   (e) You should be (competence) ——— communicating with others.
4. Make a list of five things about developing communicative competence in a second language. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne disease such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What are the four types of pollution mentioned in the passage?
   (b) What is odour pollution?
   (c) How does air get polluted?
   (d) What is the effect of noise pollution?
   (e) How does the paragraph end?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   Air and water are the two important (a) ——— of our environment. Many people die every year all over the world because of the (b) ——— of these elements. The unfortunate deaths (c) ——— by pollution can be avoided if we become (d) ——— of the disastrous (e) ——— of pollution.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing the effects of pollution (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

   Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. 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. 1x10=10

   spelling language alphabetic find syllable neglect
   noun life synonyms picture friends antonyms

   Dictionaries are very important books in the (a) ——— of a 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
Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become your teachers and good (i) ———. Don't (j) ——— them.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word. 1x10=10

Sports are a popular form of (a) ———. Many international (b) ——— events are organised from time to time. Most of those events are (c) ——— by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They (d) ——— for the sport events in exchange for the right to (e) ——— their products during those events. These events are (f) ——— worldwide by satellite and people all (g) ——— the world watch them (h) ———. As a result, the sponsors' products receive maximum media (i) ——— thus giving companies international (j) ———.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>The culture of a society</td>
<td>in one society</td>
<td>complete picture of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The patterns of behaviour</td>
<td>in Bangladesh are</td>
<td>different from those</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>To know the culture</td>
<td>can easily give a</td>
<td>also can give some distinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The modes of behaviour</td>
<td>of a society</td>
<td>we need to study different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Language, eating habits etc.</td>
<td>between different cultures</td>
<td>are considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>the existing differences</td>
<td>of a society</td>
<td>differ from those</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and write them in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The grocer sent his son with the fruit-seller.
(ii) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights," said the fruit-seller.
(iii) Then one day, the fruit-seller said to the grocer, "I am going to the town to do some shopping."
(iv) "You liar, how can a crow carry away such a big boy?"
(v) After a few days, the fruit-seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights.
(vi) The next day the fruit-seller came back alone from the town.
(vii) The grocer shouted angrily.
(viii) One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller.
(ix) But he checked his temper.
(x) Please send your son with me to carry my things.
(xi) The grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. So I can't return them."
(xii) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer.
Board Questions

(xiii) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit-seller very angry.
(xiv) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit-seller.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions.
Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What do you understand by eve-teasing? (b) Who are the common eve-teasers? (c) What is your attitude to them? (d) Who are the main targets of this heinous act? (e) What are the causes of eve-teasing? (f) What are its effects? (g) What measures should be taken against eve-teasing?

RAJSHAHI BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4
Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family.
Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then.
The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.
Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.
Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.
The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) Ismail Hossain has changed the wheels of fortune through defiance/diligence/significance.
(b) Ismail's fate has changed gradually/dramatically/presently.
(c) Ismail Hossain is a self-dependent/other dependent/proud man.
(d) Ismail got disappointed/frightened/encouraged by the training programme.
(e) The officer-in-charge is very disappointed/proud/disobedient of Ismail Hossain.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Ismail developed his family by hard labour.
(b) He gained less profit by cultivating quality cauliflowers.
(c) Training from the NHC helped Ismail see the happy days.
(d) Ismail raised hi-breed cows for milk.
Everybody said that Ismail's success should be nationally recognised.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Ismail Hossain was born in a poverty (strike) _______ family.
   (b) Stopping education he began to work as a day (labour) _______.
   (c) He received (agriculture) _______ training from NHC.
   (d) He bought a piece of land (cultivate) _______.
   (e) He proved that he was a (self-support) _______ man.

4. Write five sentences about Ismail Hossain's outstanding success in life. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8:

Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, younger people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them. A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centers round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) Why is television so popular in the present world?
   (b) What do numerous channels do?
   (c) What is cultural assault?
   (d) What are the good effects of television?
   (e) How are the young people being influenced?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words/words. 1x5=5
   Television has become the most (a) _______ source of entertainment in the modern world. Almost every middle class family of Bangladesh (b) _______ a TV set. Television not only entertains (c) _______ but also educates them. Satellite channels of television have added a new (d) _______ in the field, (e) _______ television has become an addiction for many.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the merits and demerits of watching television. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5 = 5

---

1. Watching television has good and bad sides
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

---


www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>joyous</th>
<th>food</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>remain</th>
<th>Gift</th>
<th>favourite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eager</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>flood</td>
<td>invite</td>
<td>Festive</td>
<td>elders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. The whole day they (d) ______ to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) ______ close to their parents. It (f) ______ a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) ______ to it. 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.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap.  1x10=10

Computer is one of the latest important and most (a) ______ invention of science. A computer performs three important (b) ______. It receives data, processes data (c) ______ various computations and emits data. Computer now (d) ______ us in various ways. In a (e) ______ minutes a computer can perform calculations that a trained mathematicians would need years to complete. Now computers are (f) ______ used in agricultural farms. Trains and planes are run by the (g) ______. (h) ______ results can be accurately given by computer within the shortest span of time. The computer has become very sophisticated and can perform (i) ______ complicated tasks. This is why many people call the computer "an electronic (j) ______."

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Mount Everest</td>
<td>is difficult and</td>
<td>who was the first</td>
<td>of the highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which is</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
<td>to survey</td>
<td>mountain in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) It was named</td>
<td>the peak of Everest</td>
<td>and have gone into</td>
<td>the highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td></td>
<td>the history as the</td>
<td>mountain in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>first conquerors</td>
<td>world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Climbing</td>
<td>in the Himalayan</td>
<td>because there is</td>
<td>the Himalayas in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountains like</td>
<td>Mountains</td>
<td>snow all over and</td>
<td>1841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) After two</td>
<td>Edmund Hillary</td>
<td></td>
<td>exciting and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>months of difficult</td>
<td>and Tenzing Norkay</td>
<td></td>
<td>challenging to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and dangerous</td>
<td>reached the top</td>
<td></td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>climbing</td>
<td>on May 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in North India</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Musa Ibrahim conquered the daring mountaineers are not daunted because mountains always look at 6 A.M on 23 May 2010

In spite of all difficulties and dangers an English man, George Everest as the first Bangladeshi mountaineer there are snow-slides and cracks under ice and snow

Rewrite the jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a continuous paragraph.

(i) The lion laughed and said, "O you! Are you suitable to help me?"
(ii) The lion also said, "You are small in size but really worthy."
(hi) While coming out of the net, the lion said, "It is a great lesson for me."
(iv) In fact, the strong or mighty one is also dependent on the weak one.
(v) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
(vi) From then the lion became kind-hearted even to the tiny creatures.
(vii) The mouse was proud of saving the lion.
(viii) The lion caught the mouse and it began to tremble with fear.
(ix) Once a lion was sleeping in a cave.
(x) Listening to this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
(xi) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body while playing.
(xii) After some days the lion fell into a trap and was crying loudly for help.
(xiii) The mouse remembered his promise and cut the net into pieces and let the lion come out.
(xiv) The mouse said, "Let me go now; sooner or later, I may help you."

Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the customs and traditions that people follow here?

**Bonsai is the art of growing trees and other plants in small containers in such a way that it becomes the miniature of a real tree. A Bonsai tree may be 10 years old but have a height of one foot only. The art of Bonsai originated perhaps more than 1000 years ago in China. Early Japanese aristocrats also showed a fondness for Bonsai and contributed greatly to its development. Bonsai is different from normal pot-planting as it is considered an art form. A Bonsai tree is carefully shaped to remain small but still has the appearance of a large tree. It does not need large pots but small containers and not much of soil. A Bonsai container has holes in the bottom which are covered with small nets so that the soil does not flow out with the water. The plant is then taken out of its original pot and one-third of its root is cut off. It is then tied to the bottom of the pot with the help of wires. Soil is then spread over it to cover the container, but about an inch of the root is allowed to stay above the soil to enhance beauty. The soft branches of the plant are coiled by wires so that they are compelled to grow the way the planter wants them to grow. This allows the planter to give the**
Bonsai plant is never allowed to grow too high. In fact, Bonsai is classified in two ways— (a) the style in which the branches are planted and shaped and (b) their sizes. Plants that are under 6 inches are called miniature, 6-12 inches: small, 12-24 inches: medium, and those more than 24 inches are called large. Almost all woody plants can be grown as Bonsai. The art of Bonsai is now quite popular in many places of the world. For some people, it is not only an interesting pastime but also a money maker.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   (a) Early Japanese aristocrats protested/advanced/distorted the growth of Bonsai.
   (b) A Bonsai plant is allowed to grow as a replica/tiny model/duplicate of a large tree.
   (c) Intimate /abrupt/crude nurture is required for the desired appearance of a Bonsai tree.
   (d) A portion of the root is kept above the soil to diminish/magnify/decrease the beauty of Bonsai tree.
   (e) Wires are used in a Bonsai plant to liberate/stop/control its growth in a particular way.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   (a) Bonsai is a new form of pot-planting.
   (b) A Bonsai tree may grow to a height of 10 feet.
   (c) There are holes at the bottom of a Bonsai container to allow extra water to flow out.
   (d) Miniature Bonsai tree can be larger than six inches.
   (e) Some people not only grow Bonsai trees but also sell them.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. \[1 \times 5 = 5\]
   (a) Bonsai, an extraordinary branch of pot-planting was (origin)-the Chinese.
   (b) Japanese were also (responsibility)-the development of the Bonsai.
   (c) Giant trees can be (reduce)-proportions so small that they may be held in the palm of the hand.
   (d) Bonsai plants are (care) -designed for in shallow containers containing a little soil.
   (e) Hundreds of years of highly skilled planting techniques (give)-rise to these tree miniatures of real trees.

4. Make a list of five steps which are followed in shaping of a Bonsai tree. \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while...
talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite
distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But
in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered
inappropriate.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) Which elements are considered the parts of a society's culture?
(b) From this passage what do you understand by cultural differences?
(c) What is the appropriate mode of talking to each other in Latin America? Why
do they do so?
(d) Write your own idea about why some Arabs stand so close to each other at the
time of conversation?
(e) How are the British and American societies different from the Latin
American?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
When people arrive in a new country, it is always hard for them to (a)——— a
new lifestyle. A new language, society and culture can cause (b)——— among
the closest people, like parents and children. On the one hand, parents try to build
a new life, study a new language, look for a job, and sometimes they do not (c)——
have enough time to pay attention to their children. On the other hand, when
children go to a new school, they experience (d)——— shock. They do not know
the language, they do not understand their teachers, and they want to become (e)
——— in their new school among new classmates.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in
the flow-chart defining the concept of culture with examples of cultural
differences. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical
changes if needed. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arrive</th>
<th>massive</th>
<th>remain</th>
<th>spectacular</th>
<th>round</th>
<th>permanent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>present</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>symbol</td>
<td>office</td>
<td>construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1884 France (a)——— the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of
friendship. This (b)——— gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c)——
name is "Liberty Enlightening the world". Most people, however, (d)——— it
simply as the statue of liberty. The pieces of the statue (e)——— in the United
States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f)——— of
the statue. Grateful, the people of the United States collected the funds for the (g)
——— granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h)——
home on Liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and 1 inch high, it
(i) ——— one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) ——— of American democracy.

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.**  
   1x10=10

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) ——— to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) ——— old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) ——— them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) ———. It may (e) ——— small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f) ——— and her house was gone. In its (g) ———, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) ——— her. She was extremely (i) ———. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside: at least you were not (j) ———.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. **Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.**  
   2 x 6 = 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The ancient mariner opened</td>
<td>flying</td>
<td>until they arrived in cold grey seas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He and the other sailors</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>the marriage guest towards the ship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The big white sails of their ship</td>
<td>an albatross</td>
<td>as a bird of good omen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The weather told very cold, there were</td>
<td>about his last journey to the sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) One day the sailors saw welcomed it to the south</td>
<td>blew them quickly through the icy waters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) All of them sailed away wide as the strong wind</td>
<td>no birds or animals in the sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. **The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order to make a continuous story.**  
   1 x 14 = 14

(i) Discouraged, some of the men began to pack up, when, all on a sudden, a whirlpool was noticed in the nearest water.
(ii) The fish was five feet of the shore now and was fighting harder than ever.
(iii) Then the man who caught it said, "He's too beautiful to keep, let him swim another day."
(iv) It was an hour before dawn and the beach was cold and windy.
(v) All the men on the beach stared at the magnificent fish for a minute.
(vi) Yes, there was a blue fish on the line that fought furiously.
(vii) And with that he threw the fish back into the ocean and watched it swim away.
(viii) Eventually it could not resist the man's strength, and it was pulled ashore.
(ix) Until the moment, the men had struggled a lot, but their efforts went unrewarded.
(x) Some fishermen in the distance were waiting to catch the giant blue fish—the talk of the town.
(xi) The fishermen tried to pull him in, but the fish would not give up.
(xii) Its gills opened and closed as if it were exhausted from the fight.
(xiii) The battle continued.
(xiv) Fighting to be free, it was trapped in one man's pole, and the man tightened his grip.

JESSORE BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Sports have a great amused/amusing/boring value.
   (b) Global sports break down friendship/culture/prejudices.
   (c) Multinational companies patronize/deliberate/broadcast sports.
   (d) Sports are considered to be boredom/amusement/betterment.
   (e) These sports are telecast through out the world/provincially/spiritually by satellite.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Sports contribute a little to globalisation.
   (b) Sports help international trade and commence in various ways.
   (c) Multinational manufacturing companies sponsor sports to get reputation.
   (d) International sporting events are organised with intervals.
   (e) Enjoying the advertisement during sports is considered a popular form of entertainment.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct forms of words in the bracket. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The people of the world can come (close) _______ international sporting events.
   (b) Sports have (contribute) _______ attitude to globalization.
   (c) Multinational companies pay for the (sport) _______ events to advertise their products.
   (d) Sports are highly (entertainment) _______.
   (e) Satellite channels (telecast) _______ the international sport events.
4. Make a list of five important things related ports and globalisation.  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8.

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work—domestic or academic—stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family; that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape, the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result:

They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

(a) What do you understand by gender discrimination?
(b) Why do parents in Bangladesh prefer a male child?
(c) How is the birth of a girl unwelcome?
(d) What is the prime concern of parents in our country about their daughters?
(e) What is the result of the discriminatory treatment to the girl children?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

Girl members in Bangladesh family do not receive the same (a) _______ as the male members. The (b) _______ against girls, in fact, begins as soon as they are born. As they grow up, caring for domestic chores become their main (c) _______. Some of them are sent to (d) _______. But everything stops as soon as their parents are able to arrange their (e) _______.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the position of a girl or a woman in the family. (No. 1 has been done for you)  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

| 1. A girl's birth in a hostile world | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the following list. There are more words any grammatical changes if necessary.  \[1 \times 10 = 10\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>identity</th>
<th>pioneer</th>
<th>leader</th>
<th>man</th>
<th>than</th>
<th>went</th>
<th>combining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>student</td>
<td>remembered</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>then</td>
<td>design</td>
<td>concept</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hamidur Rahman was the (a) ——— who gave shape to the (b) ——— and design of the Shaheed Minar, by (c) ——— all the aspirations of Bengali (d) ——— and nationalism. He was the first art (e) ——— of Bangladesh who in the 1950s (f) ——— to Europe and studied at "Ecole de Beaux Art" in Paris. He was the (g) ——— of the new painting movement to the (h) ——— Pakistan. But he is most (i) ——— for his remarkable (j) ——— of the Central Shaheed Minar.

10. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word in each gap. 1x10=10
Rose is a symbol of (a) ———. I have a rose garden. The garden looks (b) ——— when the roses bloom. It (c) ——— sweet. The (d) ——— and fragrance of the rose attract all. I pluck roses from my garden (e) ——— our house (f) ———. Nowadays many people (g) ——— roses. The (h) ——— of rose is profitable. So we should (i) ——— roses not only to earn money but also to (j) ——— our houses.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The sacrifice of the people</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>be frustrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) No nation had to</td>
<td>of the country</td>
<td>no way</td>
<td>unprecedented in the world history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) To the people</td>
<td>within</td>
<td>three million people</td>
<td>ahead fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) They want to</td>
<td>raise</td>
<td>are trying to go</td>
<td>poverty and ignorance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It is hoped</td>
<td>of Bangladesh for the independence</td>
<td>two decades Bangladesh will become</td>
<td>a developed country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The aspiration</td>
<td>sacrifice</td>
<td>themselves from</td>
<td>for independence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=4
(i) The grocer sent his son with the fruit-seller.
(ii) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights," said the fruit-seller.
(iii) Then one day, the fruit-seller said to the grocer, "I am going to the town to do some shopping."
(iv) "You liar, how can a crow carry away such a big boy?"
(v) After a few days, the fruit-seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights.
(vi) The next day the fruit-seller came back alone from the town.
(vii) The grocer shouted angrily.
(viii) One day, a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller.
(ix) But he checked his temper.
(x) Please, send your son with me to carry my things.
(xi) The grocer said, "The mice are away your balance and weights. So, I can't return them."
(xii) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer.

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
(xiii) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit-seller very angry.  
(xiv) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit-seller.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much details as possible.  
(a) What is War of Independence? (b) When did our War of Independence take place? (c) What happened in the war? (d) When did we become free? (e) How do we celebrate our independence?

COMILLA BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:
The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence.  
(a) We know that the loudness of sound is measured by decibel/sonometer/phonometer.  
(b) Serious harm can be caused to people if they are exposed to more than 17/70/75 decibels.  
(c) The noisiest occupations, according to a study in Japan, were two/three/four.  
(d) Decibel is connected with physics/geography/history.  
(e) Sound is milder/sharper/more unwholesome than noise.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information  
(a) Sound pollution is acute in pastoral areas.  
(b) Sound exceeding 70 decibels is detrimental to man.  
(c) In Holland houses are allowed near airport.  
(d) The difference between sound and noise depends upon the nature of vibration.  
(e) Noise is beyond the control of man.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.  
(a) Living in a (noise) —— environment may be harmful for man.  
(b) Decibel is a unit of (measure) —— sound.  
(c) If it is sharp and harsh to ears, it (call) —— noise.  
(d) (Develop) —— public awareness is necessary to control sound pollution.
(e) Town areas are (noise) —— than remote areas.

4. Make a list of five things that are responsible for the sound pollution. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

5. Write short answer to the questions below. 1x5=5

(a) How did Ismail bring prosperity to his family?
(b) Why did Ismail give up study?
(c) What did Ismail do before joining the training programme at the NHC?
(d) How did Ismail make a profit of one lakh taka?
(e) What, according to the officer-in-charge, did Ismail deserve?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Ismail Hossain was an unemployed youth of a (a) ——— family. He has brought prosperity to his family by dint of (b) ——— labour. He (c) ——— vegetables and made a profit of 25,000 taka. By cultivating (d) ——— cauliflowers, he made a profit of taka one lakh next year. Now he thinks that he is a (e) ——— man.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the above passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the different activities of Ismail leading to success in life. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

---

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the following list. There are more words than you need. Make any grammatical changes if necessary. 1x10=10

| waste | community | sphere | women | family | returns |

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Board Questions

| educate | develop | children | welfare | mother | sector |

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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

Banks are often unable or unwilling to lend (a) —— to the poorer section of the society. The Grameen Bank (b) —— credit to the poor, particularly rural (c) ——. There are about 800 micro-finance (d) —— in the country. It is estimated that they have (e) —— employment for about 54,000 people. A recent (f) —— indicates that micro-credit programmes had a (g) —— effect on socio-economic variables (h) —— children's schooling, nutrition and family (i) —— and about 5% of programme participants rose above (j) —— line.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) A large number</td>
<td>themselves in one</td>
<td>solution to</td>
<td>vocations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It is not</td>
<td>provides loans and</td>
<td>themselves can engage</td>
<td>employment to all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Self-employment of people in</td>
<td>or other of these</td>
<td>this problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) It means possible for the</td>
<td>Bangladesh are</td>
<td>earning activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) People can train</td>
<td>is a possible counseling to start</td>
<td>in economic activities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The government that people</td>
<td>government to give</td>
<td>unemployed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Write the number of the sentences in the proper order.  

(i) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
(ii) But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
(iii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
(iv) Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his own people.
(v) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
(vi) All his life he struggled against apartheid.
(vii) They were aliens in their own country.
(viii) It was government policy of racial segregation.
(ix) The blacks were treated cruelly.
(x) He was thrown behind the prison.
(xi) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
(xii) They were denied all basic human rights.
(xiii) The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
(xiv) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What is meant by premature marriage? (b) Who are the victims of premature marriage? (c) What are the causes of premature marriage? (d) What problems does premature marriage create in society? (e) What suggestions do you have to solve the problem?

CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area. Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure. Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) Ismail Hossain is insolvent/solvent/destitute now.
(b) Ismail has changed his lot through diligence/elegance/defiance.
(c) The officer-in-charge of NHC boasts/talks/derides of Ismail.
(d) Ismail got a lease of land before his training/after his training/during his training.
(e) Ismail's fate has changed slowly/drastically/presently.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Ismail Hossain could not receive higher education.
(b) Ismail had enlightened his life by hard labour.
(c) Ismail earned taka 1,00,000 as profit for the first time.
(d) Before receiving training, Ismail led a very happy life.
(e) The officer-in-charge made adverse comment about Ismail Hossain.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Ismail bought some land in order to use it for (cultivate) —— cauliflowers.
(b) His hard work brought (radically) —— change of his lot.
(c) The officer-in-charge takes (proud) —— Ismail’s success.
(d) His fortune (changed) —— for his hard labour.
(e) Once Ismail Hossain (unemploy) ——.

4. Make a list of five qualities of Ismail Hossain.  

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:
As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig’s disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to the wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four hour nursing facilities by an American organization for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.  

(a) Why has Stephen Hawking been confined to a wheelchair? 
(b) How does Hawking carry out his works? 
(c) Whom does he live with? 
(d) What facilities is Hawking provided with? 
(e) How can Stephen speak?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  

Stephen is thought to be the greatest physicist after Einstein. He is a (a) —— personality. Though he is physically handicapped, he is more (b) —— than a normal human being. He (c) —— through a voice synthesiser. He does his research (d) ——. He (e) —— with his wife and three daughters.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.  

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short note in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing physical condition of Stephen Hawking. (No. 1 has been done for you)  

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps of the given passage using suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>warmer</th>
<th>flood</th>
<th>change</th>
<th>climate</th>
<th>catastrophic</th>
<th>severely</th>
<th>alarm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gradual</td>
<td>rise</td>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>unnecessary</td>
<td>prediction</td>
<td>increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The world is getting (a) —— because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) —— as a result of pollution. In recent years, there have been many (c) —— reports that the world's (d) —— is undergoing a significant (e) ——. All these reports provide strong (f) —— that world temperatures are (g) —— day
by day. Climatologists (h) —— that midway through the next century temperature may have (i) —— as much as 4 centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) —— coastal areas and farmlands.

10. Fill in the blanks using an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Today women (a) —— an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) —— no longer within the four walls of their home. They have (c) —— out of their kitchens and are (d) —— with men in all the development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) —— higher education and are (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.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Socrates</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>sentenced</td>
<td>round him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>began to</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>Socrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The young men</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>jealous</td>
<td>to death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The rulers of Athens</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>a great</td>
<td>philosopher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>two charges</td>
<td>among the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>This great man</td>
<td>grew</td>
<td>to spread</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>of his popularity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) Patients used to come to him from far and near for treatment.
(ii) He could treat the boil in three ways.
(iii) Finding no other way, the poor village folk called in him.
(iv) Then, he prided himself on his success.
(v) Some of his patients were cured.
(vi) Once, there lived a shrewd barbar in a village.
(vii) He would operate boils with his razor.
(viii) They complained of this and that.
(ix) The barber pretended to know all about diseases and their cures.
(x) He was more than a mere barber but a false doctor.
(xi) To him, cutting boils was as simple as shaving beard.
(xii) In pain and agony, the patient would cry aloud.
(xiii) The barber treated them in their illness.
(xiv) He was a specialist in treating boils.

13. Answer the following questions to make it a continuous paragraph. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are the main tourist spots in Bangladesh?
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as "work". It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) has not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, now a days many women are entering the out side work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self reliant.

This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Now a days women are joining different occupations/work/actions.
   (b) Women's participation in outdoor activities is a sign of great/vivid/wonderful change.
   (c) The presence of working women outside the home is alarming/decreasing/increasing.
   (d) The economic necessity or the urge to establish their individual identity has made our women enter/care/earn the outside workforce.
   (e) They need to compete with men to prove their hospitality/humanity/capability.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Today women are relieved of their household activities.
   (b) Nowadays life has become easier for women.
   (c) Women no longer confine themselves to their cocoons.
   (d) Only those women who have education are opting to work outside the home.
   (e) In traditional sense, women's work at home is considered to be work.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The household chores (do) —— by women should be counted as work.
   (b) Women (have) —— little education also want to be self-reliant.
   (c) In this present age women's (depend) —— men sounds foolish.
   (d) Now women have to prove their ability by (compete) —— -men.
   (e) A large number of women are joining the workforce for the (attain) —— their self-reliance.

4. Make a list of five important activities done by both educated and uneducated women in this present age. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5—8:

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from
industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne disease such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) How does noise pollution affect us?
   (b) What happens if human waste is not treated?
   (c) What is necessary to avoid these unnecessary diseases?
   (d) What are the factors that bring about some unfortunate deaths?
   (e) How is sound polluted?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   Air pollution and water pollution are (a) —— responsible for the (b) —— millions of people all over the world. Air is (c) —— with different types of smoke. People run mills and factories which (d) —— smoke and pollute air. Water gets (e) —— when toxic chemicals and human waste are thrown into rivers and canals.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the different types of pollution and their ultimate effect (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

```
1. Four actors of pollution
    2 ——noise
    3 ——water
    4 ——industrial
    5 ——human waste
    6 ——toxic chemicals
```

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wake</th>
<th>obtain</th>
<th>expression</th>
<th>go</th>
<th>till</th>
<th>be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moment</td>
<td>integral</td>
<td>perceive</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>by</td>
<td>use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language (a) —— an important medium of expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas etc. We use it from the (b) —— we wake up in the morning (c) —— we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d) —— language to (e) —— what we feel and to say (f) —— hours but also in our dreams. We use we like or dislike. We also use it to (g) —— information. In short, language is an (h) —— part of what we do, (i) —— and believe. We must avoid (j) —— bad language.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
    Jerry, an (a) —— of twelve lived in the orphanage. The writer hired a cabin (b) —— to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) —— wood for the writer. He also (d) —— some extra work for the (e) —— of the writer. Once he (f) —— a cubby-hole where he dry fire (g) —— some kindling and medium wood (h) —— that the writer might (i) —— materials ready in (j) —— of sudden wet weather.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)
11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Robinson Crusoe</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>that Crusoe should</td>
<td>at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>did not want</td>
<td>to be a sailor</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>His father</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>from his boyhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>one day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>His father</td>
<td>did not like</td>
<td>the idea</td>
<td>go to sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>Crusoe</td>
<td>left home</td>
<td>for the sea</td>
<td>to be a lawyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) So some frogs made their home in the pond.  
(ii) One day some boys were going by the side of the pond.  
(iii) Then the boys began to throw stones into the pond for fun.  
(iv) There was a little pond in a village.  
(v) Many of them were hurt very seriously and killed.  
(vi) It was not so deep and its water was not clean and pure.  
(vii) So they were living there very happily.  
(viii) The villagers did not bathe there and drink its water,  
(ix) The stones hit the frogs one by one.  
(x) An old man saw it and forbade the boys to kill them.  
(xi) No one even disturbed them.  
(xii) But the frogs did not know how to save their lives.  
(xiii) The frogs played and sang there all the time.  
(xiv) They found the playful frogs in the pond.  

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.  

(a) Where is Bangladesh situated?  
(b) What do you know about her climate?  
(c) What are the main rivers and crops of this country?  
(d) What do you know about its forests?  
(e) What do you know about its mountains?  

BARISAL BOARD — 2011  
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER  
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)  
Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:  

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in...
packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests, and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind’s ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea level and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. **Choose the right word complete each sentence.**  
   (a) There are encouraging/frightening/amusing reports on climate change.  
   (b) Greenhouse effect is the certain/probable/authentic cause of global warming.  
   (c) There is prediction that temperatures may rise as much as 4°C in the 30s/50s/80s of the next century.  
   (d) The rise in world temperature may affect food production/food distribution/food management.  
   (e) The main culprits for global warming are two/three/four in number.

2. **True/False. If false, give the correct information.**  
   (a) Heat trapped by environmental pollution results in greenhouse effect.  
   (b) Rapid industrialisation is a factor of environmental pollution.  
   (c) Increased amounts of carbon dioxide result in the increase in global warming.  
   (d) The rise of sea level has no connection with global warming.  
   (e) As a result of the rise of the sea level, the northern part of the country may go under water.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.**  
   (a) Alarming reports now come in that world temperatures (increase) —— day by day.  
   (b) Oceans are said to (affect) —— by both human and non-human factors.  
   (c) The main agents of global warming (to be) —— carbon dioxide, methane and CFCs.  
   (d) By the middle of the next century world temperatures may (rise) —— by as much as 4°C.  
   (e) Deforestation (relate) —— the greenhouse effect.

4. **Make a list of five things that cause environmental pollution.**

   - 'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village, they can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in
distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What is globalisation?
(b) How has the world come closer?
(c) What are the countries of the world like today?
(d) What is the meaning of buzzword?
(e) How can we make our world a better place?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Although globalisation is (a) —— associated with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer (b) —— from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now covering other areas too. Satellite TV channels and the internet are (c) —— all sorts of different customs and behaviours into our homes. Under the (d) —— of globalisation, global cultures are steadily getting integrated (e) —— local culture.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the effects of globalisation. (No. 1 has been done for you) 5

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes) 1x10=10

appear use at afflict differ city alarm
due pollute severe increase from suffer rural

Many diseases are rising (a) —— an (b) —— rate, which experts believe is (c) —— to increased (d) —— of the environment. Pollution (e) —— to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f) —— by (g) —— use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people (h) —— to suffer from many more diseases and suffer more (i) —— than country people. Now let us see how life in cities is (j) —— from that in the country.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
E-mail has brought (a) —— revolution in modern (b) ——. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within (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, especially in (f) —— countries like ours, as most people cannot (g) —— to have a personal computer. But (h)-here people have started (i) —— commercially operated e-mail for important

0) Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
(i) Begum Rokeya is the pioneer insignificant
(ii) She was born a great lady
(iii) She considers a great eagerness for education in awakening Muslim womenfolk
(iv) Her contribution to Bengali literature remember not with respect
(v) Our nation was her in Rangpur
(vi) We had her to be from her childhood

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) At one moment, a huge ice-berg was spotted very close to the ship.
(ii) At that moment the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
(iii) It was on April 10, 1912.
(iv) She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 819.
(v) The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton.
(vi) Four days after setting out, a great disaster happened.
(vii) So she was regarded as unsinkable.
(viii) The captain went down to see what had happened.
(ix) The alarm had been given.
(x) So the captain realised to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly.
(xi) Five of the ship's sixteen water tight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
(xii) Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below.
(xiii) The great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
(xiv) At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a very special way.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions, should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What is environment? (b) What are the elements of environment? (c) How is environment polluted? (d) What are the effects of environmental pollutions? (e) How can we keep environment free from pollution?

DHAKA BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent
politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.
Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Language day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence:**

   (a) The emergence/emergency/nomination of Bangladesh as a free state is the most significant event for us in the last century.

   (b) Political instability has a bad affect/effect/concern on our society.

   (c) The cause of malnutrition in Bangladesh is poverty/ riches/negligence.

   (d) Bangladesh experienced justice/equity/oppression during the Pakistani rule.

   (e) We take proud/proudly/pride in our great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.

2. **True/False? If False, give the correct information:**

   (a) Bangladesh has undergone many tragic events.

   (b) The growth-rate of population remains the same as before.

   (c) Most of the people of Bangladesh are poverty stricken.

   (d) We became the citizens of a free country on 26th March, 1971.

   (e) Bangladesh is rarely afflicted with political instability.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:**

   (a) The (declare) —— of the 21st February as the International Mother Language Day is a glorious event in our national history.

   (b) There often occurs (devastate) —— flood in our country.

   (c) The last twenty-five years will remain vivid in our (memorable) —— certain events.

   (d) We have achieved (progressive) —— in art, literature and culture.

   (e) Thousands of lives (sweep) —— tidal waves almost every year.

4. **Make a list of five major historical vents of Bangladesh in the last century.**

   Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

   Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college, or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities. According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong.
Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

5. Write short answers to the following questions:— 1x5=5
(a) What do you understand by education?
(b) What does education provide?
(c) How does education enlighten the individual?
(d) Why is education compared to light?
(e) How does education promote humanity and universal brotherhood?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
The purpose of education is the (a) ———— of an individual and the (b) ———— of his/her capacity to the maximum limit. It also (c) ———— an individual to (d) ———— the right in order to go ahead. It makes our mind (e) ————.

7. Summarise the importance of education in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing how education impacts on human life (No. 1 has been done for you): 1x5=5

Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change in necessary). 1x10=10
employ  impact  plan  rural  reduce  importance
lend  international  growth  emphasize  poor  raise
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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Language plays a very (a) ———— role 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 not only during our (d) ———— hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e) ———— what we feel and to say (f) ———— we like or dislike. We also use language to (g) ———— information. In short language is (h) ———— present in our life. It is an (i) ———— part of what we do (j) ———— and believe.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
(i) The role of women in nation building is not possible for any nation to reach western countries but also dignity and honour.

(ii) It was a time when women were any more in the has changed.

(iii) There cannot be denied its goal without allowing the family affairs.

(iv) They of civilization the looked upon situation of the world.

(v) But with the is true not only for the to serve the to play their active role.

(vi) This were the only instrument attitude of the world towards women for the Islamic countries as well.

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1x14=14

(i) The grasshopper said, "Brother ant, give me a morsel of food."
(ii) It was a frosty winter day.
(iii) The grasshopper went away being sad.
(iv) The ant had stored them during the summer.
(v) The ant said, "Since you sang all summer, it seems you have to dance all winter."
(vi) A grasshopper, half-dead with hunger, came limping by.
(vii) Saying this the prudent ant locked his granary door.
(viii) The ant asked what he was doing during the summer.
(ix) He was singing all day long during the summer.
(x) An ant was taking out of his granary some grains of wheat.
(xi) The grasshopper saw what the ant was doing.
(xii) Hearing this the ant smiled grimly.
(xiii) The grasshopper replied that he was not idle.
(xiv) During summer the ant was gathering the grains.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible: — 14
(a) What was your childhood like? (b) Where did you pass your childhood and how? (c) Can you remember your first school? (d) How were your teachers and classmates like? (e) What sweet memories of those days do you have? (f) Do you have any bitter experience? (g) How do you feel when you recollect your childhood days?
In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the 'greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of this global warming. What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons.

Climatologists predict that by midway through the next century temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each of the following sentences. 1x5=5
   (a) Global warming is caused by the annihilation / preservation / plantation of trees.
   (b) Global warming may have a minor / insignificant / disastrous effect on life.
   (c) World temperature is improving / strengthening / going up day by day.
   (d) Environmental pollution contributes / deletes / removes to greenhouse effect.
   (e) The alarming news of Bangladesh is that the lower southern part may go down / hover over / rise from water.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
   (b) The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution.
   (c) World temperature is on the decline day by day.
   (d) Carbon -di-oxide has no hand in increasing world temperature.
   (e) This passage does not deal with geography.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:— 1x5=5
   (a) According to the (believe) ———— the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
   (b) Life on earth is seriously (threaten) ———— global warming.
   (c) There is (possible) ———— that the lower southern part of the country may be engulfed by sea.
   (d) Increased amount of carbon dl-oxide is the reason of (increase) ———— amount of global warming.
   (e) The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) ———— wildlife and wilderness.
4. Make a list of five things that cause the global warming. 

5. Read the passage below and answer the question Nos. 5—8:

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answer to the questions below: 
   (a) What is the aim of the ILO project?
   (b) What training did Sakhina Begum receive from BARI?
   (c) Why can't Sakhina's husband pay for the children's education?
   (d) How do village women usually pass their time?
   (e) What is ILO doing for these village women?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:—

   Sakhina's husband is a rickshaw puller. He (a) —a little to support the family. He is also (b) ——— to pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make various food items. She (c) ——— different food items and (d) ——— them in the local market. She worked (e) ——— to add to her family income.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the above passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how Sakhina has overcome her poverty. [Number one has been done for you]

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical changes, if necessary. There are more words than you need:

   | happen | furious | die | spoil | live | execution | knowing |
   |——— |——— |——— |——— |——— |——— |——— |
   | wit | pleasant | declare | wretch | unpleasant | expire | cause |

   Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) ——— his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) ——— to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the
astrologer told him something (c)————. At this the king got (d)——— and condemned him to (e)——— saying, "Men like you should not live to (f)——— the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g)———. "How long will you live?" asked the king. With ready (h)———- the astrologer said, "The stars (i)———- that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye." Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j)——— away, let him not come here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

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 flourish of trade and commerce and to (g)——— new knowledge and ideas, (h)——— transport has (i)——— friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j)——— the globe.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) I</td>
<td>got married</td>
<td>at all</td>
<td>and keeps everyone up late into the night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) My elder sister</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>a new</td>
<td>favourable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) My aunt</td>
<td>are not</td>
<td>a first year</td>
<td>and since then her share of household chores have fallen on me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) I</td>
<td>screams</td>
<td>to study</td>
<td>baby boy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He</td>
<td>has just had</td>
<td>all the time</td>
<td>college student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Conditions in my house</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>last month</td>
<td>a lot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph or write the number of the sentences serially.

(i) This time he put on gorgeous dress.
(ii) The courtier understood his fault and begged the poet's pardon.
(iii) On his way back home, Sa'di again took shelter in the same courtier's house.
(iv) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
(v) Sa'di replied, "My dress deserves this food".
(vi) He was simple in his ways of life.
(vii) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house.
(viii) Sheikh Sa'di was a great Persian poet.
(ix) They asked, "Why are you putting the food in your dress?"
(x) Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.
(xi) The courtier's men were surprised to see this.
(xii) The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
(xiii) Now Sa'di began to put his food in the pocket of his dress.
(xiv) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and
delicious food.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your
answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible :  14
(a) Why is English called an International language? (b) Why should we learn
English? (c) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning
English? (d) How does your English textbook help you learn English? (e) How
does your English help you in managing a job?

RAJSHAHI BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A—Seen Comprehension
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :
The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals, and plants
live. So human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of
the environment. The natural forces such as storms, cyclones and earthquakes are also
a part of this environment. Climate is thus a condition of the environment.
All things that make up the environment are interrelated. The way in which people,
animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is known as
ecology. The ecosystem is a complex web that links animals, plants and every other
life form in the biosphere. All these things hang together. The system is in a steady
state of dynamic balance which means that by altering any one part of the web you
can affect all the other parts. For example, the destruction of forests may have serious
ecological consequences on humans and animals.
It is the responsibility of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoil.
To make life healthy and comfortable we should keep the environment clean and
danger-free. But often people spoil the environment by doing unwise things and, as a
result, endanger their own lives. It is the ecological imbalance that causes changes in
the world's climate and brings about different kinds of natural disasters.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.  1x5=5
(a) The environment is made up of many things which are independent /
interdependent / unrelated.
(b) The ecosystem is a very simple / complex / easy system.
(c) To lead/preserve/continue a healthy and comfortable life, we should keep our
environment clean and safe.
(d) Storms, cyclones and earthquakes are some destructive / constructive /
harmless forces in the environment.
(e) We fail to maintain the balance of our environment because of our cruel /
unfriendly / inhuman activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information :—  1x5=5
(a) The ecological balance brings about different kinds of natural calamities.
(b) By changing any part of the web of the ecosystem, we can affect all other
parts.
(c) Cutting down of trees has no effect on human beings and animals.
(d) The ecosystem is a very simple chain.
(e) Only man is not responsible for spoiling the environment.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary.** 1x5=5

(a) Climate (depend) —— the balance of the environment.
(b) The climate of the world may be (affect) —— the ecological imbalance.
(c) Ecological imbalance (cause) —— climatic changes in the world.
(d) All things making the environment are (interlink) ——.
(e) People risk their lives by (pollute) —— the environment.

4. **Make a list of five important points about why we should maintain the ecological balance.** 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8.

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choice in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education, which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions:** —— 1x5=5

(a) What is the cause of illiteracy in Bangladesh?
(b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
(c) What does education aim at?
(d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
(e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words:** 1x5=5

Education is (a) ______________ as one of the basic needs of human being. Without (b) ______________ education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) ______________ from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d) ______________ darkness and creates (e) ______________ in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1x5=5

8. **Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the functions of education. (No. 1 has been done for you):** —— 1x5=5

![Flow Chart]

Part B—Vocabulary

9. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:** —— 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>resources</th>
<th>potential</th>
<th>create</th>
<th>for</th>
<th>achievement</th>
<th>likely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fail</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>returns</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>among</td>
<td>success</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Investment in education (a) ——— girls increases the economic and social (b) ——— development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c) ——— of 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) ——— generally results (h) ——— an Integrated approach to community development. Thus (i) ——— in girls education to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j) ———

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap:
Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a (a) ——— city. It is a city (b) ——— "traffic jam. A fly (c) ——— is built at Mohakhali with a view to (d) ——— the traffic jam. To solve 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.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Water</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>most of</td>
<td>our crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) But it</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>bumper crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Moderate rainfall</td>
<td>do not get</td>
<td>essential for</td>
<td>water for irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Excessive rainfall</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>the dire need of</td>
<td>in a proper way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Our farmers</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>a curse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) They</td>
<td>destroys</td>
<td>both a blessing</td>
<td>our agriculture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in the paragraph: proper order to make a continuous.

(i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
(ii) But it did not give up hope.
(iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
(iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
(v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
(vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
(vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
(viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
(ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
(x) He had to flee from his kingdom to his life.
(xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
(xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
(xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
(xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.
(a) What is your idea about a book fair? (b) When and where is it held usually? (c) What purpose does it serve? (d) How is it organised? (e) What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?

JESSORE BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choice in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education, which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:—
(a) Education is one of the essential/important/fundamental needs of a human being.
(b) Education is the Yardstick / Yardman / Yardmaster of development.
(c) The poor socio-economic circumstance / circumstances / circumstantial can be a great barrier to education.
(d) Education teaches us how to destroy / expend / ruin well.
(e) Education helps us to adopt a rational outlook / look-out / overlook.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information:
(a) Most of the people of Bangladesh do not have opportunity of education for poverty.
(b) Literate people are not aware of health, sanitation and population control.
(c) Education provides us with superstitious consciousness.
(d) Education is an impediment to the adoption of rational attitude.
(e) Illiteracy hampers social development.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.
(a) People should be (education) ———— a society.
(b) The educated (lead) ———— a healthy and planned life.
(c) Education makes a man (ability) ———— protect the environment.
(d) Education enhances our ability (carry) ———— our social responsibilities.
(e) There are many superstitious beliefs (prevail) our society.

4. Make a list of five suggestions about how illiteracy may be overcome.

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8:

'Globalisation' is now largely based on a strong technological foundation. Its breathtaking advances have lent speed to the process of globalisation. The electronic transfer of information via the internet has now created an instantaneous and interconnected world of information resulting in a 24-hour trading network. This modern information technology has largely changed banking and financial activities.
Worldwide money transfer and transaction of businesses have now become a matter of clicking the mouse of a computer. Five out of every six dollars that move in the world economy today travel through the electronic medium. Some products like software and TV programmes are also amenable to digital or electronic transmission. We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic screen. Computers have thus brought about a revolutionary change in today's world. Globalisation is now only what technology makes possible.

5. Write short answers to the following questions:— 1x5=5
(a) What is based on technology?
(b) What has the internet created?
(c) How has technology changed banking and financial activities?
(d) What can we do through electronic screen?
(e) What has brought about a revolutionary change?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5=5
???????? is now dependent on technology. The transformation of information has made ———— and financial activities faster. Worldwide money ———— and transactions of ———— has become a matter of only clicking the mouse.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the effects of information technology in globalisation. (No. 1 has been done for you):

1. Nations brought closer to one another

Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more words in the list than you need. Sometimes you have to make grammatical changes:— 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>traditional</th>
<th>only</th>
<th>no</th>
<th>strategy</th>
<th>development</th>
<th>run</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conquer</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>widespread</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>privilege</td>
<td>alone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In ancient times, education was (a) ———— For the general people but a (b) ———— for the chosen few who took on (c) ———— roles in the (d) ———— of the state and in religion, (e) ———— Greece, education became more (f) ———— in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent (g) ———— their male children to school. When Rome was (h) ———— by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence (i) ———— a strong (j) ———— of literacy.

10. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word in each gap:— 1x10=10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) ———— of the environment by dumping (b) ———— into it. Farmers (c) ———— chemicals, washed away by rain and flood, (d) ———— mixed water in river, canals and ponds. 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. Insanitary latrines (h) ———— on river and canal banks are also (i) ———— for further pollution. In this way, various (j) ———— of waste and filth pollute water.
Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) The river erosion</td>
<td>has taken up</td>
<td>a devastating turn</td>
<td>for protection from the river erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>thousands of people</td>
<td>of the river erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) People living near river banks</td>
<td>has made</td>
<td>a scheme</td>
<td>by eroding rivers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Vast tracts of cultivable land</td>
<td>takes</td>
<td>bear the brunt</td>
<td>with the onset of the monsoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Many areas</td>
<td>have to</td>
<td>washed away</td>
<td>homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The government</td>
<td>have been</td>
<td>special attention</td>
<td>to protect affected areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph to make a story:  

(i) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.
(ii) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
(iii) A few moments passed, Socrates lay down and covered his face.
(iv) The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison.
(v) At last, the hour of departure had arrived.
(vi) A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt "Crito"
(vii) They burst into tears and cried loudly like children.
(viii) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
(ix) He asked them to let him die in peace.
(x) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
(xi) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.
(xii) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
(xiii) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
(xiv) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.  

(a) What is Bangla Newyear? (b) How do people celebrate it in Bangladesh? (c) What functions are usually observed on this day? (d) What are the differences in the rural and urban celebration of the day? (e) Who are the more interested people to celebrate the day?
help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work-domestic or academic stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters. This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family, that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak, that they should not go out of their house without permission from and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape, the girls' thinking about life and the world and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result: They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate. They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable benchmark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to a man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5=5
   (a) Most parents in Bangladesh want to have no children/male children/female children.
   (b) The female children are welcome/neglected/tortured from the very beginning of their lives.
   (c) The major concern of most of the fathers and mothers in Bangladesh is to get their daughters educated/employed/married as soon as possible.
   (d) The girl children are taught directly or indirectly to neglect/prefer/avoid the male members of the family.
   (d) Most of the girls in Bangladesh suffer from malnutrition/inferiority/insecurity because of ill-feeding.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information: 1x5=5
   (a) Gender discrimination in Bangladesh starts from the birth of a child.
   (b) The girl children are greatly welcomed by most of the parents in Bangladesh.
   (c) The prime concern of the parents in Bangladesh is to educate their daughters.
   (d) Usually the girls in every family eat less than the male members.
   (e) The girls suffer from various diseases as a result of less eating every day.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of words in the brackets. Add appropriate preposition if necessary: 1x5=5
   (a) Most parents want to be (help)——— by their children in their old age.
   (b) The girls in Bangladesh are (birth)——— to an unwelcome world.
   (c) The academic career of a girl stops as soon as she (marriage)———.
   (d) The girls are (teach)——— to eat less than the boys in most families in Bangladesh.
   (e) The discriminatory treatment (have)——— some long-term negative effect on the girls.

4. Make a list of five ways of discriminations to the female members of the family. 1x5=5
   Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8.
Television has become the most common and most widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on the BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic telecast highly informative programme. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on the developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, younger people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them.

5. Write short answers to the following questions:
(a) What is the main cause of TV's popularity in the present world?
(b) What is the good side of television?
(c) What is meant by cultural assault?
(d) How does television help us in education?
(e) What do you think about the effects of television in the present world?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable word/words.
Television has become the most popular source of (a) ———— in the modern world. Almost every middle class family of Bangladesh (b) ———— a TV set. Television not only entertains the watchers (c) ———— educates them. Satellite channels of television has added a new (d) ———— in the field, (e) ———televisio

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the bad effects of watching television. (No. 1 has been done for you):

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>enables</th>
<th>educated</th>
<th>choice</th>
<th>importance</th>
<th>healthy</th>
<th>know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>develop</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>education</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>ability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education is one of the basic (a) ———— of a human being. It is (b) ———— for the (c) ———— of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (d) ———— of health. If they were (e) ————, they could live a (f) ———— and planned life, (g) ———— teaches us how to live well. It (h) ———— us to make the right (i) ———— in life. It enhances our (j) ———— to face our every day problems.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:

One day a fox was very (a) ————. It was (b) ———— for some food to eat. But it could not manage any (c) ————. At last it became very (d) ———— and sat (e) ———— a tree. A crow was sitting on the tree with a (f) ———— of meat in

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com

Cambrian Publications:Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka.  ■ 9891919, 01720557160/170
its beak. The fox looked at the crow and (g) ——— the piece of meat. An idea came to its mind to (h) ——— the meat from the crow. The fox said loudly, "(i) ——— a beautiful bird it is but alas the bird (j) ——— not sing."

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sentences. Write the sentences in full:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Charles Dickens</td>
<td>was sent</td>
<td>His hard days in Portsmouth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>could not go</td>
<td>one of the greatest</td>
<td>to receive education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hi) His father</td>
<td>had to work</td>
<td>to school for debt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Dickens</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>in 1812</td>
<td>to receive education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He</td>
<td>never forgot</td>
<td>to prison</td>
<td>English novelists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>very hard</td>
<td>of his boyhood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences below in the proper order to make a complete story:

(i) The farmer was surprised.
(ii) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
(iii) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
(iv) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
(v) He could not think where to keep the money.
(vi) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
(vii) He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money."
(viii) He gradually realized that he had money, but no peace of mind.
(ix) "Keep this money and remove your distress.
(x) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
(xi) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
(xii) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
(xiii) A rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
(xiv) He said to him, "Look, my friend! I have brought one thousand rupees for you."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Give as much details as possible:

(a) What is smoking? (b) Why do the people generally smoke? (c) How does one become addicted to smoking? (d) What are the bad effects of smoking? (e) What should we do to stop smoking in our country?

BARISAL BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions. (1-4)

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or a girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of rose or rajanigandha saying "Bhaiya or Apa depending on your gender) ei koita ful niya jan ("please buy these flowers.") They do not tire and will pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis-meaning your girlfriend or wife. You
often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilders you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answers, If you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath Road of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at KawranBazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciples with an iron hand. However, whenever I see one of these kids I can't but call me an emotional fool if you may-think that it is not their love of flowers that make them do what they are doing. It is all consuming poverty which is the reason.

We all know that instead of being in the streets they should be in school. Their means of livelihood is in itself an irony. It is a satire on those of us who shout at the top of their voice for the rights of children. It makes us think of the realities of our society which force these kids to wage an endless struggle against all odds to keep their heads above water.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence:**
   1x5=5
   (a) Money/Wealth/Poverty has driven these ill-fated children to sell flowers.
   (b) How the peddlers can sell-flowers at a very cheap rate will perplex/satisfy/annoy one.
   (c) While trying to sell flowers, they will not get depressed/red/annoyed.
   (d) The poor kids' unspeakable struggle is short-lived/temporary/unending.
   (e) The means of livelihood of these street children is in itself illogical/ironical/illegal.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information:**
   1x5=5
   (a) Poor boys or girls sell flowers everywhere in Dhaka city.
   (b) Such peddlers sell flowers at a cheap rate.
   (c) They sell flowers because of their love of flowers.
   (d) The flower peddlers do not attend school.
   (e) The shout of the passengers in vehicles embarrasses the flower selling kids.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:**
   1x5=5
   (a) It seems that the jam (be) __________ never ending.
   (b) A passenger is at last (compel) __________ to buy flowers from the kids.
   (c) The cheap price of their flowers is really (bewilder) __________.
   (d) The little peddlers do not tire at the relentless (pursue) __________.
   (e) They have to face the dark (real) __________ life.

4. **Make a list of five points about the life and livelihood of the flower peddlers.**
   1x5=5
   Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8.

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and
write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) How many people speak English as a first language?
   (b) In how many countries is English used as the official or semi-official language?
   (c) What is the official language of the International Olympic Committee?
   (d) How does English help the international community and the business world?
   (e) What kind of employees do International organisations need?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   English is the most widely (a) __________ international language. International business organisations want (b) __________ who know a standard form of English. Besides, some companies get their employees (c) __________ in English. So, it is quite (d) __________ that job advertisements nowadays seek candidates with knowledge of English. To get good jobs with better salaries, a good working knowledge of this language is (e) __________ must.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the importance and use of English. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5

   1. Used by hundreds of millions
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6

Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 1x10-10
   | happen | furious | die | spoil | live | know | wit |
   | execution | pleasant | unpleasant | declare | wretch | expire | cause |

   Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) __________ his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) __________ to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) __________. At this the king got (d) __________ and condemned him to (e) __________—saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) __________ the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) __________. "How long will you live?" asked the king. With ready (h) __________—the astrologer said, "The stars (i) __________—that I shall die only a week before you. So, good bye." Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) __________—away; let him not come here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 1x10=10
    Electricity is (a) __________ a part of our everyday (b) __________ that we rarely think twice about its importance and necessity. When we switch (c) __________ the light and the fan or turn on our television and computer, we enjoy (d) __________ blessings of electricity. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep, (e) __________ remains working for us driving our fans, heating or cooling our
rooms and running our refrigerators. Unfortunately, we (f)________ enjoy the uninterrupted blessings of electricity. There is some (g)_________ in the generation (h)________ electricity in Bangladesh, (i)________, load shedding or suspension of the supply of electricity has (j)________ a regular programme of the Power Development Board.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) One day</td>
<td>came to know</td>
<td>of the handle</td>
<td>at his own cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The authoress</td>
<td>she offered</td>
<td>the matter</td>
<td>from her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) For repairing it</td>
<td>agreed to</td>
<td>Jerry</td>
<td>suddenly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) But Jerry</td>
<td>the wood</td>
<td>to repair it</td>
<td>was defective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) She said that</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>accept the money</td>
<td>from Jerry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Only then, he</td>
<td>Jerry broke</td>
<td>the axe-handle</td>
<td>some money.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1x14=14

(i) 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) But it was at the bottom and out of his reach.
(v) He flew from one place to another in search of water.
(vi) He took some pebbles.
(vii) Then he hit upon a plan.
(viii) Then he flew away.
(ix) Then he dropped the pebbles into the jar.
(x) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink water.
(xi) When the water came to the mouth of the jar, the crow drank his fill.
(xii) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.
(xiii) The crow tried to turn the jar over and over again.
(xiv) There was some water in the jar.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) Do you remember the first day at your college? (b) How did you feel when you entered the college campus on that day? (c) What classes did you attend? (d) Did you notice any differences between your school and your college? (e) What things did you like about the college most?

CHITTAGONG BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions (1—4):

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet shows, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost...
their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence :

   (a) Snake charming was rare / common / general form of entertainment in the past.
   (b) Some old forms of entertainment have lost their value / place / attraction.
   (c) The way of entertainment is being changed / influenced / altered by western music.
   (d) Western instruments are being used / useful / useless to sing our folk songs.
   (e) Football is gradually being popular / replaced / displaced by cricket.

2. True / False? If false, give the correct information :

   (a) Now television has been replaced by radio.
   (b) Western instruments have become a part of performing our folk and traditional songs.
   (c) Cricket now occupies an important position in the field of entertainment.
   (d) Now people like old forms of entertainment.
   (e) Young generation like folk music.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any preposition if necessary.

   (a) In old days puppet show was liked (great) —— people.
   (b) Many old forms of entertainment have no (exist) —— at all.
   (c) People always (look) —— newer forms of entertainment.
   (d) Radio (be) —— the common source of entertainment in the past.
   (e) Now folk music is (sing) —— western instruments.

4. Make a list of five items of entertainment in modern times.

   Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.
5. Write short answer to the following questions:— 1x5=5
(a) Why are our people unable to educate their children?
(b) Why does Bangladesh need more educational institutions?
(c) Why can't the government finance the required number of educational institutions?
(d) Why don't students get a standard education?
(e) What affect academic progress badly?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:— 1x5=5
Most of the people of Bangladesh are unable to educate their children because of
(a) _________. As a result many poor children are (b) ________ of their right of education. The government can't establish the required number of educational institutions owing to (c) ________ problems. So there is a (d) ________ of educational institutions in Bangladesh. Sometimes academic activities are hampered by the (e) ________ closures of educational institutions.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the problems of education in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you.) :

![Flowchart]

Part- B : Vocabulary Test

9. Fill in the gaps of the given passage using suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:— 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>solve</th>
<th>ensure</th>
<th>in vain</th>
<th>address</th>
<th>work</th>
<th>must</th>
<th>always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paramount</td>
<td>originate</td>
<td>upliftment</td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>harass</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) ________ illiteracy problem is the (b) ________ task of the hour. We must educate all of our people (c) ________ our balanced development; otherwise all of our development plans must go (d) ________. If we can educate our people, half of our problems will be automatically (e) ________. That's why, education is (f) ________ the nerve of development. All strength and power to (g) ________ the development of the country (h) ________ from education. So, we (i) ________ give topmost priority on education sector if we really want the (j) ________ of our dear motherland.

10. Fill in the blanks using one appropriate word in each gap:— 1x10=10
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) ————– strong foundation must fall down either today or tomorrow.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases of the following substitution table to make meaningful sentences. Write sentences in full:

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>(i) Environment pollution</td>
<td>must be taken</td>
<td>in various ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by smoke of factories and vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(li) In our cities air</td>
<td>has become</td>
<td>to control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>is polluted by garbage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Even the ground we is constantly</td>
<td>one of the greatest problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>alarming pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Water walk on</td>
<td>in the face of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in our country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) But we is also polluted</td>
<td>being polluted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in this modern age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Measures should not remain idle</td>
<td>both in urban and rural areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>such an alarming problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Re-write the following jumbled sentences maintaining proper sequence.

(i) Then he joined the training programme of NHC.
(ii) Poverty then forced him to look for work.
(iii) He has remained associated with it since then.
(iv) He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
(v) Belal's lot has changed radically.
(vi) Belal is now an affluent man.
(vii) He worked as a labourer,
(viii) Then he got a lease of land in his village.
(ix) He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
(x) He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
(xi) Through hard work he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune.
(xii) He applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables.
(xiii) Belal studied up to class eight.
(xiv) Belal first received training in vegetable cultivation.

13. Answer the following questions to make it a continuous paragraph on "Earthquake."

(a) What, is an earthquake? (b) How frequent is it now in Bangladesh? (c) Are our people aware of the gravity of its loss? (d) Why are experts giving more attention to the issue of earthquake in recent times? (e) What precautions would you suggest as safety measures against earthquake?

DINAJPUR BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school.
at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:— 1x5=5
   (a) Bangladesh has scarce / small / exceedingly large population.
   (b) We have more / insufficient / adequate educational institutions.
   (c) The academic progress of our students is often stopped / affected / developed by many obstacles.
   (d) Most of our people do not have the intention / ability / endeavour to educate their children.
   (e) By class size we understand the number of students / class room / education materials.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information :— 1x5=5
   (a) Every child in Bangladesh goes to school.
   (b) We have more educational institutions than our students.
   (c) The government has financial limitations.
   (d) Every educational institution of our country is over-crowded.
   (e) Politics and violence often stand in the way of our education.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:— 1x5=5
   (a) Poverty is the main obstacle for our people to be (educate) ————.
   (b) Financial supports are not (equal) ———— provided according to requisition.
   (c) (Compare) ———— many students our educational institutions are not enough.
   (d) The education (impart) ———— the students is often below standard.
   (e) Students are (relation) ———— politics.

4. Make a list of five problems of education in Bangladesh. 1x5=5
   Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 —— 8:
   Investment in education for girls Increases the economic and social returns of development investments in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes to creating wealth through its impact on economic development; Educated women have a higher income potential than those who have had no schooling. Educated mothers are more likely to send their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that success in girls’ education generally results from an 'integrated approach to community development. Thus failing to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human resources.

5. Write short answer to these questions about female education :— 1x5=5
   (a) How can the educated girls create wealth?
   (b) What does the failure of female education result in?
   (c) What do educated mothers like? —— www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
(d) What gives women the capability of higher income?
(e) What do you mean by schooling?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Even a few years ago we did not think much about our girls. But now we think seriously about them because almost half of the (a) ———— of our country is women. Now we see, they are (b) ———— human resources of our country. They (c)——— much to the development of our country. Now we are convinced to send girls to (d) ———— at an early age. The impact (e) ———— educating girls is beneficial to the future generation.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the contributions of female education. [No. 1 has been done for you] 1x5=5

Part B—Vocabulary

9. 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:— 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>add</th>
<th>breathe</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>plant</th>
<th>prevent</th>
<th>preserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>produce</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees are very useful to human beings. They (a) ———— the rich top soil from being (b) ———— away by rain water and floods. You can see trees being (c) ———— along mountain slopes, on roadsides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) ———— life to 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 dioxide 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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:— 1x10=10
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.

Part- C : Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2x6=12
A | B | C | D
---|---|---|---
(i) E-mail has | is | a revolution | mode of communication.
(ii) Messages can be | become greatly dependent | to another country like ours.
(iii) It | brought about | on this speedy telephone calls.
(iv) Trader and commerce has | not reached every one | commercially operated e-mail facilities within seconds.
(v) It has, however, started using | far cheaper than | in modern communication.
(vi) But even here people have transmitted | from one country | especially in developing for important purposes.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order to make a continuous story:

(i) He was born on 18 June at Bathua village in Hat Hazari of Chittagong.
(ii) He is the third among fourteen children of his parents.
(iii) Then he got himself admitted into a collegiate school and passed the Matriculation standing 16th position.
(iv) After passing the Intermediate Examination, he got himself admitted into the University of Dhaka in the Department of Economics.
(v) He established Grameen Bank in 1976 and started his microcredit programme from Jobra village.
(vi) His activities of poverty alleviation and promotion of peace have been famous all over the world.
(vii) You must have heard the name of Professor Dr. Muhammed Yunus.
(viii) His father's name is Hazi Dula Mia and mother's name is Sufla Khatun.
(ix) He completed his primary education from Lama Bazar Primary School and got first place in the scholarship examination.
(x) He got MA. in Economics in 1961 and did his Ph.D in 1969 from the USA.
(xi) He passed the Intermediate Examination from Chittagong College.
(xii) Grameen Bank and his microcredit programmes have been very successful in poverty reduction all over the world.
(xiii) His Project for the promotion of peace through poverty reduction has been taken as a model all over the world.
(xiv) He is awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 2006 for which the Bengali nation is proud of.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible:

(a) What is an international language?
(b) Why is English so called?
(c) Why is it necessary?
(d) What does it give to a man?
(e) What is your evaluation of it?
DHAKA BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.
Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. She has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Working opportunities for women in the village areas are ample/adequate/little.
   (b) Sakhina's husband draws/carries/takes rickshaw.
   (c) Women in villages usually spend time in rearing children/working in fields/doing domestic works.
   (d) The word 'proceeds' means procedure/profit/procure.
   (e) The BARI makes research on technology/agriculture/industry.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Sakhina Begum sells her products in the capital market.
   (b) ILO training is highly beneficial for the rural women.
   (c) Before receiving training Sakhina's family was well-off.
   (d) Sakhina has learnt how to read and write from the training course.
   (e) Sakhina is the mother of two school-going children.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. You may add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The ILO has started the project (recent).
   (b) Sakhina Begum is a (benefit) this project.
   (c) (Self-reliant) is the aim of the ILO project.
   (d) The ILO training brings (add) income to Sakhina Begum's family.
   (e) Jam, jelly etc. are one sort of (process) food.

4. Make a list of five points about the efforts made by Sakhina to improve her lot. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8:
A World Heritage Site is a place (natural or cultural) recognized by the international community in the shape of the World Heritage Convention declared by UNESCO in 1972 as possessing universal value and coming under a collective responsibility for its preservation. A country nominates a site to the convention, and a decision on whether to include it in the World Heritage list is made by a 21-member international committee.

Though a small country, Bangladesh has three World Heritage Sites—the historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans. The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat. It is an enormous Moghul architectural site covering a very large area.

The Buddhist Vihara was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian sub-continent. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century. The Sundarbans—the 52nd World Heritage Site of the world—is the largest mangrove forest in the world. Many people love to see its natural beauty. It's a wonderful place to go to, far from the crowded towns and cities.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What do you understand by a World Heritage Site?
   (b) What are the World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh?
   (c) When was the Buddhist Vihara renowned as an intellectual centre?
   (d) What do you learn, from the text above, about the Sundarbans?
   (e) Where is the Shatgombuj Mosque situated?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   A World Heritage Site needs an international (a)——. It has to be (b)—— by a country. It comes under (c)—— responsibility for its preservation. The (d)—— to include the site is (e)—— by a 21-member international committee.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing different aspects of the World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

   Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

   Investment in education (a)—— girls increases the economic and social (b)—— of development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes to (c)—— wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have a higher income (d)—— 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) ———.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

An elephant does many things with its trunk. It smells, feels, and picks things up with its (a) ———. Elephants can uproot trees (b) ——— their trunks. They can defend themselves by wrapping their trunks around (c) ——— enemies and dashing them (d) ——— the ground. They use their trunks to eat (e) ——— peanuts too. They can even brush (f) ——— flies. In the lumberyards of India, elephants learn to pull logs out (g) ——— rivers and stack them. Elephants have even been taught to sweep. By holding a broom in (h) ——— trunk, an elephant can (i) ——— a road clean of dust, what a wonderful (j) ——— that trunk is!

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Emperor Shahjahan</td>
<td>from the</td>
<td>for the tourists</td>
<td>the grave of his wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The building was</td>
<td>surrounded</td>
<td>on the</td>
<td>moonlit night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Four slender towers</td>
<td>rise</td>
<td>a great</td>
<td>attraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The Taj Mahal is</td>
<td>to look at</td>
<td>the Taj Mahal on</td>
<td>of the whole world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>It is very nice</td>
<td>made of white</td>
<td>four corners with</td>
<td>terrace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>It is now</td>
<td>built</td>
<td>marbles with</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) He made up his mind to step down the throne and divide his kingdom.
(ii) Goneril declared, "Sir, I love you more than I can say".
(iii) But first he wanted to know how much they loved him.
(iv) Lear was satisfied.
(v) He called for the map of his kingdom and drew his" finger round one-third of it.
(vi) He was tired of ruling and needed rest.
(vii) Then it was the turn of Cordelia, the youngest and most loved daughter,
(viii) Lear was shocked and said, "Nothing will come of nothing".
(ix) When asked, his second daughter Regan said, 'My love for you shall never change'.
(x) At first Lear asked his eldest daughter, "How much do you love me?"
(xi) He had three daughters Goneril, Regan and Cordelia.
(xii) Lear was pleased and gave her a third of his kingdom.
(xiii) When asked Cordelia said, "Nothing".
(xiv) Long ago there was a mighty old king of England named Lear.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.  

(a) Where is the central Shaheed Minar located? (b) Who was its architect? (c) What do the vertical lines and columns of the Shaheed Minar suggest? (d) What does it stand for? (e) How do you feel standing before a Shaheed Minar?
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4

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 embedded 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 orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it, he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." 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 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.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
   (b) Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repaired/repairing.
   (c) Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
   (d) Jerry came to me orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
   (e) 'The phrase 'of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Jerry steadied at the loose stone for his own use.
   (b) Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
   (c) The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.
   (d) Integrity is embedded on courage.
   (e) Jerry did for me the necessary thing.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Jerry (be)—— at the orphanage since he was four.
   (b) He took the (responsible)—— breaking the axe-handle.
   (c) He chose to do work (careful)
   (d) He was an orphan boy (live)—— the orphanage.
   (e) (Dig)—— a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.

4. Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from this corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around the large dome, there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this
The Tai Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

5. Write short answers to the questions about 'the Taj Mahal' below. 1x5=5
   (a) What architectural feature of the Taj Mahal makes it most impressive?
   (b) Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
   (c) How does the pool enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
   (d) Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
   (e) When does the Taj seem most appealing?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   There is a beautiful garden (a) —— the Taj and a long pool that (b) —— out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj well when it reflects in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful (c) —— building because it (d) —— a different look at different times. Most people like it (e) —— on moonlit nights.

7. Summarise five important sides of the Taj Mahal. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the wonderful design of the Taj Mahal. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5
   1. Made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble.

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). 1x10=10
   ---
   happen    furious    die    spoil    live    execution    knowing
   wit    pleasant    declare    wretch    unpleasant    expire    cause
---
   Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) —— his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) —— to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about the future and the astrologer told him something (c) ——. At this the king got (d) —— and condemned him to (e) —— saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) —— the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) ——. "How long will you live?" asked the king. With ready (h) —— the astrologer said, 'The stars (i) —— that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good-bye." Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) —— away, let him not come here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
   One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) —— knowledge, begged him to (b) —— him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) —— out what sort of ability the lad (d) ——, asked him where God (e) ——. The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you will first (f) —— me where He is (g) ——". The sage from this sensible (h) ——, thought highly of the boy's (i) —— and according to his (j) —— perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.
Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Environment pollution</td>
<td>must be taken in various ways by smoke of factories and vehicles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>In our cities air has become to control is polluted by garbage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Even the ground we is constantly one of the greatest problems alarming pollution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Water walk on in the face of in our country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>But we is also polluted being polluted in this modern age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Measures should not remain idle both in urban and rural areas such an alarming problem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The lion was relieved of his pain.
(ii) To escape torture, one day he fled from his master's house.
(iii) It was unbearable for him.
(iv) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it.
(v) He used to inflict heavy torture on him.
(vi) The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country.
(vii) Unfortunately he was caught by a slave merchant.
(viii) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
(ix) A lion lived in a cave.
(x) He came near the lion.
(xi) He took shelter in a cave,
(xii) In the evening the lion entered the cave.
(xiii) The man was very rude and cruel.
(xiv) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) What is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of it? (d) How does it affect the whole society? (e) What is your reaction? (f) How can this vice be eliminated?

DINAJPUR BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
Bonsai is the art of growing trees and other plants in small containers in such a way that it becomes the miniature of a real tree. A Bonsai tree may be 10 years old but have a height of one foot only. The art of Bonsai originated perhaps more than 1000 years ago in China. Early Japanese aristocrats also showed a fondness for Bonsai and contributed greatly to its development. Bonsai is different from normal pot planting as it is considered an art form. A Bonsai tree is carefully shaped to remain small but still has the appearance of a large tree. It does not need large pots but small containers and...
not much of soil. A Bonsai container has holes in the bottom which are covered with small nets so that the soil does not flow out with the water. The plant is then taken out of its original pot and one-third of its root is cut off. It is then tied with the bottom of the pot with the help of wires. Soil is then spread over it to cover the container but about an inch of the root is allowed to stay on the soil to enhance beauty. The soft branches of the plant are coiled with wires so that they are compelled to grow the way the planter wants them to grow. This allows the planter to give the tree a particular shape. A Bonsai plant is never allowed to grow too high. In fact Bonsai is classified in two ways—(a) at the style in which the branches are planted and shaped and (b) their sizes. Plants that are below 6 inches are called miniature, 6-12 inches: small, 12-24 inches medium, and those more than 24 inches are called large. Almost all woody plants can be grown as Bonsai. The art of Bonsai is now quite popular in many places of the world. For some people, it is not only an interesting pastime but also a moneymaker.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**
   1x5=5
   (a) The art of growing Bonsai first originated in Japan/China/Mesopotamia.
   (b) Some people grow Bonsai for pleasure/moneymaking/pleasure and money making.
   (c) The tender branches of Bonsai are coiled with thread/metallic thread/jute thread.
   (d) The Japanese common men/noblemen/educated men had fondness for Bonsai.
   (e) One-third of the root of a Bonsai tree is cut-off/coiled with wires/allowed to stay above.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**
   1x5=5
   (a) There is no culture of Bonsai nowadays.
   (b) Bonsai and pot-planting are not the same.
   (c) A banyan tree can be grown as Bonsai.
   (d) A Bonsai tree is a miniature of a real tree.
   (e) The art of Bonsai is a new idea.

3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.**
   1x5=5
   (a) Bonsai is (differ)——-pot-planting.
   (b) There are two (classify)——- Bonsai plants.
   (c) Small nets (use)——- for covering the holes of the container.
   (d) Bonsai has earned much (popular)——- nowadays.
   (e) Early Japanese aristocrats (to contribute)——- greatly to the development of Bonsai.

4. **Make a list of five points about the art of growing Bonsai.**
   1x5=5

**Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8**

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around this large dome, there are smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screen into a central
room. The bodies of Shahjahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

5. **Give short answers to the questions below:**

(a) Why did Shahjahan build the Tajmahal?
(b) Where do the bodies of Shahjahan and Mumtaj lie?
(c) Why is the Tajmahal still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world?
(d) What is the building made of?
(e) When do people like it most?

6. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words.**

The Tajmahal has always been favourite to the beauty loving people. Some people (a) that it is most beautiful at sunset. At this time, the marble (b) the colour of the sunset. The building and its (c) in the pool water gleam like pink jewels. Others like it best at noon when the bright sun (d) the marble shine pure white (e) others think it should be seen by moonlit night.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the wonderful design of the Tajmahal. (No. 1 has been done for you).

![Flowchart](image)

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attitude</th>
<th>amply</th>
<th>predetermined</th>
<th>ordered</th>
<th>ordained</th>
<th>sorrows</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outlook</td>
<td>belief</td>
<td>undergo</td>
<td>hold</td>
<td>fate</td>
<td>poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are many people in our country who have a conservative (a)_____. Quite early in life they learn to (b)______ that everything in this world was (c)______. They think all that happens to them was (d)______ by God. From this belief the poor generally accept their (e)______. They also accept all their (f)______ and sufferings without trying much to overcome them. They also (g)______ a firm belief that those who (h)______ sufferings in this world will be (i)______ rewarded in the next world. They also have the same sort of (j)______ towards illness and disease.

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.**

Bangladesh is one of the (a)_____ countries of the United Nations. As a peace-loving and (b)_____ country she has been undertaking welfare and (c)_____ activities in line (d)_____ the United Nations. Bangladesh has (e)_____ the UN declaration of the second decade (f)_____ the disabled in the Asia and the Pacific region. Along (g)_____ other governments of this region she is (h)_____ to implement the charter. There is also provision in our constitution for ensuring health (i)______, education and employment for the (j)_____.
Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Many diseases</td>
<td>too</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>environmental pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Experts believe</td>
<td>are rising</td>
<td>responsible</td>
<td>diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>suffer from</td>
<td>many more</td>
<td>for these diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Today city people</td>
<td>appears to be</td>
<td>are afflicted</td>
<td>by pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Adulterated food</td>
<td>is also</td>
<td>due to</td>
<td>in urban areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Rural societies</td>
<td>that it is</td>
<td>greater</td>
<td>an alarming rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The first friend climbed up a tree without any second thought.
(ii) Suddenly a bear came there growling.
(iii) Who doesn’t know the story of two friends passing through a forest?
(iv) The latter could not climb the tree.
(v) They were talking about their love for each other.
(vi) He could not make out what to do.
(vii) The bear smelt his nose, ears and face.
(viii) With ready wit, he lay down on the ground and pretended to be dead.
(ix) Then the Dear went away.
(x) After that the first friend come down.
(xi) He said that the bear advised him not to trust a man who leaves his friend in danger.
(xii) He asked his friend what the bear told him.
(xiii) It considered him to be dead.
(xiv) The second friend stood up.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) What do you understand by load-shedding? (b) When and why does it occur? (c) How does it affect us? (d) What are its impact on our economy? (e) How can we minimize load shedding?

JESSORE BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—6;Lesson—5(C)]

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle fumes causes pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals, and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and
microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control those problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1x 5=5
   (a) Every year numerous people die unnecessarily owing to accidents/contamination/killings.
   (b) Odour pollution kills/attracts/expels disease-bearing creatures.
   (c) We should clean up the environment to prevent futile/fatal/unnecessary diseases.
   (d) As a result of pollution many/no/a few people die every year.
   (e) Pneumonia is caused by polluted water/air/sound.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
   (a) The passage deals with nutrition problem.
   (b) Respiratory diseases are caused by water pollution.
   (c) The problems mentioned in the passage can be solved easily.
   (d) Clean environment is necessary for a healthy life.
   (e) Air pollution may damage our hearing.

3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
   (a) Disease (lead) —— death.
   (b) (Fell) —— trees and plants at random brings about various natural disasters.
   (c) Smoke is created when anything is (burn) ——.
   (d) Sound pollution (affect) —— our hearing.
   (e) (Respiration) —— diseases are caused by air pollution.

4. **Make a list of five things about the source of pollution.** 1x5=5
   Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8: [Unit—3; Lesson—2(6)]
   Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1x5=5
   (a) How many countries use English as official or semi-official language?
   (b) Why do business organizations prefer English knowing people?
   (c) How does English help the international community and the business world?
   (d) What does the expression "good working knowledge" mean?
   (e) What does the passage deal with?

6. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words.** 1x5=5
   English is a great (a) —— in the world today. It is a (b) used language. It has crossed national borders to (c) —— people who speak other languages. People of more than
60 countries (d) —— it as the official or semi-official language. In fact, English has become a common language for international (e) ——.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x 5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the widespread use of English. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x 5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Common language for international communication</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more words in the box than you need. Sometimes you have to make grammatical changes. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>survive</th>
<th>surrounding</th>
<th>look</th>
<th>escape</th>
<th>method</th>
<th>leaf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>protect</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>colour</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Animals must be able to (a) ____ themselves from enemies in order to (b) _____. Different animals have (c) —— ways. Some animals have 'protective colouring' that is their (d) —— changes to match their (e) ——. The common tree toad changes (f) —— gray to green when it (g) —— from the trunk of a tree to a green (h) ——. Similarly the dead-leaf butterfly (i) —— being seen by its enemies because it (j) —— like a dry leaf.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

While eating food we have to (a) —— that we should not eat just to satisfy hunger or to (b) —— the stomach. We should (c) —— to preserve our health. For good (d) —— we need good food. Sometimes it so happens that people (e) —— live even in the midst of plenty, do not eat the (f) —— they need for a good health as they (g) —— no knowledge of health and nutrition. Again the poor and illiterate people think that good food (h) —— costly food. They do not (i) —— that whatever food they get can be nutritive (j) —— they can select the food items wisely to make a balanced diet.

Part C: Guided writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Water</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>most of</td>
<td>our crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) But it</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>bumper crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Moderate rainfall</td>
<td>do not get</td>
<td>essential for</td>
<td>water for irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Excessive rainfall</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>the dire need of</td>
<td>in a proper way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Our farmers</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>Produce</td>
<td>and a curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) They</td>
<td>destroys</td>
<td>both a blessing</td>
<td>our agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
(ii) But it did not give up hope.
(iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed. (iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts. (v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies. (vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair. (vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom. (viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle. (ix) Robert was a famous king. (x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life. (xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom. (xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave. (xiii) Once he was lying in a cave. (xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) What is your idea about a book fair? (b) When and where is it held usually? (c) What purpose does it serve? (d) How is it organised? (e) What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?

COMMILLA BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—3; Lesson—1(B)]

‘Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use them appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition, which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning. On the other hand, the second way of a developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and Being able to talk about them, fn non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning it. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

1. Choose the right word /expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) The language specialists believed that a language is more successful when it is learn/acquired/taught.
(b) Communicative competence means compatibility/discussion/talk to make oneself understood to others.
(c) Rules of grammar should be learnt/neglected/written to master over communicative competence.
(d) Explicit means/foreign/native/direct.

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
(e) Teachers encourage learners of a second language to practise/use/establish the language in different situations.

2. True /False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) People develop ability in their mother tongue through artificial process.
(b) The task are to develop students' communicative skill.
(c) Explicit learning is not better than implicit learning.
(d) Nowadays practice and experience of the second language are emphasised.
(e) The passage exhibits the difference between acquisition and learning.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) They should also have the (able) — the language.
(b) It is the (believe) — the language specialist.
(c) The book aims at (teach) — the learners the basic grammar.
(d) People use language for (communicate) — others.
(e) The users have no (aware) — the language.

4. Make a list of five sentences on the main points of the passage. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 [Unit—1; Lesson—3(B)]

In the past, the common form of marriage among the various culture group in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were embedded in extended family units consisting of a I man, his several wives and their married sons and children. But in line with the modern world, things are now changing there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is yielding to the new practice of monogamy, although many polygamous families can still be found in rural areas I of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now living in unclear families with their single j spouses and their children. Many of them have given up their pastoral lives and have become wage-earns in cities. But they can hardly give up their extended family and lineage connection! back in their village. Some families have to maintain two household, one in their extended-! family home in the village and the other in the city. This often poses a dilemma for them.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) From your reading of the passage, what do you think is the dilemma of the modern family?
(b) Why is polygamy disappearing day by day from Kenya?
(c) What is polygamy and monogamy?
(d) How were the families in Kenya in the past?
(e) Where do the polygamous families live at present?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
(a) —— was in vogue in Kenya. Former Kenyans were very much interested in polygamous families. But fortunately the trend has changed a lot giving (b) —— to the monogamy. They have realised the (c) —— that monogamous families are far better than the (d) —— ones. This trend will usher (e) —— a new hope to the new generation. The consciousness will bring positive results to the people of Kenya.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, fill up the boxes with short notes regarding polygamy. [Number one has been done for you]. 1x5=5
Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.  1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>growth</th>
<th>wife</th>
<th>income</th>
<th>cost</th>
<th>day to day</th>
<th>okay</th>
<th>intened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>astonish</td>
<td>share</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>ability</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>rented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hellow, my name is Charles Karoro and I am a banker. My salary is (a) ——— but the (b) ——— expenses in Nairobi are (c) ——— high. Both housing and food are (d) ——— in the capital. I have (e) ——— an apartment but it is really too small for my family. Of course it doesn't have a garden. So my (f) ——— Maria, who loves gardening can't (g) ——— anything. She can't go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So, the whole family depends on my (h) ——— alone. I have great hopes for my children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very (i) ———. I am not sure how much I will be able to help them. Moreover, I am often in a fix about whether I should (j) ——— my income with my brothers in the village.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  1x10=10

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a populous city. It is a city (a) ——— traffic jam. A fly (b) ——— 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.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Women in rural Bangladesh has started the main beneficiaries of this project of poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) They are reaping the benefits of the laudable project in various economic activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Recently, the ILO aims to launch a project for the employment of rural women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The project has launched training rural women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Very poor women are compelled to take on very few opportunities doing household chores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) These helpless women have to spend their whole life of work outside the home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph or write the number of the sentences serially.  1x14=14
(i) The hare was always proud of his speed.
(ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
(iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
(iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
(v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
(vi) They got ready.
(vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
(viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
(ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.
(x) They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.
(xi) He decided to take rest for sometime.
(xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
(xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.
(xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What is good health?
(b) How can we keep good health?
(c) Do all the people of your country get the food they need for good health?
(d) What impact do the complexities of life have on our health?
(e) Do you think a simple and carefree life is conducive to good health?

CHITTAGONG BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English. So organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is, therefore, little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a "good working knowledge" of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) First language means the important/main/natural language.
(b) A second language is one that is taught and learnt as next in importance to the mother tongue/foreign language/dead language.
(c) The number of people who use English as a second language is about 300/350/250 million.
(d) International Olympic Committee always holds its meetings in French/English/Spanish.
(e) English is used as official or semi-official language in more than 60/50/70 countries.

2. True/False? If raise, Give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Nowadays more than eighty per cent of all the information in the world's computers is in English.
(b) Many nowadays get good jobs because they know English.
(c) Many international organisations often use different languages.
(d) A good knowledge in English is necessary for a good job.
(e) No companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Statistics show that English is (speak) —— as a first language by 350 million people.
(b) The International Olympic Committee (use) —— English in its meetings.
(c) English (help) —— communication across national borders.
(d) More than 80% of all the information in the world's computers (be) —— in English.
(e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have) —— a good working knowledge of English.

4. Make a list of five reasons why English is important. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—12; Lesson—6(C)]
As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four hours nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What is the fate of Stephen Hawking?
   (b) Why has Stephen been confined to a wheelchair?
   (c) How does he carry out his research?
   (d) Whom does he live with?
   (e) What is the result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking?

6. Fill in each gap with a suitable word. 1x5=5
Stephen Hawking is a great scientist of modern times. He has (a) —— it is a matter of great shock that at the age of thirty, he was (b) —— with Gehrig's disease. Then he gradually (c) —— control over the muscles of his body. But his physical handicap could not (d) —— him at all. Stephen still (e) —— his research work by using a computer.

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. 5
8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the remarkable happenings of Stephen's life. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

1. Stephen's sky high reputation
2
3
4
5
6
Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)
9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carry</th>
<th>provide</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>redefine</th>
<th>needs</th>
<th>enable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yardstick</td>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>shelter</td>
<td>enhance</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>aware</td>
<td>perform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education is one of the basic (a) —— of a human being and is (b) —— for every kind of development. It (c) —— us to make right choices in life. It (d) —— our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) —— the environment and (f) —— out our social responsibilities. It (g) —— us with an enlightened (h) —— about things. But education has to be (i) ——. It is not merely (j) —— degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) —— of the environment, by throwing waste into it. Farmers (b) —— chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals washed away by rain and floods, (c) —— mixed with water in the rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (d) —— by mills and factories when they throw their (e) —— chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (f) —— into them. Insanitary latrines (g) —— on river and canal banks are also (h) —— for further pollution. In this way various (i) —— of waste and filth (j) —— water.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Robinson Crusoe</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>that Crusoe should go</td>
<td>at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>did not want</td>
<td>to be a sailor</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) His father</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>from his boyhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>one day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) His father</td>
<td>did not like</td>
<td>the idea</td>
<td>to sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Crusoe</td>
<td>left home</td>
<td>for the sea</td>
<td>to be a physician</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The hare was always proud of his speed.
(ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
(iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
(iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
(v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
(vi) They got ready.
(vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
(viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
(ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.
They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.

He decided to take rest for sometime.

The tortoise accepted the challenge.

As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.

But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear?
(b) Why is nuclear family getting popularity day by day?
(c) What are the advantages you find in a nuclear family?
(d) What are the disadvantages of it?
(e) Do you think the society is following right way?
(c) The Romans under the influence of the Greeks developed a story tradition of literacy.
(d) Writing was invented in Rome.
(e) Both literate and illiterate were equal in the eye of Islam.

3. Fill in the blanks with correct form of words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

(a) In the past literacy was (reserve) ——the privileged class.
(b) The Romans (influence) —by the Greeks to develop literacy.
(c) In the middle ages, Islamic civilization (dependence) —on literacy and the support of rulers.
(d) Ibn Sina felt that the motto of education is to make a citizen (contribution) —his society.
(e) Education aims at (prepare) —young people for life.

4. Make a list of five points about the importance of education as mentioned in the passage. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8: [Unit—15 Lesson—6(B)]

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long-term help to children of developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness-raising activities about health and nutrition, this organisation has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones, flood, and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

(a) What does UNICEF stand for?
(b) What does it when any natural calamities strike Bangladesh?
(c) Name one long term activity of UNICEF.
(d) What has contributed to lowering infant mortality?
(e) What is the passage about?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

UNICEF runs a great number of programmes (a) —the welfare of children in Bangladesh. If (b) —for reducing the child mortality in rural Bangladesh too. Many maternity and baby care centres have been established to (c) mothers also (d) —help (e) —it.

7. Summarise in five sentences the overall activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how awareness of health and nutrition can benefit society. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5
Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

There are more words in the box than you need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>joyful</th>
<th>eager</th>
<th>remain</th>
<th>want</th>
<th>gift</th>
<th>flood</th>
<th>invite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amity</td>
<td>elder</td>
<td>favouri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>festive</td>
<td>delightful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) joyful on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their Joys become over (b) remain. They become very (c) eager to have wishes from their beloved persons. Whole day they (d) want to spend times in Joys. Usually a child on her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) invite close to her presents. It becomes a (f) festive day, if she is presented anything very (g) delightful to her. Children also want to have their friends (h) invite to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their Joys give pleasure to their (i) amity. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) joyful mind.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15 century Islamic (a) architectural site situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the (b) western of the Sunderbans, some 175 km. south-west of Dhaka. It is an (c) Mughal architectural site (d) a very large area. The Mosque is (e) in that it has sixty pillars which (f) seventy seven exquisitely (g) domes that have worn away with the (h) passage of time. The mausoleum of the city's (i) Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the (j) heritage of the mosque as a World Heritage Site it is hoped that this beautiful architectural movement will be preserved from further decay.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(I)</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>do not get</td>
<td>most of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>But it</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Moderate rainfall</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>very essential for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Excessive rainfall</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>the dire need of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Our farmers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>both a blessing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order to make a continuous paragraph.

(i) He is a rebel poet and our national poet,
(ii) Very often he used to flee away from school,
(iii) He lost his father in his childhood,
(iv) So, he drew the attention of the public,
(v) He was called Dukhu Mia for his sorrow.
(vi) Nazrul Islam was born on the 20th May, 1899 in Burdwan.
(vii) He was fond of adventures, music and Jatra party.
(viii) As a result his mother fell in great economic problem.
(ix) He did not like the hard and fast rules of school.
(x) You must have heard the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam.
Board Questions

(xi) He spent his early life in great hardship.
(xii) One day this Duknu Mia became a great poet.
(xiii) He could sing, dance and compose verses even in his childhood.
(xiv) As a boy Nazrul was restless and absent minded.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) What is a moonlit night? (b) What is its impact on human mind? (c) How does nature look at such a night? (d) How do city dwellers and villagers enjoy a moonlit night? (e) Do you have any memory of it?

BARISAL BOARD — 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:
The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals and plants live. So, human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment. The natural forces such as storms, cyclones and earthquakes are also a part of this environment. Climate is thus a condition of the environment. All things that make up the environment are interrelated. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is known as ecology. The ecosystem a complex web that links animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things hang together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic balance which means that by altering any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the destruction of forests may have serious ecological consequences on humans and animals. It is the responsibility of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt. To make life healthy and comfortable we should keep the environment clean and danger-free. But often people spoil the environment by doing unwise things and as a result, endanger their own lives. It is the ecological imbalance that causes changes in the world's climate and brings about different kinds of natural disasters.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives: 1x5=5
(a) The environment is made up of many things which are independent/interdependent/unrelated.
(b) The ecosystem is a very simple/complex/easy system.
(c) To lead/preserve/continue a healthy and comfortable life, we should keep our environment clean and safe.
(d) Storms, cyclones and earthquakes are some destructive/constructive/harmless forces in the environment.
(e) We fail to maintain the balance of our environment because of our cruel/unfriendly/inhuman activities.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information. 1x 5=5
(a) The ecological balance brings about different kinds of natural calamities.
(b) By changing any part of the web of the ecosystem, we can affect all other parts.
(c) Cutting down of trees has no effect on human beings and animals.
(d) The ecosystem is a very simple chain.
(e) Only man is not responsible for spoiling the environment.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

(a) Climate (depend) —— the balance of the environment.
(b) The climate of the world may be (affect) —— the ecological imbalance.
(c) Ecological imbalance (cause) —— climatic changes in the world.
(d) All things making the environment are (interlink) ——.
(e) People risk their lives by (pollute) —— the environment.

4. Make a list of five important points about why we should maintain the ecological balance. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8: [Unit—15; Lesson—2(B)]

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this*1 awareness is the pre-requisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

(a) What is the cause of illiteracy in Bangladesh?
(b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
(c) What does education aim at?
(d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
(e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Education is (a) —— as one of the basic needs of human being. Without (b) man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) —— from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d) —— darkness and creates (e) —— in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x 5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the functions of education (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x 5=5

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>with</th>
<th>improve</th>
<th>not</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>maintain</th>
<th>upon</th>
<th>stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>depend</td>
<td>raise</td>
<td>avoid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 the habit of overeating can be (h) ——. With a view to (i) —— our body fit, we should (j) —— taking too much food.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  1x10=10

Sports are a (a) —— form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (b) —— from time to time. Most of these events are (c) —— by multinational manufacturing (d) —— and business firms. They (e) —— for the sports events in exchange for the right to (f) —— their products during those events. These events are (g) —— worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (h) ——. As a result, the sponsors' products (j) —— maximum media (i) —— thus giving companies international recognition.

Part C : Guided writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Socrates</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>round him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>began to</td>
<td>a great philosopher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The young men</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>Gather to death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The rulers of</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>Jealous of ancient Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Athens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>to spread knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>This great man</td>
<td>grew</td>
<td>two charges of his popularity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  1x14=14

(i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave,
(ii) But it did not give up hope,
(iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
(iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts,
(v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies,
(vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair,
(vii) The enemies were defeated and Bruce regained his kingdom,
(viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
(ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
(x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
(xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
(xii) He took shelter in a remote cave.
(xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
(xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.  14

(a) What is language? (b) Why is English an international language? (c) Why should we learn English now? (d) What will happen if we do not learn this language? (e) What do you like to say about English?

DHAKA BOARD-2008
The Great Wall of China is the largest defence fortification and the greatest building enterprise ever undertaken by man. About 1500 miles long, this unique wall stretches from the Gulf of Chili of the Yellow Sea along the northern frontier of China to Kansu Province in the west. The width of this wall varies from 15 to 40 feet at the base, and from 12 to 35 feet at the summit. Its height ranges from 20 to 50 feet. It is the only structure on earth that can be identified from the moon.

Walled frontiers between the kingdoms in China date from at least the 4th century BC. In the 3rd century BC, the first emperor of "Ch'in", after uniting China, linked up the existing walls and built new sections to create the Great Wall as a continuous unit. His purpose was to defend China from the Huns on the north. Watch towers and garrison stations were set at regular intervals in order to send signals and guard the bulwark. The wall was constructed in such a way that troops summoned by beacon fire could be quickly transported along its top.

The wall was built mostly of rubble, although the western sections are of tamped earth and important passes are of brick or masonry. The wall was frequently modified in later centuries. Some of its sections were built in the 15th and 16th centuries with new facilities of high towers. Before that, extensive repairs and extensions were made at various periods, notably during the Ming dynasty.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**  
   1x5=5
   (a) The word 'enterprise' in the first sentence means ——— organisation/initiative/development.
   (b) Watch towers and garrison stations were set with a view to ——— getting/sending/collecting signals to summon troops.
   (c) The work of linking up of the existing walls started in the ——— 3rd/4th/5th century BC.
   (d) The Great Wall of China stretches along the ——— southern/northern/eastern border of China.
   (e) The emperor's purpose of uniting the existing walls was ——— defensive/offensive/extraordinary.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**  
   1x5=5
   (a) The Great Wall of China was incapable of transporting troops along its top.
   (b) Kansu is the name of a province in China.
   (c) The construction of the Great Wall began four years before the birth of Jesus Christ.
   (d) Huns' target was to invade China from the north.
   (e) The width of the wall varies from 12 to 35 feet at the summit.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. You may add any preposition if necessary.**  
   1x5=5
   (a) The unique Wall of China (vary) ——— different points.
   (b) Many watch towers and garrison stations (set) ——— regular intervals.
   (c) It is possible (identification) ——— the Great Wall from the moon.
   (d) The wall was built for the (save) ——— the Chinese.
   (e) The (long) ——— of the wall is about 1500 miles.

4. **Make a list of five important features of the Great Wall.**  
   1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:
The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socialising and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and out-of-home activities.

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked in the fields outside the home. In the industrial period, women were segregated from out-of-home productive work. The hearth became the place for them. Men became the wage-earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce, contributing to family income, and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family rested on the husband. But women, with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. In developed countries household work is shared by both husbands and wives, and outdoor activities are done equally by both of them. Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialisation and urbanisation, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What happened to women in the industrial period?
   (b) What is the outcome of industrialisation and urbanisation?
   (c) What do you understand by 'Kinship is declining?'
   (d) How are women influencing family matters?
   (e) Write down an important feature of a family at the present age.

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable word. 1x5=5
   Disintegration in extended families is the cause of the (a) —— of kinship. However, it has (b) —— relationships within the nuclear family. Now women have gained economic (c) ——. They are influencing decisions in the (d) ——. The present age cannot think of their (e) —— from such activities.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing different aspects of family. [No. 1 has been done for you] 1x5=5

   1. An economic institution
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

   friendly beautiful slow pace getting on library charming
easy probably impression simply residence difference

It seems hard to believe that I've been in Savar for a whole month now! I promised to write and tell you how I was (a) ——. So here goes. When I first got here I just couldn't get used to the (b) —— of life. Now, though, I am learning to take things (c) —— I am beginning to feel at home. You can't imagine how (d) —— the university campus is! It is very large, very green and (e) —— the best campus in the country. It's (f) —— wonderful. My first (g) —— of the students and teachers here is that they are really (h) —— and helpful. And the
(i) ——— is wonderful. As you know, I am staying in a hall of (j) ——— but life here is so different particularly if you are used to home comforts.

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.**

Michael Baumann is a lawyer. He doesn't like (a) — who talk too much. He himself (b) —— to speak very little. He doesn't (c) ——— a beard but he (d) ——— an enormous moustache. He (e) ——— it makes him look important. He does not have a lot of (f) ——— on his head but he isn't (g) ——— either. His hair is not straight but (h) ———. He is (i) ——— his fifties and (j) ——— to eat.

**Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)**

11. **Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) I am</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>Crazy</td>
<td>about films.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) I always</td>
<td>follow a normal</td>
<td>About</td>
<td>of my age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) This is</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>Much</td>
<td>film stars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Most people</td>
<td>dream</td>
<td>Routine</td>
<td>this stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) I don’t think</td>
<td>nothing unusual</td>
<td>for a boy</td>
<td>of studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) But I must</td>
<td>a teenaged boy</td>
<td>gone through</td>
<td>to worry about.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. **The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.**

(i) Androcles was very much afraid.
(ii) So, one day he crept into a cave and fell fast asleep.
(iii) His master was cruel and unkind.
(iv) He became very weak and sick for want of food.
(v) A lion had entered the cave roaring loudly.
(vi) Once there was a slave named Androcles.
(vii) He felt sure that the beast would kill him.
(viii) He thought that he might die.
(ix) It was crying for pain in his leg.
(x) He held himself in a forest for many days.
(xi) After a while, a great noise woke him up.
(xii) One day he fled away from his master’s house.
(xiii) Soon he realized that the lion was not angry.
(xiv) Androcles, removed a thorn from the lion’s paw.

13. **Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.**

(a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) How is the climate in Bangladesh? (d) Which are the main rivers of the country? (e) What are the main attractions of the country? (f) How do you feel about your country?
One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as "work". It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) have not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self reliant. This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfil their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. **Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence.** 1x5=5
   (a) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/damaging/declining.
   (b) Women are now working in a noticeable/variety of professions/one profession.
   (c) The presence of working women outside home is on the rising / decrease / deplorable condition.
   (d) Women have to compete with men to prove their position/ability/alertness.
   (e) Women, in general were supposed to do indoor/outdoor/household activities.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
   (a) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
   (b) Women are no longer cocooned from the outside work.
   (c) Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
   (d) Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
   (e) Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
   (a) The traditional (believe) —— common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
   (b) Women are entering the work force for the (attain) —— their economic solvency.
   (c) Most of the women in our society have no self (confident) —— themselves.
   (d) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) —— men.
   (e) Women's (depend) —— sounds foolish in the present context of the world.

4. **Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household.** 1x5=5
   **Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8.**
   As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as a victim of Gehrigs disease. Since the age of thirty he is confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesizer that converts his messages into sounds. But such tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or
slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four-hour nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions about Stephen Hawking.**

(a) Who is Stephen Hawking?
(b) What disease was he attacked with?
(c) How could he do his work in spite of his illness?
(d) Whom does he live with?
(e) What facilities does Hawking receive with?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.**

As Hawking’s reputation gradually (a) _______, fate followed with less rewarding things. He (b) _______ control over the muscles by degrees and became a (c) _______ of Gehrig’s disease. He is now (d) _______ to a wheelchair with (e) _______ no power to control his body except his head and hands only.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences giving the most important information about Stephen Hawking.**

8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Stephen Hawking, the victim of Gehrig’s disease, survives as a scientist.** [No. 1 has been done for you]

9. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box.** (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>device</th>
<th>trained</th>
<th>about</th>
<th>perform</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>great</th>
<th>abacus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fairly</td>
<td>large</td>
<td>special</td>
<td>recent</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>refers</td>
<td>called</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each.**

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a) _______ of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) _______ that sincerity is the (c) _______ to success. Those who are not (d) _______ can never (e) _______ a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f) _______ of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (g) _______ a good use of it. Sincerity (h) _______ not only to do work properly, but also with
dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) ——— of the (j) ——— of sincerity.

Part-C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences, write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>most of</td>
<td>our crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>But it</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>Bumper crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Moderate rainfall</td>
<td>do not get</td>
<td>essential for</td>
<td>water for irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Excessive rainfall</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>the dire need of</td>
<td>in a proper way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Our farmers</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>and a curse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>destroys</td>
<td>both a blessing</td>
<td>our agriculture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in proper order in a continuous paragraph and write the number of the sentences serially. 1x14=14

(i) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
(ii) He was an engineer.
(iii) The 'Nobel prize' has been being given since 1901.
(iv) In 1850 Alfred joined his father’s company.
(v) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
(vi) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
(vii) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
(viii) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.
(ix) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
(x) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
(xi) The prize is given every year.
(xii) So it was called the "Nobel Prize".
(xiii) The award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
(xiv) The prize has immortalized his name.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much details as possible. 14

(a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) How popular is it? (d) Have you ever visited a book fair? (e) What kinds of books are usually available in a book fair? (f) What is your personal impression of a book fair?

RAJSHAHI BOARD-2008

English 1st Paper

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 1-4:

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and...
universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences. 1x5=5
(a) Most of the people in Bangladesh do not have the intention/ability/endeavour to educate their children.
(b) Comparatively the number of the educational institutions is insufficient / available /excess in Bangladesh.
(c) Many students cannot study due to unawareness/laziness/poverty.
(d) Some of our educational institutions are troubled/accomplished/glorified by terrorism. (e) The academic progress of our education has been stopped/interrupted/executed by many obstacles.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Every child of Bangladesh has the opportunity to take primary education.
(b) Though many students drop out at school level, many educational institutions of our country are overcrowded.
(c) Most of our people have to struggle with poverty.
(d) The practice of politics develops the standard of our educational institutions
(e) For poverty many students drop out after a few years

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Poverty is the main obstacle for most of the people of Bangladesh to be (educate)———.
(b) Without (remove) ———— poverty, our population cannot be educated.
(c) Government is unable (provide)——— money for all institutions.
(d) Many parents have no (capable)——— send their children to school.
(e) Inspite of (be)——— small, Bangladesh has a huge population.

4. Make a list of five reasons why people cannot afford to educate their children. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8:
There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular particularly among the young generation. Sport, has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. www.tanbircox.blogspot.com 1x5=5
(a) Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
(b) What instruments are now used in singing folk music?
(c) Why have the old forms of entertainment lost their appeal?
(d) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
(e) What is the position of football nowadays?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.
Change is the go of the day. Everything (a) _______ with the passage of time. Today what is new gets old tomorrow. Similarly change is noticed in (b) ______. Today people's tastes are not confined in older types of entertainment. They look for (c) _______ types entertainment. Sport is also a good (d) ______ of entertainment. Once people used to (e) ______ football match.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the changes in entertainment through the ages. (No. 1 has been done for you).

1. Snake charming, common entertainment of the past

   Part B - Vocabulary

9. 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.

   The British have a (a) ______ for (b) ______ their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) ______ in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) ______ talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) ______ and often simply shake hands on a first (f) ______. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) ______ quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) ______ as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) ______ the first move to start a conversation, he will find that British people are (j) ______.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

   Man pollutes water, another vital (a) ______ of the environment, by (b) ______ waste into it. Farmers (c) ______ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods, (d) ______ mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. 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 (g) ______ into them. Insanitary latrines (h) ______ on river and canal banks are also (i) ______ for further pollution. In this way various (j) ______ of wastes and filths contaminate water.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The present age</td>
<td>to the family income</td>
<td>of broken families</td>
<td>and out of home activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) Women household work and outdoor activities a wide disintegration of by both husbands and wives

(iii) As they began to contribute has seen giving place to are having psychological problems

(iv) In the developed countries now, in the west and they started influencing small, nuclear families

(v) Extended families have given, are associating now are done equally large kin groups

(vi) Marriages now often break up and are still with earning decisions about family matters

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14x1=14
(i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
(ii) But it did not give up hope.
(iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
(iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
(v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
(vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
(vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
(viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
(ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
(x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
(xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
(xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
(xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
(xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions: Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) What is an international language? (b) Why is English called so? (c) Why should we learn English? (d) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English? (e) How does your English text book help you learn English?
the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both by human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that by midway through the next century temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1x5=5
   (a) The most likely cause of greenhouse effect is the raise/rise/soar of the sea-level.
   (b) Global warming may have a minor/insignificant/disastrous effect on life.
   (c) Many countries of the world are victims/martyrs/offender of this problem.
   (d) The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the effect/root/source of carbon dioxide gas.
   (e) Traffic that clogs up city streets has delayed/accelerated/hastened the environment pollution.

2. **True/False? If false give the correct information.** 1x5=5
   (a) Carbon dioxide is the only culprit for global warming.
   (b) In the passage there is no prediction of the climatologists.
   (c) If the sea-level rises, it might engulf some part of Bangladesh.
   (d) Any kind of powder is a detergent.
   (e) One of the consequences of the rise in temperature is desertification.

3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
   (a) According to the (believe) ——— the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
   (b) Life on earth is seriously (threaten) ——— global warming.
   (c) Industrial waste products are one of the (cause) ——— of water pollution.
   (d) The oceans are polluted by oil (flow) ——— supertankers.
   (e) There are many reasons of the (exemplify) ——— global warming.

4. **Make a list of five things responsible for global warming.** 1x5=5
   Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8:
   The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these
behaviour traits, however, is to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities. Britain lies in the temperate region, in winter, it is very cold and windy. You should carry warm clothes with you.

Moreover, there are a number of significant differences in norms and behaviour.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What do the British do on public transport?
(b) What do the visitors notice among the British?
(c) What may be a blasphemy for a student in Bangladesh?
(d) How do the British people behave on first introduction?
(e) Why should you carry warm clothes with you?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
The British are (a) —— for keeping their emotion private. They also maintain (b) ———— when they (c) ———— with the strangers. People from overseas notice some obvious things in the (d) ——— of the British. When they (e) ———— other people, they do not embrace and shake hands on a first introduction.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the etiquette of the British people. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5

1. Keeping their emotion private
2
3
4
5
6

Part B - Vocabulary

9. 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. 1x10=10

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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Introverts and extroverts (a) ——— two kinds of men (b) ——— in the society. An introvert is quite (c) ——— to an extrovert. Without (d) ——— extrovert no man or woman can (e) ——— life in the country. What we have (f) ——— from the (g) ——— of Sohel and Farid gives us the quality of introvert, (h) ——— Farid has done in the bus (i) ——— introvert. Fahima is (j) ——— the extrovert quality.
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Robinson Crusoe</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>that he should</td>
<td>at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) His father</td>
<td>did not want</td>
<td>to be sailor</td>
<td>England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He</td>
<td>ran away</td>
<td>from home</td>
<td>from his boyhood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>to study law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) His father</td>
<td>did not like</td>
<td>In</td>
<td>one day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>the idea</td>
<td>to sea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The food was very hot.
(ii) The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food.
(iii) It was situated far away from the capital.
(iv) When the news reached the Prince, he came with a large army.
(v) The area was surrounded on all sides.
(vi) Taimur's soldiers were all killed, but Taimur escaped with great difficulty.
(vii) He disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging.
(viii) Taimur was so hungry that he did not wait.
(ix) He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish.
(x) Young Taimur once attacked a province of a powerful prince.
(xi) One day he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
(xii) He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat.
(xiii) As a result he burnt his fingers.
(xiv) Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) What is load-shedding? (b) What are the causes of load-shedding? (c) How do people suffer during it? (d) What are its effects on the economy of the country? (e) How can we minimize load-shedding?

BARISHAL BOARD-2008
English 1st Paper
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Part A — Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4.

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest
possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. They can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives; 1x5=5
(a) Globalization has influenced our life very widely/easily/slowly.
(b) Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked/helped/developed by the others.
(c) It is very difficult/important/easy to know what is happening in other parts of the world.
(d) Globalization aims at establishing/creating/expanding a borderless market in the world.
(e) The world has come closer and has become a populated/large/global village.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information 1x5=5
(a) Globalization is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.
(b) Globalization has not become an unfamiliar word.
(c) Now we can know, at once, what is taking place in the remotest parts of the world.
(d) Globalization hinders mutual understanding and co-operation among the countries.
(e) Only a few aspects of our life have been influenced by globalization.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary 1x5=5
(a) Due to the development of hi-tech communication media, we can know what (happen) —— in the remotest parts of the world.
(b) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) — of a country in disaster.
(c) If it (be) ——— possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.
(d) Globalization is a process of (expand) ——— trade and commerce all over the world.
(e) Any country in distress can (help) ——— in the shortest possible time.

4. Make a list of five opportunities created by globalization. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 :
There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.
5. **Write short answers to the following questions:** 1x5=5
(a) Do you notice any change in the field of entertainment in Bangladesh?
(b) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
(c) What is the position of radio now?
(d) Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
(e) Which item of sport is now replaced by cricket?

6. **Fill in each gap with a suitable word:** 1x5=5
Change is the (a) __________ of the day. Everything (b) ______ in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) __________. At present, our people find little (d) ______ in jarigan, sharigan and kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) ______ the modern pop songs.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1x5=5

8. **On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how changes are taking place in the sphere of entertainment.** (No, 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5

![Flow Chart]

Part B—Vocabulary

9. **Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box.** (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1x10=10
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>add</th>
<th>breathe</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>plant</th>
<th>prevent</th>
<th>preserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>produce</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>wash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees are very useful to human beings. They (a) ______ the rich top soil from being (b) ______ away by rain water 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 colorful 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 dioxide 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.

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.** 1x10=10
Man pollutes water, another vital (a) ______ of the environment by (b) ______ waste into it. Farmers (c) ______ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in the fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods, (d) ______ mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. 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 (g) ______ into them. Insanitary latrines (h) ______ on rivers and canal banks are also (i) ______ for further pollution. In this way various (j) ______ of waste and filth pollute water.

Part C — Guided Writing

11. **Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences.** Write out the sentences in full: 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Cambrian Learners’ Communicative English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i) It</th>
<th>saw</th>
<th>From a long journey.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Here and there over</td>
<td>came back</td>
<td>Desolate he turned them out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Every afternoon as</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>the children playing in the garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the children</td>
<td></td>
<td>in the giant's garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) One day the giant</td>
<td>stood</td>
<td>a large lovely garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with soft green grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) When he</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>from school they used to go and play like stars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The garden</td>
<td>were coming</td>
<td>beautiful flowers soon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1x14=14

(i) They set it on fire.
(ii) Seeing the armed forces taking position, Dr. Zoha came forward.
(iii) Finally, Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning.
(iv) Later, he was bayonet charged too.
(v) Meanwhile, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene.
(vi) The teachers saw this.
(vii) The armed forces saw the situation.
(viii) They started to take up position against the students.
(ix) Then, he declared that their bullets would pierce his heart first.
(x) He requested the armed forces not to open fire on the students.
(xi) But they did not pay any heed to him.
(xii) So, they requested the guards on duty to open the gate.
(xiii) The situation went beyond control.
(xiv) The agitated students of Rajshahi University started to jump over the locked gate and to scale the wall.

### 13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

(i) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities? (ii) What is the most common natural calamity here? (iii) When does it usually occur? (iv) What are its effects? (v) Can we control it?

#### SYLHET BOARD-2008

**English 1st Paper**

**Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 marks)**

Read the following passage and answer the questions 1-4:

The process of globalisation obviously requires a common language for international communication. For many different reasons, English has achieved the prestige of being that language. As a result, it has crossed national borders to reach people who speak other languages. It is no longer the unique possession of the British or American or other native speaker people, but a language that belongs to the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English far outnumber its monolingual native speakers. This phenomenon has led to a bewildering variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more
varieties have emerged which are strongly influenced by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues. World English has now moved away from the control of its native speakers. There is a joke that global English is neither British nor American, rather it is bad English. However, the question of good or bad English is irrelevant now. Today's slogan is mutual intelligibility among users of the language.

1. **Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence.**
   1x5=5
   (a) Globalization need/needed/needs a common language.
   (b) Nowadays English belong to/belongs to/is belonged world's people.
   (c) Nowadays people hardly bother about correction/appropriateness/prescise of their English.
   (d) As a common language English is able to create better understanding/enmity/opposition among different nations.
   (e) Today's slogan is 'mutual intelligibility' among users of the language. Here the word 'intelligibility' is verb/preposition/noun.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
   (a) English is not spoken only in England, America and some other English speaking countries.
   (b) Globalization does not require any particular common language.
   (c) Only good English is spoken globally.
   (d) The plural form of the word 'phenomenon' is 'phenomena'.
   (e) All people can hardly be benefited from English.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
   (a) Once English (be) ———— spoken by the native speakers only.
   (b) World English (move) ———— now away from the control of the English.
   (c) The standard of English in our country is (get) ———— low gradually.
   (d) Global English is (say) ———— to be bad English.
   (e) English has made (communicate) ———— the people of other countries convenient.

4. **Make a list of five points about the necessity of English in global perspective.** 1x5=5
   **Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8.**
   The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1x5=5
   (a) What goodwill do the British have?
(b) How do the British people behave on public transport?
(c) How do the British people behave in cinema hall?
(d) Are the British people really unfriendly?
(e) What aspect of British behaviour may appear informal to a foreigner?

6. *Fill in the gaps with suitable words.* 1x5=5

Shahida went to Britain for her graduation. She came back last year. During her stay there she marked many things about the British behaviour. She (a) ——— that the British were by nature reserve. They did not talk on public transport unless they were (b) ——— something. On (c) ——— they did not embrace. Once she went to a theatre. There was a very romantic drama. To her utter surprise she observed that the people kept (d) ———, even when the most romantic scene was on the stage. The way in which the students addressed their teachers simply (e) ——— her.

7. *Summarise five points about British behaviour in full sentences.* 1x5=5

8. *Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the 'flow-chart showing the etiquette of the British people. (No. 1 has been done for you.)* 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Keeping their emotion private</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. *Fill in the gaps with a suitable words from the box. (make any grammatical change if necessary).* 1x10=10

There are more words in the box than you need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>find</th>
<th>prevail</th>
<th>both</th>
<th>available</th>
<th>neat</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>submit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>looking</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>collection</td>
<td>caters</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>appeal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A library serves as the best source of knowledge (a) ——— for the students and the teachers. It is a large (b) ——— of books. Among these there are books on courses that are taught in different classes. There (c) ——— books on extra-curricular subjects also. In the library. Newspapers and periodicals are also (d) ———. The library (e) ——— to the tastes of different people. Books are arranged in shelves (f) ———. There are library assistants who are also helpful for the readers. One head librarian (g) ——— after the library. So the readers do not have any problem in (h) ——— out the right book. There is also a reading room where silence (i) ———. One can also take books from the library for reading at home by (j) ——— library cards to the librarian.

10. *Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.* 1x10=10

Who is to control the crimes of the country? The rich? The government? Who? It is everybody's responsibility. In a country where everybody is trying to defeat every other one to make unlimited wealth as quickly as possible. It is very difficult to curb the crimes. Almost all contribute to crime and disorder in one or the other (a) ———. World Bank and other International organisations have published (b) ——— on corruption and human rights violation in Bangladesh. They have also suggested how to (c) ——— the existing situation. But none of them is (d) ——— so far. It is alleged that most of the political parties are (e) ——— to gain their party interests. They have also divided the nation ideologically. National (f) ——— is a dream that might never come true. Sometimes some so called intellectuals write some articles in newspapers. But that brings no (g) ———. Abuse of (h) ——— by the public servants has led the nation to the

---

*Wants More Updated Bangla e-books(pdf): www.facebook.com/tanbir.ebooks*

---

*www.tanbircox.blogspot.com*
present situation. The representatives of the people are being mainly (i) ——— for it. But it is not the only truth. Let us all be united to bring an end to his deteriorating (j) ——.

Part-C : Guided writing

11. **Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) No progress</td>
<td>do not have possible and planned life.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Superstitions grow when people of education a healthy</td>
<td>a prerequisite for any social development,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Illiterate people is deprived of enlightened.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Education helps us live a sound knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the light of education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) With the touch</td>
<td>are with an awareness which is of health and sanitation and population control.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) It provides them people become without education.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. **Write the numbers of the following sentences in proper order so that they may form a continuous meaningful paragraph.**  

(a) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.  
(b) But it did not give up hope.  
(c) The spider failed again and again to succeed.  
(d) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.  
(e) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.  
(f) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.  
(g) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom,  
(h) The king fought bravery but lost the battle.  
(i) Robert Bruce was a famous king.  
(j) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.  
(k) Enemies invaded his kingdom.  
(l) And he took shelter in a remote cave.  
(m)Once he was lying in the cave.  
(n) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. **Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much details as possible.**  

(a) What is SIDR?  
(b) When and where did it attack?  
(c) How much damage did it cause to life and property?  
(d) What is your idea about the measures taken by the government?  
(e) What can the young students do in case of a natural disaster like SIDR?

CHITTAGONG BOARD-2008  
English 1st Paper  
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4.  
Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school.
at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:
   
   (a) The population of Bangladesh is **(small/scarcely/exceedingly large)**.
   (b) We have **(more/insufficient/adequate)** educational institutions.
   (c) By ‘class size’ we understand **(number of students/class room/education materials)**.
   (d) Students do not get standard education owing to poor facilities/lack of attention/violence in the campus).
   (e) Most people cannot send their children to school because of **(unawareness/want of school/poverty)**.

2. True/False? If false give the correct information:
   
   (a) Some people in Bangladesh live below the poverty line.
   (b) The government can fund the educational institutions.
   (c) Many educational institutions are troubled with devastating floods.
   (d) Educational institutions are closed down in order to avoid the risk of clashes.
   (e) We have more students than our educational institutions.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:
   
   (a) The number of educational institutions **be** —— not enough in Bangladesh.
   (b) Students are **relation** —— politics.
   (c) Financial supports are not **(equal)** —— provided according to requisition.
   (d) Closures of educational institutions **(hinder)** —— academic progress.
   (e) The education **(impart)** —— the students is often below-standard.

4. Make a list of five sentences about the problems of education in Bangladesh.

   Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.
5. Write short answers to the following questions:
(a) Who sponsors international sporting events?
(b) How do the products receive maximum media coverage?
(c) When do people of different nations come closer?
(d) What is the commercial aspect of international sports?
(e) What opportunity creates a sense of international brotherhood?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:
The last Olympic Games (a) —— in Greece became the most popular form of entertainment of the whole world. People all over the world watched those events (b) —— by satellite, International manufacturing companies (c) —— for the sports events in exchange advertising their products during those events. Those products (d) —— maximum media coverage. The sports venue becomes the (e) —— place of all countries of the world.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing the positive effects of sports. (No. 1 has been done for you):

1. Meeting place for different countries

2.  

3.  

4.  

5.  

6.  

Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>with</th>
<th>improve</th>
<th>not</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>maintain</th>
<th>upon</th>
<th>stop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>than</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>depend</td>
<td>raise</td>
<td>avoid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 people the habit of overeating can be (h) ——. With a view to (i) —— our body fit, we should (j) —— taking too much food.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

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 cyclone hit the coastal (i) —— and offshore islands of our country causing irrecoverable loss (j) —— life and properties.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(a) The arsenic problem of Bangladesh is known what is a white compound of brittle elements.

(b) In chemistry, arsenic of arsenic to help to be in the underground! water.

(c) The element has become present in large quantities causing them trouble.

(d) Victims do not even usually suffer slow and in recent years.

(e) Suffering people have assured us acute agonising deaths.

(f) The World Bank and the UNDP is detected to be referred to Solve this problem

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph. 1x14=14

(i) An English boy was making a small boat.
(ii) "My country is on the other side of the sea."
(iii) "I didn't see my mother for a good long time."
(iv) Napoleon, the King of France was a great hero.
(v) The king was charmed by the words of the small boy.
(vi) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
(vii) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
(viii) "Let me go to my country."
(ix) One day he was walking along the sea shore.
(x) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
(xi) The boy was brought before him.
(xii) "I shall go to my country by this boat."
(xiii) He made all arrangements to send him to his country.
(xiv) The boy said, "I shall cross the sea."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are its main tourist spots?

DHAKA BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART-A SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:
Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of...
various plants and animals every day. These losses are particularly severe in the areas of tropical forest which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nestling places by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feathers, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale-hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean.

We know that all species are important for maintaining ecological balance. If one is lost, the whole natural environment changes. In order to protect the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect our wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now taking action to protect their endangered wildlife. George Haycock author of several books on wildlife writes: “Mankind must develop a concern for wild creatures and a determination that these wild species will not perish”. We should save the earth’s wild creatures to save ourselves. To be kind to animals is to be kind to mankind.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**
   1x5=5
   (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good/useful/dangerous to us.
   (b) Hunting of birds and animals is one of the main causes of their Increase/extinction/sterility.
   (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical/subtropical/coastal forests.
   (d) Man and wildlife are co-related/harmful/antagonistic to each other.
   (e) We should protect/destroy/kill the earth’s wild creatures to save ourselves.

2. **True/false? If false give the correct information.**
   1x5=5
   (a) Destruction of plants and animals is necessary for human existence.
   (b) Ecosystem will face problem if wildlife is destroyed.
   (c) Losses of plants and forests are severe in the tropical region.
   (d) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.
   (e) We should destroy wildlife to protect environment.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any prepositions if necessary.**
   1x5=5
   (a) (Destroy) forests have a very bad effect on the wild animals.
   (b) The sterility of animals is (cause) the large scale use of chemicals and pesticides.
   (c) Many wild animals (face) the threat of extinction.
   (d) Animals’ safety needs to be (ensure) our own safety.
   (e) It is the ecological (balance) that causes changes in the world’s climate.

4. **Make five sentences from the following substitution table.**
   1x5=5
   | Birds and animals causes our wildlife. |
   | Hunting of birds and animals should protect a great loss to our environment. |
Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work- domestic or academic stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters. This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family, that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak, that they should not go out of their house without permission from and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls’ thinking about life and the world and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result

* They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.
* They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable bench mark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What is gender discrimination?
   (b) Why does gender discrimination prevail in our society?
   (c) Why do the parents prefer a male child?
   (d) How does a girl think about life and world?
   (e) What is most pitiable about being born as a woman?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   Gender discrimination is more (a) ________ in our country than most other countries of the world. In our country most of the girls fall (b) ________ to gender discrimination as soon as they are born. Almost all the parents (c) ________ a male child to the female one. A girl’s academic life comes to an (d) ________ with her marriage. Because of discriminatory treatment throughout her life she suffers from inferiority (e) ________ which tells upon both her physical and mental health.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the position of a girl in the family. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5

| 1. A girl’s birth in a hostile world | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

---

The destruction of forests and animals provide another cause of their extinction.

Whale hunting spreads benefits for humans.

To protect our environment we is ecological balance.

increases the number of blue whales.

has reduced another cause of their extinction.
Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>recent</th>
<th>trained</th>
<th>fairly</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>abacus</th>
<th>computer</th>
<th>device</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>process</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>modern</td>
<td>perform</td>
<td>machine</td>
<td>sense</td>
<td>special</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The computer is a (a) ——— recent invention. It has now become an important part of (b) ——— life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) ——— revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) ——— that helps people (e) ——— mathematical calculation may be called a computer. In this sense the (f) ——— is a simple computer. Today, however, the term (g) ——— refers to special kind of electronic (h) ——— that can perform mathematical calculations and (i) ——— large masses of information at a great speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) ——— mathematicians would need years to complete.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

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, watching TV (j) ——— is not permissible.

PART C - GUIDED WRITING

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Alfred Nobel</td>
<td>get a gold medal</td>
<td>with respect</td>
<td>in different fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Nobel prize</td>
<td>who invented dynamite</td>
<td>Nobel prize for peace</td>
<td>himself and. Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The winners of Nobel prize</td>
<td>has been awarded</td>
<td>instituted</td>
<td>all over the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The recipient of the prizes</td>
<td>is awarded</td>
<td>a certificate and</td>
<td>Nobel prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Dr. Yunus</td>
<td>has brought</td>
<td>for outstanding contributions</td>
<td>a large sum of money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Thus he</td>
<td>are treated</td>
<td>great honour for</td>
<td>this year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

(i) The master was very amused.
(ii) One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside.
(iii) The master looked at the cook.
(iv) The master clapped his hands loudly.
The cook told him that the duck had one leg only.

The roast looked delicious and the cook ate one of the legs of the duck.

The master was very annoyed.

The master was not to be fooled.

At that moment the cook looked out of the window.

He said there was no such thing as one legged duck.

A cook once roasted a duck for his master.

The cook replied that his master was right.

It put down its other leg and ran off.

The cook insisted that the duck had one leg only.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.
Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) Who is a beggar?
(b) Why is begging regarded as a serious social problem?
(c) What does begging create in the beggar?
(d) What are the reasons behind this problem?
(e) What are the effects of the beggar problem in our country?
(f) Can you suggest any remedy for this problem?

COMILLA BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many International organizations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English.

English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world’s computers is in English. So organizations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a ‘good working knowledge’ of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) First language means the important/main/natural language.
(b) A second language is one that is taught and learnt regarding it as next in importance to the mother tongue/a foreign language/a dead language.
(c) The number of people who use English as a second language is about 300/350/250 million.
(d) International Olympic Committee always holds the meetings in French/English/Spanish.
(e) English is used as official or semi-official Language in more than 60/50/70 countries.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Nowadays more than eighty per cent of all the information in the world’s computers is in English.
(b) Many nowadays get good jobs because they know English.
(c) Many International organizations often use different languages.
(d) A good knowledge of English is necessary for a good job.
(e) No companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Statistics show that English is (speak) as a first language by 350 million people.
(b) The International Olympic Committee (use) English in its meetings.
(c) English (help) communication across national borders.
(d) More than 80% of all the information in the world’s computers (be) in English.
(e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have) a good working knowledge of English.

4. Make a list of five reasons why English is important. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:
Water a vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus, water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1x5=5
(a) What is a vital element of the environment?
(b) Where do farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides?
(c) How mills and factories pollute water?
(d) How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?
(e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
We can not (a) ------- without water. But polluted water is (b) ------- for us. Water pollution is one of the greatest (c) ------- of the modern world. If water pollution (d) ------- at the present rate, it will be difficult for man to find pure water to drink. We should (e) ------- necessary steps from now, otherwise our life will be at stake.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage. Make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the causes of water pollution. (no. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5
9. 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.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drink</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>available</th>
<th>nutrition</th>
<th>satisfy</th>
<th>happen</th>
<th>lack</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>need</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td>balanced</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>preserve</td>
<td>mind</td>
<td>for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While (a) ______ food we should bear in (b) ______ that we don’t eat just to (c) ______ hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d) ______ our health. For good health a man (e) - ______ good food. Sometimes it so (f) ______ that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g) ______ of science and health and (h) ______. They do not know how to select a (i) ______ diet from the many foods that are (j) ______ to them.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate words in each gap.  

Sports are a (a) ______ form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (b) ______ from time to time. Most of these events are (c) ______ by multinational manufacturing (d) ______ and business firms. They (e) ______ for the sports events in exchange for the right to (f) ______ their products during those events. These events are (g) ______ worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (h) ______. As a result, the sponsors’ products (i) ______ maximum media (j) ______ thus giving companies international recognition.

Part-C (Guided Writing)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Socrates</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>sentenced</td>
<td>round him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>began to</td>
<td>a great philosopher</td>
<td>against Socrates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>The young men</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>gather</td>
<td>to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>The rulers of Athens</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>jealous</td>
<td>of ancient Greece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>to spread knowledge</td>
<td>among the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>This great man</td>
<td>grew</td>
<td>two charges</td>
<td>of his popularly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph or write the number of the sentences serially.  

(I) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
(ii) But it did not give up hope.
(iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
(iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
(v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
(vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
(vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
(viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
(ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland.
(x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
(xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
(xii) He took shelter in a remote cave.
(xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
(xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.
Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 1x14=14
(a) What is load shedding? (b) When and why does it occur? (c) What are the effects of load shedding? (d) Who are the worst sufferers? (e) How can we minimize load shedding?

RAJSHAHI BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Pan—A: Seen Comprehension
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4.

Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production, the task is daunting, especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human settlement as well as the building of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings have increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined with the average farm size decreasing for 2.26 acres in 1983-84 to 1.69 acres in 1996.

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented, more imaginative and effective organizations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create more employment and Income for farming community. The newly emerging ‘contract farming’ taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially vegetables and fruit. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal for which of course the country needs massive external assistance. It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) Our playgrounds/agricultural lands/living places are being lost.
(b) Use of land for growing food is non-agricultural/agricultural/infrastructural in nature.
(c) Contract farming has emerged occasionally/presently/previously.
(d) Most of our farms are shattered/united/disintegrated.
(e) Public sector is essential to harden/encourage/consolidate production.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) The only reason of our loss of cultivable land is the excessive pressure on land for human settlement.
(b) We must take the help of biotechnology.
(c) Development of hybrid crops needs to be given priority.
(d) We have excessive pressure of population on land.
(e) Public sector can play an important role in increasing food production.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add preposition if necessary.**

(a) (Sustain) current level of food production has become a major challenge for Bangladesh.
(b) Bangladesh (lose) about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land every year.
(c) The (signify) fact is that the country is losing 80 thousand hectares of land annually.
(d) The text deals (particular) the problem of agricultural production in the coming decade.
(e) Public support is essential for the (promote) technologies.

4. **Make a list of five sentences about shortage of land in Bangladesh.**

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children’s Fund which gives long term help to children of developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness raising activities about health and nutrition, this organization has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones; floods and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

5. **Write short answers to the questions below.**

(a) What does UNICEF at present stand for?
(b) How does UNICEF facilitate education?
(c) How does UNICEF help to reduce infant mortality in Bangladesh?
(d) At what time does it undertake humanitarian work?
(e) How does UNICEF help social development in Bangladesh?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.**

The function of UNICEF has now (a) ------ a little. It now runs (b) ------- welfare projects in our country. Maternity and baby care centers (c) ------- by UNICEF promote the health of babies and mothers. It (d) ------- training programmes to create rural health workers. It also help the (e) ------- persons.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.**

8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the activities of UNICEF. (No. 1 has been done for you.)**
Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>exceptional</th>
<th>economic</th>
<th>popular</th>
<th>common</th>
<th>colorful</th>
<th>influence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>passenger</td>
<td>useful</td>
<td>outstanding</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>illustrated</td>
<td>have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The development of railway in the 19th century has (a) ------ a profound (b) ------ on social and (c) ------ development in many parts of the world. This process is (d) ------ in an (e) ------ fashion by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. It is the first and still the most (f) ------ model of a (g) ------ train that goes (h) ------ a mountain. It is (i) ------ known as toy train perhaps because of Its (j) ------ wagons and its slow speed.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

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 flourish 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.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>do not get</td>
<td>most of our crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>But it</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>very essential for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Excessive</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>The dire need of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>rainfall</td>
<td></td>
<td>and a curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Our farmers</td>
<td>destroys</td>
<td>produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>water for irrigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are Jumbled. Re-write the sentences In the proper order and In a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answer.
(ii) His father got angry for this kind of activity.
(iii) People soon got tired when they talked to him.
(iv) Because he always asked “Why, why, why”.
(v) He was born In a village of Milan in the United States of America on the 11th of February 1847.
(vi) The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
(vii) He was Thomas Alva Edison.
(viii) He was very inquisitive about things around him.
(ix) But at the same time he was proud of the young boy.
(xi) But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
(xi) For example, once the boy set his father’s barn on fire only to see how it could burn.
(xli) Do you know who this boy was?
(xiii) And that person was his loving mother.
(xiv) A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.
Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) Where do you live in? (b) How long have you been living there? (c) How is the environment of your locality? (d) What are the facilities that you can enjoy? (e) What are the special attractions of the place?

JESSORE BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A - Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:
The last century is over, but it will not be forgotten. Many events have taken place during these years that have embellished and enriched human life. There have been significant advances in scientific achievement and technological development including immense progress in medical science. Lately, a revolution in information technology has taken the world by storm.

In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been marked by the Independence of many former European colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle for democracy in different parts of the world including Bangladesh has been momentous. It saw the division of Germany after the second World War, and its subsequent reunification in the eighties. The process of reunification evident here has also been echoed in other regions. The century also witnessed the rise of socialism, and the creation of superpowers opposed in ideologies, however, the end of the cold war and the collapse of socialism have eased the major powers into a unipolar position. On the other hand, conflict has deepened. The world has experienced some of the worst events in history during this time. Misuse of atomic energy has wreaked destruction. Two World Wars have recorded the worst sufferings in human history - Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear testimony to this. Conflict and strife worldwide has increased. It has seen the Vietnam war, The Gulf war, the war in Lebanon, and in many parts of Africa causing widespread death and destruction. Terrorism too is sadly on the rise. Indeed several other things have also caused endless human misery. Poverty, Hunger malnutrition, uncontrolled population growth and high mortality rates have been common features in the poorer countries. Environmental pollution, global warming, contaminated drinking water and the aids epidemic are many of the major problems that we have inherited from the decades that have gone by. And yet despite these dark aspects, the last century will remain memorable in terms of positive human achievement.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

(a) The last century saw/ experienced/observed many memorable incidents.
(b) Medical science has marched/ improved/ advanced a lot during the fast century.
(c) Many European colonies emerged/ came out/ grew as a free nation.


www.tanbircox.blogspot.com

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. ☎ 9891919, 01720557160/170
Board Questions

(d) East Germany and West Germany were rebuilt/ reunited/ rejoined towards the last of 1980
(e) Socialist Soviet Russia broke/dissolved/ fell down in the 1990’s.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) In the last century man enjoyed undisturbed peace.
(b) In the eighties Germany turned hostile to each other.
(c) Socialism rose and fell down in the last century.
(d) There were struggles for socialism in countries of the world a few decades back.
(e) In the last century There had been an echo of division everywhere.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) The end of Cold War paved the way for the (create) of a unique superpower.
(b) The second World War (divide) Germany into two parts.
(c) Medical science developed (immense) in the last century.
(d) Science has (achievement) tremendously.
(e) The last century is also remarkable for (technology) development.

4. Make a list of five points on the achievements of the last century. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

A society’s culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society’s culture. As studying a person’s repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person’s breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

5. Write brief answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What do you understand by culture?
(b) How can one learn well about the culture of a society?
(c) How does culture differ?
(d) What is Inappropriate In British society?
(e) How do the British or the Americans differ from the Arabians In term of the culture of conversation?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
The culture of a society (a) ------- the actions and behaviour of its people, ideas about good and bad may (b) ------- the varieties of cultures but tools and objects made and used by a community reflect its (c) -------. People of one class bears
their (d) ------- in their every day’s activities and a mode of behaviour in one society may be considered (e) ------- in another.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing the method of knowing the cultural traits of one group. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (make any grammatical changes If necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>think</th>
<th>distress</th>
<th>seem</th>
<th>develop</th>
<th>make</th>
<th>ensure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>mutual</td>
<td>neighbour</td>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>communicate</td>
<td>treat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the world’s communication system is (a) ------- day by day, the world seems to be (b) ------- smaller.

For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c) ------- with the people of other countries within a moment. Now, the world (d) ------- to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e) ------- understanding and co-operation, we can (f) ------- our world a better place. We should never (g) ------- others as enemies but as friends. As a friend we should (h) ------- immediate help to other countries in their (i) ------- and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j) -------.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

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.

Part-C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences In full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Socrates</td>
<td>received</td>
<td>a good education</td>
<td>by his unusual courage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>spent</td>
<td>the son</td>
<td>to seek truth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) in fact Athens</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>the home</td>
<td>of sculpture then.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>distinguished</td>
<td>in Athens</td>
<td>in Music, Oratory,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mathematics and Gymnastics

(v) Later the boy was most of his time about 469 B.C.

(vi) He was himself in the Army of a sculptor.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write them in the and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

(i) He could not think where to keep the money.
(ii) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
(iii) He gradually realised that he had money, but no peace of mind.
(iv) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
(v) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
(vi) He said to himself, “One thousand rupees is a lot of money”.
(vii) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
(viii) He said to him, ‘Look, my friend! I have brought one thousand rupees for you’.
(ix) The farmer was surprised.
(x) The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
(xi) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
(xii) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
(xlii) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
(xlv) “Keep this money and remove your distress”, proper order

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

(a) What kind of family do you live in?
(b) Extended or nuclear?
(c) Why is nuclear family getting popularity now-a-days?
(d) What are the advantages in a nuclear family?
(e) What are the disadvantages of it?
exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a
globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is
ever widening. Globalisation has put the people of the world on the same vessel but in
different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious cabins furnished
with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure drinking water,
sophisticated medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming majorities is
travelling in the third class decks and are suffering from hunger and disease.
Globalisation can bring happiness to everyone only when all passengers of the ship
can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity equity and justice.
But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

1. Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Globalisation ensures maximum benefit for the
developing/developed/communist countries.
   (b) In the name of help and co-operation, the industrially developed countries are
organizing/helping/exploiting the poorer countries.
   (c) The global strategy of development unfolds/lacks/shrinks bigger employment
opportunities for the developing countries.
   (d) If poverty lasts longer, the capitalist will continue to draw a
massive/limited/declining amount of cheap labour from poorer countries.
   (e) The gap between the rich and the poor is shrinking/receding/expanding.

2. True/false? If false give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Poor countries are getting benefit of greater job opportunities.
   (b) The capitalist countries draw high returns through the global state of
development.
   (c) The gap between the developed and under-developed countries is removed by
the process of globalisation.
   (d) The world is becoming a place of luxurious living for all nations.
   (e) The developing countries are basically poor.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words given in brackets. Add any
prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Capitalist countries come forward with a view to (exploit) --- the poor countries.
   (b) The poor are (suffer) ------- hunger and diseases.
   (c) The (develop) ------- countries are benefited in the world of globalisation.
   (d) Labour in developing countries is (cheap) ------- than in the advanced ones.
   (e) Globalisation can help the poor nations when the conditions of solidarity,
equity and justice are (maintain) -------.

4. Make a list of five demerits of globalisation. 1x5=5
   Read the passage below and answer questions.
A society’s culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language,
music, Ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools
and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a
society’s culture. As studying a person’s repeated actions Is a good way to find out
about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn
about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual
to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These
differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of
behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture.
For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person’s breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) What do you mean by culture?
   (b) What is the way to know about a group’s culture?
   (c) What are the cultural differences?
   (d) What is Latin American culture?
   (e) What is inappropriate in British society?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   The culture of a society (a) -------- to all of its activities, ideas about good and bad may not be (b) -------- everywhere. Even the tools and objects made and used by a community reflect its (c) --------. People of one class are seen to behave and act differently from the (d) -------- of another class. A mode of behaviour in one society may be considered (e) -------- in another.

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the ways of learning a society’s culture. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box-than you need. 1×10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flood</th>
<th>rise</th>
<th>climate</th>
<th>warmer</th>
<th>alarm</th>
<th>unnecessarily</th>
<th>prediction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>evidence</td>
<td>destroy</td>
<td>catastrophically</td>
<td>gradual</td>
<td>severely</td>
<td>increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The world is getting (a) ------- because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) -------- as a result of pollution. In the recent years there have been (c) -------- reports that the world’s (d) -------- is undergoing a significant (e) --------. All these reports provide strong (f) -------- that world temperatures are (g) -------- day by day. Climatologists (h) -------- that mid way through the next century temperatures may have (i) -------- as much as 4°C. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) -------- coastal areas and farm lands.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
A large number of people (a) -------- English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) -------- language
and some people take It as a (c) language. Many International (d) now depend on English to (e) with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published In different (f) are always In (g). They also want people who possess a good (h) knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) expect to get good jobs without (j) English.

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Alfred Nobel</td>
<td>joined</td>
<td>dynamite</td>
<td>from dynamite business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>ammunition</td>
<td>business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) His father</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>an engineer</td>
<td>in Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In 1850 he</td>
<td>earned</td>
<td>a lot of money</td>
<td>company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Alfred</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>on 21 October</td>
<td>and a chemist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He</td>
<td>invented</td>
<td>in his father’s</td>
<td>at Leningrad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order or write their numbers serially.

(i) He saw Fazlul Haq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another.
(ii) “So, I do not need them at all” said he.
(iii) He thought his son would one day be a great man in the sub continent.
(iv) “I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages”.
(v) He was greatly charmed at the wonderful memory of his son.
(vi) The great leader of our country whom we love and admire is Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq.
(vii) He at once entered the room and said ‘0 my boy, don’t play with your book’.
(viii) From his boyhood, he was very meritorious boy.
(ix) His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barisal Bar.
(x) His father wanted to test him.
(xi) He asked him to quote some lines from pages of the book.
(xii) Fazlul Huq quoted the pieces from memory word for word.
(xiii) His father was passing by.
(xiv) One day the boy Fazlul Huq was reading in his study.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.
   Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

   (a) What do you mean by good health?
   (b) How can one keep good health?
   (c) Do all people of our country get necessary things for keeping good health?
   (d) How much are our people aware of health rules?
   (e) What is most important for a sound health?
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western Instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Snake charming was rare/common/general form of entertainment in the past.
   (b) Some old forms of entertainment have lost their value/place/attraction.
   (c) The way of entertainment is being changed/influenced/altered by western music.
   (d) Western instruments are being used/useful/useless to sing our folk songs.
   (e) Football is gradually being popular/replaced/displaced by cricket.

2. True/false? If false give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Now television has been replaced by radio.
   (h) Western instruments have become a part of performing our folk and traditional songs.
   (c) Cricket now occupies an important position in the field of entertainment.
   (d) Now people like old forms of entertainment.
   (e) Young generation like folk music.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) In old days puppet show was liked (great) people.
   (b) Many old forms of entertainment have no (exist) at all.
   (c) People always (look) newer forms of entertainment.
   (d) Radio (be) the common source of entertainment in the past.
   (e) Now folk music is (sing) western instruments.

4. Make a list of five items of entertainment in modern times. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and
universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial 
and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of 
educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and 
class size is unusually small. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not 
get a standard education. Moreover, many educational Institutions in Bangladesh 
are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to 
avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic 
progress.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) Why are our people unable to educate their children?
   (b) Why does Bangladesh need more educational institutions?
   (c) Why can’t the government finance the required number of educational 
institutions?
   (d) Why don’t students get a standard education?
   (e) What affect academic progress badly?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   Most of the people of Bangladesh are unable to educate their children because of 
   (a) ------ As a result, many poor children are (b) ------ of their right of education. 
The Govt. can’t establish the required number of educational institutions owing to 
   (c) ------ problems. So, there is a (d) ------ of educational institutions in 
   Bangladesh. Sometimes academic activities are hampered by the (e) ------ closures 
of educational Institutions.

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes In 
   the flow chart showing the problems of education in Bangladesh. (No. I has been 
done for you). 1x5=5

   Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical 
   change if necessary).
   There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10
   husband  consider  dominated  happy  protect  education
   issue  beat up  law  healthy  save  subservient
   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 cant (i) ------ them. So what is more needed for them is the proper (j) ------

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Bangladesh is a land of (a) ------- . But nowadays the rivers are (b) ------- up. So (c) ------- is an urgent necessity for our country now. The rivers carry (d) ------- which makes the land (e) ------- to grow crops. Besides, they supply us plenty of (f) -------. During the dry season we (g) ------- river water to the land. At present, the (h) ------- of water causes bad harvest. We can easily (i) ------- the use and utility of the rivers in our life and (j) -------.

**Part – C, Guided Writing**

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Water</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>most of</td>
<td>our crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) But it</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>bumper crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Moderate rainfall</td>
<td>do not get</td>
<td>very essential for</td>
<td>water for irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Excessive rainfall</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>the dire need if</td>
<td>in a proper way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Our farmers</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>produce</td>
<td>and a curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) They</td>
<td>destroys</td>
<td>both a blessing</td>
<td>our agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) He is a rebel poet and our national poet.
(ii) Very often he used to flee away from school.
(iii) He lost his father in his childhood.
(iv) He drew the attention of the public.
(v) He was called Dukhu Mia for his sorrow.
(vi) Nazrul Islam was born on the 20th May, 1899 in Burdwan.
(vii) He was fond of adventures, music and jatra party.
(viii) As a result his mother fell in great financial problem.
(ix) He did not like the hard and fast rules of the school.
(x) You will have heard the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam.
(xi) He spent his early life in great hardship.
(xii) One day this Oukhu Mia became a great poet.
(xiii) He could sing, dance and compose verses even in his childhood.
(xiv) As a boy Nazrul was restless and absentminded.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(i) Why is English so important?
(ii) Why should we learn it?
(iii) What benefits do we get from learning English?
(iv) What is the present position of English in Bangladesh?
(v) What are your suggestions to improve it?
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4:

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessary as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals, and the dumping of human wastes into rivers and canals cause poisoning and water-borne diseases such as cholera diarrhoea. The next factor, is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage of hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort of our sense of smell, and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

(a) Millions of deaths are caused every year because of accident/pollution/diseases.
(b) Cholera and diarrhoea are caused by water sound pollution.
(c) If we are conscious, we can avoid/cure/remove many diseases.
(d) Rats and flies are attracted/threatened/killed by odour.
(e) Sound pollution seriously affects our heart/eyes/ears.

2. True/false? If false give the correct Information. 1x5.5 (a) Vehicle horns pollute the air.

(a) Mills and factories throw poisonous chemicals.
(b) Air is polluted mostly by smoke and fume.
(c) Air pollution may damage our hearing.
(d) Mills and factories throw poisonous chemicals.
(e) The problems of environmental pollution cannot be controlled at all.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5

(a) He escaped the accident (fortunate)
(b) Sound pollution (affect) our hearing.
(c) We can (avoidable) unnecessary diseases.
(d) Smoke is created when anything is (burn)
(e) Disease (lead) death.

4. Make a list of five things about the sources of pollution. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular particularly among the young generation.
Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.
   (a) Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
   (b) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
   (c) What is the position of radio now?
   (d) Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
   (e) Which sport is gradually taking the place of football?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:
   Change is the (a) ------- of the day. Everything (b) ------- in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) -------. At present our people find little (d) ------- in Jarigan, Sharigan and Kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) ------- the vociferous pop songs.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how changes are taking place in the sphere of entertainment. (No. 1 has been done for you).

   Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (make any grammatical change if necessary).

   E-mail means (a) ------ mail. It is an electronic (b) ------- of communication. E-mail (c) ------- is user to user but telex communication is terminal to terminal. Telephone connection often takes a lot of time to be (d) ------- because both the caller and the called must be present (e) -------. But e-mail is a computer (f) ------- system and the messages that are (g) ------- via the computer become (h) ------- in the mail box of an individual's (i) ------- computer without the need of his being (j) ------- present. Thus e-mail saves both time and money.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

   No other word is so (a) ------- as the word ‘Mother’. It is (b) ------- up with our existence. Everyone starts his life first (c) ------- the word, ‘mother’. This word lasts to the child (d) ------- death. It is mother, who first becomes touched (e) ------- our happiness and sorrows. We know about the mother of Bayeajid Bostami (f) ------- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. In every religion the position of mother is (g) ------- the highest place. Our great prophet Hazrat Mohammad (Sm.) (h) ------- that “Heaven is at the (i) ------- of mother”. So, when I think of my mother, my head (j) ------- down.
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The role of woman in nation building</td>
<td>is not possible for any nation to reach</td>
<td>western countries but also</td>
<td>dignity and honour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It was a time when women were</td>
<td>any more in the</td>
<td>has been changed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) There cannot be denied</td>
<td>its goal without allowing the women folk</td>
<td>family affairs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) They of civilisation the out look and</td>
<td>looked upon without any</td>
<td>situation of the world.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) But with the progress is true not only for the</td>
<td>to serve the</td>
<td>to play their active role.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) This were the only instrument</td>
<td>attitude of the world towards women</td>
<td>for the Islamic countries as well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph.

(i) He did not like the hard and fast rule of schools.
(ii) He was born at a village in Kishoregon in 1914.
(iii) He was an artist.
(iv) So he drew pictures secretly.
(v) Do you know Joynul Abedin?
(vi) His father Tamij Uddin was a Police Officer.
(vii) He was awarded gold medal in All India Art Exhibition.
(viii) His name and fame spread all over the world.
(ix) In 1938, he became first in the Art College.
(x) At the age of fifteen, he went to Kolkata.
(xi) He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.
(xii) At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Government Art College.
(xiii) He drew a lot of pictures of famine during the Second World War in 1939.
(xiv) He was in search of an art school there.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(i) What do you mean by deforestation? (ii) What are the effects of deforestation? (iii) How can you save the country from it? (iv) What is your suggestion about it?
Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC’s command area. Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He- said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer- in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Ismail has changed his lot through diligence/elegance/defiance.
   (b) Ismail's fate has changed slowly/dramatically/presently.
   (c) The Officer-in-charge found Ismail lazy/strong/energetic.
   (d) Ismail came of a well-to-do/poverty-stricken/bankrupt family.
   (e) Ismail got disheartened/encouraged/terrified by the training programme.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Ismail had enlightened his life by hard labour.
   (b) He made more profit by cultivating cauliflowers.
   (c) Training helped Ismail to improve his fate.
   (d) Before receiving training Ismail led a very happy life.
   (e) The Officer-in-charge made adverse comment about Ismail Hossain.

3. Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary. 1x5=5
   poverty, NHC, came, spirit, knowledge, labourer, led

   Born in a poverty-stricken family Ismail Hossain (a) ———— a very hard life. His education stopped due to (b) ———— at an early age. Finding no other way he worked as a day (c) ———— opened a new horizon before him. He utilized his newly acquired (e) ———— — properly to improve his lot.

4. Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5=5
   | Ismail Hossain | had always been | Agriculture. |
   | His family     | failed         | Financially insolvent. |
Ismail showed to continue his education. The NHC was him the way to prosperity. He played In his life by hard work. praised an enthusiastic youth. prospered important role.

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:
Electronic mail, popularly known as e-mail, is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Although telex communication is also electronic in nature, there are differences between a. telex and e-mail. While telex communication is terminal to terminal, electronic mail communication is user-to-user via the computer, in telex massages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is distributed in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes based in computers. In order to operate an e-mail system, we need a personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection.
An Important advantage of e-mail is its ability to reduce the consumption of paper in the office. Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically without using paper. Being a computer based messaging system; files prepared on computers can be instantly copied and easily exchanged as e-mail. This facility has the potential of improving office efficiency considerably.
Being a person to person communication, e-mail turns out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone conversation and eliminates the time spent in establishing phone calls. For a telephone conversation to materialize both the caller and the called must be present simultaneously. Some studies indicate that as much as 70 percent of the business phone call during business hours does not succeed in the first attempt due to unavailability of the party being called. E-mail permits communication between two parties without the parties actually being present simultaneously. Privacy is ensured as the mail is delivered to an Individual's mail box which can be accessed or opened only by (l)ntended recipient. E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication, it has, however, not reached every one, especially in developing countries like ours, as most people can not afford to have a personal computer. But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

5. Give short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What is an e-mail?
(b) Differentiate between e-mail and telex.
(c) What advantage can we get from e-mail?
(d) How is e-mail a cheaper communication?
(e) Why is not e-mail available in the developing countries like Bangladesh?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
There can be (a) ———— exchange of Internal memos and reports without using paper.
E-mail is a (b) ———— based messaging system in which files prepared on computers can be instantly (c) ———— and easily exchanged as e-mail. In this system (d) ———— is guaranteed since the mail is delivered to an (e) ———— mail box.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the merits of e-mail. [No. 1 has been done for you.] 1x5=5

1. reduction of the consumption of papers

2

3

4

5

6

Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).
There are more words hi the box than you need. 1x10=10

shortage evil rapid starve illiterate acutely primitive method crops good food slow

Of the fast increasing population most of them are poor and (a) _______. They do not realize the (b) _______ consequences of having so many children. They do not know that they are creating the existing food problem more serious and more (c) _______. There is always (d) _______ of food. Again the mouths to be fed are multiplying too (e) _______ for food production to keep pace with. The threats of famine and mass (f) _______ now loom larger than ever before because the population is increasing in geometrical progress. While the food production is increasing in arithmetical progress. The agriculture of our country is still (g) _______. They cannot apply scientific (h) _______ of cultivation in their lands. So the production of food (i) _______ is very low. Thus the increasing population adds to (j) _______ problem.

10. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There have been (a) _______ changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of (b) _______. Thus snake charming, puppet show, Jatragan. Jarigan, Sharigan and Kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their (c) _______. Radio is now giving place to television and to (d) _______ channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting (e) _______ day by day, Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western (f) _______. At the same time, (g) _______ music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more (h) _______ particularly among the (i) _______ generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment (j) _______.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i) Stephen Hawkins</th>
<th>received</th>
<th>the greatest physicist</th>
<th>in 1942.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>received</td>
<td>in an educated family</td>
<td>rewarding things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>the prestigious Albert Einstein</td>
<td>as Lucasian professor of Mathematics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>followed</td>
<td>Cambridge University</td>
<td>from Cambridge University at the age of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) He became very annoyed.
(ii) Then he sent it to his friend with the words on it ‘Carriage to be paid on delivery’.
(iii) He wanted to teach his friend a good lesson.
(iv) The poet had to pay double postage.
(v) He packed it up in a fine box.
(vi) With a great hope in mind he opened the box.
(vii) So he procured a heavy stone.
(viii) Thus the poet taught his friend a good lesson.
(ix) During his stay he received an unpaid letter from his friend.
(x) His friend thought that the contents of the parcel were valuable.
(xi) So he paid the heavy charge for carrying.
(xii) The letter contained nothing but some words.
(xiii) To his utter surprise he found nothing but an ordinary stone.
(xiv) An English poet was staying in Italy for the benefit of his health.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What is social value? (b) How were the social values in the past? (c) How are they now? (d) What are the causes of the present social values? (e) What are the effects of social values in the present age? (f) How should social values be preserved?

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college, or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.
According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

1. Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5
   (a) The aim of education is to hinder/illuminate/utilise the individual.
   (b) Education widens/changes/limits our outlook.
   (c) Education should degrade/encourage/restrict humanity.
   (d) The statement of Julius Neyerere was satiric/humorous/appropriate.
   (e) An educated man can differentiate/enlighten/appreciate between right and wrong.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5 = 5
   (a) Education makes a man conscious of his rights and responsibilities.
   (b) Educational institutions give us formal learning.
   (c) A good relationship and understanding is possible without education.
   (d) Education aims at our physical development.
   (e) Education defiles our sensibility.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5 = 5
   (a) Education (liberation) ———— humanity from various restrictions.
   (b) The (promote) ———— humanity should be the aim of education.
   (c) Education trains us (mental) ————.
   (d) The book adds little to our (enlighten) ————.
   (e) Our sensibility is (refine) ———— education.

4. Make a list of five aims of education. 1x5 = 5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The village Somal, nestling away in the forest tracts of Mempi, had a population of less than three hundred. It was a remote village cut off from the rest of the world (the nearest bus stop was ten miles away); nevertheless the people of the village lived in a kind of perpetual enchantment. The enchanter was Nambi, the storyteller. He was a man of about sixty or seventy who could say! If any one asked Nambi what his age was, he referred to an ancient famine or an invasion or the building of a bridge and indicated how high he had stood from the ground at the time.

He was illiterate in the sense that the written word was a mystery to him; but he could make up a story, in his head, at the rate of one a month; each story took nearly ten days to narrate.

His home was the little temple at the very edge of the village. He spent most of the day in the shade of the banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple. On the nights he had a story to tell; he lit a small lamp and placed it in a niche in the trunk of the banyan tree. Villagers as they returned home in the evening, saw this, went home and said to their wives, "Now, now, hurry up with the dinner, the story..."
teller is calling us." As the moon crept up behind the hillock, men, women, and children gathered under the banyan tree. The storyteller would open the story with a question. He asked, "A thousand years ago, a stone's throw in that direction, what do you think there was? It was not the weed-covered waste it is now. It was not the ash-pit it is now. It was the capital of the king..."

5. Write short answer to the following questions.  1x5=5
(a) Who was Nambi?
(b) How old was Nambi?
(c) What was his dwelling place?
(d) Where did he spend most of the day?
(e) What was Nambi's method of telling a story?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  1x5=5
Nestling away in the forest tracts of Mempi, the village Somal had no communication with the (a) ________ world. The favourite pastime of the people of this village (b) ________ to listen to the stories of a great story teller named Nambi. He could (c) ________ up a new story every month. He would (d) ________ a small lamp before narrating his story. He could (e) ________ people with his stories.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.  1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing various aspects of village Somal and Nambi. (No. 1 has been done for you).  1x5=5

Part - B : Vocabulary

9. 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.  1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shabby</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>ways</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>appear</th>
<th>gorgeously</th>
<th>enjoy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Einstein was very simple in his (a) ________ of life. He was (b) ________ to his fame. Once the queen of Belgium (c) ________ him to Brussels. When he (d) ________ down from the train, he could not (e) ________ that there were actually many (f) ________ dressed officials to (g) ________ him at the station. The officials also expected somebody who would (h) ________ to be (i) ________ and aristocratic to them. They never imagined that this (j) ________ man would be Einstein.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap.  1x10=10
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) ________ mistake.

Part - C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Khan Jahan All</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>as one of the architectural</td>
<td>of them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
12. The sentences in the following are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph or write the number of sentences serially. 1x14=14

(i) “Alas!” she cried, “Why should I always have to stay in the kitchen while my sisters dress in silk and satins”?
(ii) She had to work very hard in the kitchen.
(iii) Her mother was dead.
(iv) Once upon a time there lived a maiden named Cinderella.
(v) She had two elder sisters.
(vi) That is why she was called Cinderella.
(vii) Her sisters were unkind to Cinderella.
(viii) The two sisters rode away in their fine silk dress.
(ix) They made her stay among the pots and kettles and do all the hard work about the house.
(x) One day the sisters came dancing into the house.
(xi) Sometimes, to keep warm, she crept among the cinders.
(xii) Poor Cinderella who had to stay behind looked at her old ragged clothes and burst into tears.
(xiii) ”We have been invited to the king’s ball”, they cried.
(xiv) At length the day of the great ball came.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) What is an international language? (b) Why is English called so? (c) Is there any necessity to learn this language? If so, why? (d) How does grammar help us learn a language? (e) Does your English 'Text Book" help you learn English? How?

RAJSHAHI BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION
Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:
The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals, and plants live. So, human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment. The natural forces such as storms, cyclones and earthquakes are also a part of this environment. Climate is thus a condition of the environment.
All things that make up the environment are interrelated. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is known as ecology. The ecosystem is a complex web that links animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things hang together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic balance which means that by altering any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the destruction of forests may have serious ecological consequences on humans and animals.

It is the responsibility of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt. To make life healthy and comfortable we should keep the environment clean and danger-free. But often people spoil the environment by doing unwise things and, as a result, endanger their own lives. It is the ecological imbalance that causes changes in the world’s climate and brings about different kinds of natural disasters.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) The environment is made up of many things which are independent/interdependent/unrelated.
   (b) The ecosystem is a very simple/complicated/effective system.
   (c) To lead/maintain/preserve a healthy and comfortable life, we should keep our environment clean and safe.
   (d) Storms, cyclones and earthquakes are some destructive/constructive/harmless natural forces in the environment.
   (e) We fail to maintain the balance of our environment because of our philanthropic/friendly/inconsiderate activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) The ecological balance brings about different kinds of natural calamities.
   (b) By changing any part of the web of the ecosystem, we can affect all other parts.
   (c) Cutting down trees has no effect on human beings and animals.
   (d) The ecosystem is a very simple chain.
   (e) Only man is not responsible for spoiling the environment.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Climate (depend) ———— the balance of the environment.
   (b) The climate of the world may be (affect) ———— by the ecological imbalance.
   (c) Ecological imbalance causes (climate) ———— changes in the world.
   (d) All things (made) ———— the environment are interlinked.
   (e) People risk their lives by (polluted) ———— the environment.

4. Make a list of five important reasons why we should preserve the ecological balance. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

British eating habits are very different now from thirty years ago. No longer are tastes confined to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding (which in fact is not a pudding at all). People travel more and are learning to enjoy food from many different countries. In most towns, there are Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants but in big cities you can also eat Japanese, Thai, Korean and Malaysian food. These restaurants are often cheaper than European restaurants and many people find the food more...
interesting. Indeed, supermarkets now offer a wide range of multi-cultural, ready-to-cook foods to try at home.

Take-away food is also very popular in Britain. Many people think that the idea of take-away meals comes from the USA, but in fact it comes from Britain. The original British take-away meal was fish and chips and there are still fish 'n chip shops in places, as well as joints that sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers. In Britain most people use knives and forks for eating. In some countries, for example, China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people use chopsticks. In many other countries as in the Indian sub-continent, people use their fingers.

5. Write short answers to the questions below, 1x5=5
   (a) What types of dishes were the British confined to in the past?
   (b) What do the British joints sell?
   (c) Why do the British go to foreign restaurants in Britain?
   (d) How have the British people learnt to enjoy different types of food?
   (e) What do the British and the Chinese use for eating?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   Cultural exchange has a great effect on the tradition of a nation. Different aspects of customs change in a cross-cultural setting. The British culture is also overlapping with other cultures. They are losing and gaining in some patterns of behaviour and action. Their (a) ——— habits are changing as for example. Some people are turning to foreign restaurants and enjoying dishes. Not only are the dishes (b) ——— but the foods are interesting too. Some people are now fond of (c) ——— meals like fish and chips and the others are keen on (d) ——— foods like pizzas and hamburgers. So, some day or other, the British may use Japanese (e) ——— for eating.

7. Summarise the passage regarding British food habits in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the main causes of changing eating habits of the British. (No. 1 has been done for you).

   Part- B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

   | indebt | touch | know | age | nurture | future |
   | move | mother | nation | understand | grow | educate |

Napoleon Bonaparte said, "Give me an educated (a) ——— and I will give you an educated (b) ———." From this saying we can (c) ——— the great role of mother in building up an educated nation. Because a child usually (d) ——— up in contact with its mother and from its childhood he/she develops his/her talent. If the mother is (e) ———, she will be able to teach her children. In another sense, her children naturally will learn from what she says and does. Because a child, up to a certain (f) ——— is always in (g) ——— of its mother. So he/she will follow
everything that is said and done by his/her mother. Besides, an educated mother (h) ———- how to bring up and (i) ———- her children well. So it is universally true that an educated nation is largely (j) ———- to its mother.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

I do not think that it is (a) ———- not  to make any (b) ———- while learning English. Because we (c) ———- through trial and error. I think it is better to (d) ———- English without paying much (e) ———- on being correct. Because it is not important to (f) ———- always correct English. I do not (g) ———- that a shy man can never (h) ———- English. This is because a shy man can learn English by (i) ———- English newspapers, (j) ———- and various text books.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Many people living in city areas</td>
<td>hinders our industrial production</td>
<td>to minimize</td>
<td>the machines stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>They waste water</td>
<td>our resources</td>
<td>of using</td>
<td>the wastage of our resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>Load shedding</td>
<td>are not careful</td>
<td>natural gas</td>
<td>use it for day to day purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>People are not</td>
<td>should be taken</td>
<td>whenever they</td>
<td>very soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>If this wastage continues</td>
<td>by leaving the taps running</td>
<td>by making</td>
<td>and thus are wasting this resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>So preventive measures</td>
<td>careful of tilising</td>
<td>will run out</td>
<td>natural resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) One day the woman became more furious than ever.  
(ii) "I know that after thunder comes rain."  
(iii) Socrates joined with them in their laughter.  
(iv) Suddenly she poured much water over him.  
(v) Socrates went outside.  
(vi) He quietly remarked, "I am expecting this."  
(vii) Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a beast than a human being.  
(viii) He sat on the door step of his residence looking out on the path-street.  
(ix) She began to insult the great scholar of Greece.  
(x) She went up to him with a bucket full of water.  
(xi) He had a wife who used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.  
(xii) The passers-by in the street were much amused at the incident.  
(xiii) The wife found that her husband was not paying the least heed to her word.  
(xiv) She tried her utmost to irritate Socrates.

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.
Board Questions

(a) What do you know about the 21st February? (b) Why is the day important in our life? (c) What is the historical background of this day? (d) What has this day brought for us? (e) Who were the martyrs of this day? (f) What is the present status of this? (g) How is this day celebrated now?

JESSOR BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

In Bangladesh, the retirement age for government employees is 57 years and for university teachers 65 years. In the United Nations the retirement age is 65 years. But this does not mean that after this age people suddenly become useless and unfit to work. These people are an asset to society with knowledge that only experience can bring and need to feel useful and want in society. In the developed countries, social security is provided by the government in the form of post retirement and old age benefits, so that these people get free medical facilities and can also be economically independent. In Bangladesh, government employees are granted a pension and there are a few facilities at the government hospitals for the old but these are hardly, enough. Besides, the majority of our female population do not belong to the working class. They are housewives and are not eligible for any pension or gratuity. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, about 6% of the population of Bangladesh are aged people which came to about 13.3 million people in 2000. This includes male and female elderly people both from the villages and towns. These people have served their nation and their families through the years. In their old age, it is their right to expect service from us in return. Their physical health has started deteriorating and they need as much care and consideration as possible. The government still does not have any system to meet the health and economic needs of this large population. We ourselves however must ensure that the elderly among us are respected and cared for. After all, can we forget that we ourselves are going to grow old one day?

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

(a) Old people are a (burden/resource/liability) to the society they belong to.
(b) Facilities provided to the old by the government hospitals in Bangladesh are (adequate/inadequate/sufficient)
(c) The elderly among us should be given to understand that they are not (outdated/backdated/unwanted).
(d) The (experience/commitment/sincerity) of the retired persons can be of great use to us.
(e) In our society, women are (entitled/supposed/compelled) to work indoors all their life.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

(a) In Bangladesh, government employees can carry on working until they reach the age of 65.
(b) Retirement from job does not mean the end of an active life.
(c) Old women are the most insecure members of our society.
(d) The retirees have little protection and developed countries.
(e) Most of the women in our society hardly do anything but household work.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.  
(a) In Bangladesh, university teachers work (long) ——— government employees.  
(b) In 2000, the total number of elderly people in Bangladesh (be)- about 13.3 million.  
(c) The elderly among us must be (treat) ——— respect.  
(d) Every one of us (get) ——— old one day.  
(e) In developed countries the old (give) ——— free medical treatment.  

4. Give five reasons why the elderly should be respected and cared for pointing out both the practical and moral aspects of our duties to them. 1x5=5

Read the following passage and answer questions 5-8:
The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by and oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On top of that, turbulent and unstable politics, along with the rise of terrorism and crime, is giving rise to social discontent.  

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces for Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.  

5. Write brief answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) When did we come under the oppressive Pakistani rule?  
(b) What did Nazrul speak against in his poems?  
(c) Why do our people suffer from malnutrition?  
(d) Why will the 16 December 1971 be cherished forever?  
(e) What are our achievements in the field of art and literature?  

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Bangladesh has been an independent country (a) ——— 1971. More than 30 years ago, we (b) ——— ourselves from the hands of the tyrannical Pakistani rulers through a bloody (c) ——— which took away three million lives. But the nation has yet to (d) ——— economic freedom. Natural disasters, political instability and terrorism have been the impediments to our (e) ——— for the last three decades.  

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences on our positive achievements. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in the boxes of the flowchart showing the problems Bangladesh is faced with. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5
Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the box below. (make any
grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you
need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eat</th>
<th>kind</th>
<th>food</th>
<th>increase</th>
<th>other</th>
<th>source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>which</td>
<td>use</td>
<td>protein</td>
<td>grow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ocean has always been a good (a) ________ of food for man. But only one per
cent of mankind's food (b) ________ from the sea and most of it is fish. Besides
fish, we eat prawns, shrimps, lobsters and whales, (c) ________ are commonly (d)
________ fish but are scientifically classified otherwise. There are about 20
thousand (e) ________ of fish in the sea. We (f) ________ only a few kinds. We
should try to eat some (g) ________ kinds too. In order to (h) ________ the sea's
yield of fish, we can start fish farming in the sea. In China, sea weeds are now (i) —
——— for use both as food and as fertilizer. We too can take similar measures and
make the best (j) ________ of our water resources.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Traffic jam is one of the major problems of our time. It is a very (a) ________ affair in
big cities and towns. Our population has (b) ________ very fast over the last fifty
years or so. The (c) ________ of vehicles has also gone up. But our roads are not
broad (d) ________ to accommodate so many buses, trucks and cars. Slow moving
vehicles (e) ________ rickshaws and baby taxies have added complications to the
problem. On top of that our drivers are not very willing to (f) ________ traffic rules.
They often (g) ________ impatient and look to go (h) ________ of one another (i)
________ traffic signals. Sometimes they (j) ________ recklessly and meet horrible
road accidents.

Part C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible
sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Humans, animals and plants</td>
<td>have vanished</td>
<td>Destroying</td>
<td>our endangered species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) But humans</td>
<td>are faced with</td>
<td>from the earth</td>
<td>extinction today.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Various plants and animals</td>
<td>are all</td>
<td>to save</td>
<td>in the last few decades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Many wild animals and birds</td>
<td>we did something</td>
<td>equally important</td>
<td>plants and animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) If we do not care</td>
<td>are cruelly</td>
<td>we cannot protect</td>
<td>of our environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) It is high time</td>
<td>for our wildlife</td>
<td>the threat of</td>
<td>from being spoilt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper
order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

1x10=10
10x10=10
2x6=12
1x14=14
(i) He struggled hard and at last was able to come out of the trap minus his tail.
(ii) As the foxes assembled for the meeting he shouted to them, "Dear friends I've made a great discovery".
(iii) There lived a very clever fox in a jungle.
(iv) "So I advise all of you to do away with your tails", he concluded. "You'll look far better without them, I'm sure. Look I've already cut off mine," he tried to convince the others.
(v) The listeners were very confused and were trying to assess the situation.
(vi) The fox was very sad as he thought he looked strange and foolish without his tail.
(vii) "You didn't cut your tail", said he, pointing at the speaker, "May be you've lost it in some way or other, and now you want the others to lose their tails."
(viii) "So, mends? What's the use of carrying such a heavy load of a tail all the time?" he asked.
(ix) "After a long research I've found that we don't need our tails", said he.
(x) He called a meeting of all the resident foxes of the jungle.
(xi) He became envious of the other foxes who obviously looked more handsome, and make a plan to have their tails cut.
(xii) But an old fox saw through the evil scheme of the fox without a tail.
(xiii) One day while walking through the jungle he fell into a trap.
(xiv) "They make you look ugly and dirty but they are of little use," added he.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the basis of your answers to the following questions.
(a) Can you remember the days when you were a child? (b) Where did you pass your childhood? (c) Do you remember your first school? How were the teachers like and your classmates? (d) What type of a child were you? Smart? Or shy? (e) What sweet memories of your early life do you have? (f) Do you have any bitter experiences? (g) How do you feel when you have recollections of your childhood days?
Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces for Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**
   
   (a) The achievement realizaton/execution in the field of literature, art and culture is remarkable.
   
   (b) Bangladesh takes proud/pride/honour in the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.
   
   (c) The cause of malnutrition in Bangladesh is poverty/negligence/indifference of the government.
   
   (d) Bangladesh was under Pakistani rule for 30/24/70 years.
   
   (e) Thousands of lives have been carried away by tidal bores/storm/flood.

2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.**
   
   (a) Our political, social conditions have positive influences on our society.
   
   (b) Tragedy plays a major role in the lives of Bangladeshi people,
   
   (c) Ignorance is the main reason of malnutrition of the vast majority of our population.
   
   (d) Our huge population helps to remove poverty.
   
   (e) Our Victory Day has got the recognition of UNESCO.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary.**
   
   (a) Thousands of lives (sweep) ———— by tidal waves,
   
   (b) The (suffer) ———— people from malnutrition is a great problem.
   
   (c) Population grows very (rapid) ———— our country.
   
   (d) There often occurs (devastate) ———— floods in our country.
   
   (e) Recently UNESCO (declare) ———— our language day as the International Mother Language Day.

4. **Make a list of five points about the significant things that took place in the 20th century.**

   Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting
acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What do you understand by media coverage?
(b) How are the events telecast?
(c) Who sponsor global sports and why?
(d) Do sports play any role for international relationship?
(e) How are sports related to globalisation in the passage?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5
People all over the world watch these events (a) ——— by satellite. As a result, the (b) ——— of the sponsors (c) ——— maximum media coverage and thus the companies become (d) ——— recognized. Like globalization international sporting events also (e) ——— universal brotherhood.

7. Summarise in five sentences how sports develop international relationship. 5

8. Make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how multinational companies and business firms are benefited by using international sporting events. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5

Part B Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from, the box (make grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>safe</th>
<th>cover</th>
<th>know</th>
<th>develop</th>
<th>precaution</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recur</td>
<td>belief</td>
<td>possible</td>
<td>loss</td>
<td>direct</td>
<td>compulsory</td>
<td>reduce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bangladesh (a) ——— in the active earthquake zone. It is (b) ——— to all Bangladeshis. 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. As there is every (f) ——— of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts call for taking adequate (g) ——— measures to (h) ——— loses. RAJUK (i) ——— that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) ———.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
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? Then 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.

Part C - Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

| (i) Water | feel | most of | our crops. |
| (ii) But it | helps | Water | bumper crops. |
(iii) Moderate rainfall do not get essential for water for irrigation.
(iv) Excessive rainfall can be the dire need of in a proper way.
(v) Our farmers is Produce and a curse.
(vi) They destroys both a blessing our agriculture.

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph.

(i) Alexander, the King of Macedon, crossed the Khyber Pass and reached India.
(ii) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
(iii) Alexander was pleased with Purus for his bold reply.
(iv) There ruled a king call Purus.
(v) But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle.
(vi) "Like a king" was the reply of Purus.
(vii) He was brought before Alexander.
(viii) He wanted to attack the land of Purus.
(ix) He showed his boldness before Alexander.
(x) He also made him King of another Province in the Punjab.
(xi) Then he was taken prisoner.
(xii) Purus came forward with his men arid arms to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
(xiii) He allowed him to rule his country as before.
(xiv) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(i) Where is Bangladesh located? (ii) When did she become independent? (iii) What is the language of the people? (iv) How many religions are there in Bangladesh? (v) What sort of climate does she have? (vi) What is the chief occupation of the people?

BARISHAL BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

British eating habits are very different now from thirty years ago. No longer are tastes confined to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding (which in fact is not a pudding at all). People travel more and are learning to enjoy food from many different countries. In most towns, there are Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants but in big cities you can also eat Japanese, Thai, Korean and Malaysian food. These restaurants are often cheaper than European restaurants and many people find the food more interesting. Indeed, supermarkets now offer a wide range of multi-cultural, ready-to-cook foods to try at home.

Take-away food is also very popular in Britain. Many people think that the idea of take-away meals comes from the USA, but in fact it comes from Britain. The original British take-away meal was fish and chips and there are still fish’n chip shops in places, as well as joints that sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers. In Britain most
people use knives and forks for eating. In some countries, for example, China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people use chopsticks. In many other countries as in the Indian sub-continent, people use their fingers.

1. Choose the right word or expression to complete each sentence. 1 x5=5
   (a) British tastes are no longer related/limited/attached to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding.
   (b) In Britain there are some non-British restaurants that sell native / indigenous / foreign dishes.
   (c) British food habits are now dissimilar/alien/ natural to the food habits which they had thirty years ago.
   (d) The people of Britain are very eager for/fond of/use to eating take-away food.
   (e) The foreign restaurants in England are less expensive/less popular/less frequented than the European restaurants.

2. True/False? If false give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) The British people are maintaining the same eating habits as they had thirty years ago.
   (b) People learn to enjoy food from different countries, because they stay there for a long time.
   (c) Many people find food more interesting in non-European restaurants.
   (d) The idea of take-away food comes from England.
   (e) Pizzas and hamburgers are take-away food.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words. Add any proposition, if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The British food habits now (differing) ———— from the food habits that they had in the past.
   (b) Take-away food has a great (popular) ———— in Britain.
   (c) (Travel) ———— more and more, people learn to enjoy food from different countries.
   (d) The idea of take-away food (come) ———— America is wrong.
   (e) Fingers are (use) ———— the people of the Indian subcontinent for eating food.

4. Make a list of five items of food that British people are in the habit of taking. 5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

The village Somal, nestling away in the forest tracts of Mempi, had a population of less than three hundred. It was a remote village cut off from the rest of the world (the nearest bus stop was ten miles away); nevertheless the people of the village lived in a kind of perpetual enchantment. The enchanter was Nambi, the storyteller. He was a man of about sixty or seventy who could say! If any one asked Nambi what his age was, he referred to an ancient famine or an invasion or the building of a bridge and indicated how high he had stood from the ground at the time.

He was illiterate in the sense that the written word was a mystery to him; but he could make up a story, in his head, at the rate of one a month; each story took nearly ten days to narrate. His home was the little temple at the very edge of the village. He spent most of the day in the shade of the banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple. On the nights he had a story to tell; he lit a small lamp and placed it in a niche in the trunk of the banyan tree. Villagers as they returned home in the evening, saw this, went home and said to their wives, "Now, now, hurry up with the..."
dinner, the story teller is calling us." As the moon crept up behind the hillock, men, women, and children gathered under the banyan tree.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) How many people lived in the village Somal?
(b) How far was the bus-stop from the village?
(c) How old was the enchanter?
(d) In what sense was the enchanter illiterate?
(e) Where did he pass most of his days?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
The village Somal had a very (a) ———— population. But its inhabitants were perpetually (b) ———— by a man, called Nambi. He provided recreation to them by (c) ——— stories. It (d) ———— him nearly ten days to narrate a story. On certain nights the villagers would (e) ———— under the Banyan tree to listen to his stories.

7. Summarise what you know about Nambi in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing Nambi’s ability to enchant his fellow villagers. (No. 1 has been done for you).

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make grammatical changes if necessary).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mentally</th>
<th>educated</th>
<th>genius</th>
<th>help</th>
<th>development</th>
<th>useful</th>
<th>assist</th>
<th>sympathetic</th>
<th>wise</th>
<th>improve</th>
<th>provides</th>
<th>self-reliant</th>
<th>called</th>
<th>equip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Proper education (a) ——— a learner with opportunities to (b) ——— all his talents. Its aim is to (c) ——— him physically and (d) ——— so that he can be (e) ——— to himself and to the society. An educated man is (f) ———, but he also (g) ——— others in attaining self-reliance. He is supposed to be well-mannered, kind and (h) ————. So a man who has acquired knowledge and skill only for his material development cannot be (i) ——— a truly (j) ——— man.

10. Fill in each of the gaps with an appropriate word. 1x10=10

From the moment we are born we cannot (a) ——— alone. We are always in (b) ——— of assistance of (c) ——— others around us. We need clothes, which others (d) ———; houses, which others (e) ——— and food, which others (f) ———. We have to earn our livelihood by (g) ——— for others, while they get their livelihood by working for us. As children, we need our parents to be our comforters, and to take (h) ——— of us in body and (i) ———. As we grow up we need the care of others; we cannot exist a day (j) ——— our fellowmen.

Part C - Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of various plants and animals every day. These losses are particularly severe in the areas...
of tropical forest which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nesting places, by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feathers, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale-hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean. We know that all species are important for maintaining ecological balance. If one is lost, the whole natural environment changes. In order to protect the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect our wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now taking action to protect their endangered wildlife. George Haycock, author of several books on wildlife, writes: "Mankind must develop a concern for wild creatures and a determination that these wild species will not perish". We should save the earth's wild creatures to save ourselves. To be kind to animals is to be kind to mankind.

1. Choose the right words to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) People are endangering their lives by protecting/destroying/saving plants and animals,
   (b) Most of the wild animals of the world live in the tropical/sub-tropical/coastal forests.
   (c) Hunting is one of the causes of the decrease/increase/extinction of birds and animals.
   (d) The sterility of animals is caused by collecting their eggs/using chemicals/destroying their feeding places.
   (e) Blue whales are found in polar regions/sub-tropics/the Atlantic Ocean.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Destruction of plants and animals has no adverse impact on human beings.
   (b) Wildlife is free from danger.
   (c) Many wild animals and birds are faced with the threat of extinction.
   (d) Wild animals should be saved for the safety of human beings.
   (e) Not all species are important for maintaining ecological balance.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) (Destroy) ———— forests and animals is creating a danger for mankind.
   (b) Many wild animals and birds have been (endanger) ———— by the threat of extinction.
   (c) Blue whales are (diminish) ———— from the ocean.
   (d) The loss of any species (change) ———— the whole natural environment.
   (e) The government should ban (hunt) ———— wild animals.

4. Make a list of five actions that are exactly responsible for the decrease of birds and animals in the world. 1x5=5

   Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:
   As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen gradually started losing control over the muscles of his
body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty he is confined to the wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesizer that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty four hour nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) How is fate to Stephen Hawking?
   (b) Why has Stephen been confined to a wheel chair?
   (c) How does he carry out his work?
   (d) Who does he live with?
   (e) What is the result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking?

6. Fill in each gap with a suitable word. 1x5=5
   Stephen Hawking is a great scientist of modern times. He has (a) ———— much reputation. But it is a matter of great shock that at the age of thirty, he was (b) ———— with Gehrig's disease. Then he gradually (c) ———— control over the muscles of his body. But his physical handicap could not (d) ———— him at all. Stephen still (e) ———— his research work by using a computer,

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the remarkable happenings of Stephen's life. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5

Part - B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each of the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drink</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>available</th>
<th>nutrition</th>
<th>satisfy</th>
<th>happen</th>
<th>need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heart</td>
<td>balanced</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>preserve</td>
<td>mind</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While (a) ———— food we should bear in (b) ———— that we don't eat just to (c) ———— hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d) ———— our health. For good health a man (e) ———— good food. Sometimes it so (f) ———— that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health. Because they have no (g) ———— of science and health and (h) ————. They do not know how to select a (i) ———— diet from the many foods that are (j) ———— to them.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
    Air and water are two of the important (a) ———— of the environment. These elements are often (b) ———— in various ways. Air is polluted by (c) ———— and water is polluted by different kinds of (d) ———— and filth. If we want to live a (e) ———— life, we should (f) ———— the pollution of the environment. Total
Board Questions

prevention may be (g) ———, but we can certainly (h) ——— pollution by raising (i) ——— among the people. All should come (j) ——— in this regard.

Part-C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) All of you</td>
<td>raised</td>
<td>the greatest man</td>
<td>and fearful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He</td>
<td>have heard</td>
<td>to conquer</td>
<td>to a high position.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) His good work and courage</td>
<td>remained</td>
<td>the name of</td>
<td>in the country.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) His mission</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>Him</td>
<td>Napoleon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) He</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>the French army</td>
<td>the neighbouring countries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) France under him</td>
<td>entered</td>
<td>very powerful</td>
<td>as an ordinary soldier.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) Ayesha Begum and her husband had nothing to support themselves.
(ii) Her husband was a landless farmer,
(iii) He used to work on other people's land.
(iv) Finally, Ayesha Begum began to beg from door to door.
(v) They started to work with their father in their village,
(vi) Their sons grew up.
(vii) In the town they began to earn well,
(viii) At first they used to send money to their parents.
(ix) But after getting married they could not send money to them.
(x) Ayesha Begum had three sons and two daughters.
(xi) So they had to pass their days through much hardship.
(xii) They became very weak and feeble for want of food.
(xiii) She did so to manage food for herself and her husband.
(xiv) One day they came to the town to earn more money.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(i) What was your childhood like? (ii) Where did you spend your childhood and how? (iii) Who loved you dearly in your childhood? (iv) How did your playmates behave with you? (v) When and where did you start your early education? (vi) What do you feel when you remember the memories of your childhood?
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course, it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our villages, particularly during harvest time) have not been recognised either.

Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self-reliant. This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is more difficult, since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and Home maker. At work, as they compete with men, they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right word /expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/declining/deteriorating.
   (b) Women are now working in a visible/variety of/various professions.
   (c) The presence of working women outside the home is on the alert/increase/ decrease.
   (d) Women have to compete with men to prove their superiority/humility/ability.
   (e) Women, in general, were supposed to do outdoor/household/official activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
   (b) Women are no longer cocooned from the outside world.
   (c) Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
   (d) Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
   (e) Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The traditional (believe) —— common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
   (b) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) —— their economic solvency.
   (c) Most of the women in our society have no self (confident) —— themselves.
   (d) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) —— men.
   (e) Women's (depend) —— men sounds foolish in the present context of the world.

4. Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8:

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which...
can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
(b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
(c) What does education aim at?
(d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
(e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Education is (a)—— as one of the basic needs of a human being. Without (b)—— education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c)—— from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d)—— darkness and creates (e)—— in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the function of education. No. 1 has been done for you. 1x5= 5

Part B: Vocabulary
9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>source</th>
<th>manpower</th>
<th>explore</th>
<th>provide</th>
<th>concern</th>
<th>employment</th>
<th>independence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recreation</td>
<td>necessary</td>
<td>different</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>dense</td>
<td>solution</td>
<td>unemployment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bangladesh is a (a)—— populated country, but a large number of her people are (b)——. It is not possible for her to ensure (c)—— to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d)—— to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e)—— avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f)—— trades and vocations are available (g)—— the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h)——. The Govt. also (i)—— easy loans and counselling with a view to helping them start an (j)—— earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
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 flourish of trade and commerce and to (g)—— new knowledge and ideas. (h)——, transport has (i)—— friendship and understanding among the nations and people (j)—— the globe.

Part C: Guided Writing
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>World's climate</td>
<td>might cause</td>
<td>one of the major causes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Destruction of forests are increasing a significant change of global warming

World temperatures is under going the likely causes in recent years

Greenhouse effect is also to a great extent in the days ahead

Global warming is greater natural disaster around the earth

Such an imbalance is caused by increased amount of carbon dioxide of this natural disaster

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
(ii) The king called him to the palace.
(iii) At this the king got furious and condemned him to death.
(iv) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
(v) Once there was a king.
(vi) With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death!"
(vii) But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
(viii) The king then asked, "How long would you live?"
(ix) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
(x) He then thought for a while for some way of escape.
(xi) He thought that the king would prove him a liar putting him to death.
(xii) At this the king turned pale.
(xiii) "Drive this wretch away and let him not come again," shouted the king.
(xiv) I shall wait to receive your majesty where you have been sending me.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What is load-shedding? When and why does it occur? How does it affect the students? What is its effect on the industrial sector? How can we minimize load shedding? What should the govt. do to stop load-shedding?
'Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning. On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning. Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5
(a) Communicative competence can be gained/earned/developed in two ways.
(b) People acquire a mother tongue consciously/unconsciously/subconsciously.
(c) Acquisition signifies implicit/explicit/exact learning.
(d) Knowing a language by rules lasts longer/shorter/more momentarily than acquiring a language.
(e) Teachers suggest that learners should learn language by practising and communicating with others/writing letters/watching TV.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct answer. 1x5 = 5
(a) People develop competence in their mother tongue through a deliberated process.
(b) We are acquiring English.
(c) Communication through learning language by rules is a long process.
(d) People learn a second language subconsciously.
(e) Learning a language is more effective than acquiring it.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5
(a) To be (competence) — a language one has to use it in different situations.
(b) There is an element of (spontaneous) — the acquisition of a language.
(c) Acquiring a language (believe) — to be more lasting than learning it.
(d) By being (consciously) — a language one can develop his 'explicit learning.
(e) Communicative competence can be (develop) — in two ways.

4. Write five points about the ways of developing communicative competence in a language. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:
Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development'. The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.
Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5 = 5
(a) What does ILO mean?
(b) What is the aim of the ILO project?
(c) What training did Sakhina Begum receive from BARI?
(d) Why can't Sakhina's husband pay for the children's education?
(e) How do village women usually pass their time?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5 = 5
The condition of the poor village women is very (a) _______. They do not find any (b) _______ for work in the rural areas. The ILO has recently started a project with a view to (c) _______ their condition. It (d) _______ training to rural women. Sakhina Begum has received training under this project. She has been able to (e) _______ her financial condition.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in flow chart showing Sakhina's income generating activities. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5 = 5

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10 = 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>constraints</th>
<th>unusually</th>
<th>huge</th>
<th>education</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>standard</th>
<th>facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bangladesh has a (a) _______ population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to (b) _______ compared to the number of institutions (c) _______. Bangladesh (d) _______ more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the (e) _______ number of students. But owing to financial and resource (f) _______ , the government cannot fund the (g) _______ number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is overcrowded and class size is (h) _______ large. As (i) _______ in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a (j) _______ education.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1 x 10 = 10
Riaz is fed (a) _______ with his next door (b) _______. His bed room is very (c) _______ to theirs. Every time he sits down to (d) _______ in the evening (e) _______ comes the blaring sound of the television (f) _______ the house next door. It (g) _______ that the
TV is kept (h) ——— the whole evening. In winter he can bear it by (i) ———— his window closed (j) ———— in summer it gets too hot and stuffy if the window is kept closed.

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. \[6 \times 2 = 12\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>feel</td>
<td>most of</td>
<td>our crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>But it</td>
<td>helps</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>bumper crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii</td>
<td>Moderate rainfall</td>
<td>do not get</td>
<td>very essential for</td>
<td>water for irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv</td>
<td>Excessive rainfall</td>
<td>can be</td>
<td>the dire need of</td>
<td>in a proper way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Our farmers</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>Produce</td>
<td>and a curse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>destroys</td>
<td>both a blessing</td>
<td>our agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. \[1 \times 14 = 14\]

(i) This time he put on gorgeous dress.
(ii) The courtier understood his fault and begged pardon to the poet.
(iii) On his way back home, Sa'di again took shelter in the same courtier's house.
(iv) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
(v) Sa'di replied. "My dress deserves this food."
(vi) He was simple in his ways of life.
(vii) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house.
(viii) Sheikh Sa'di was a great Persian poet.
(ix) They asked, "Why are you putting the foods in your dress?"
(x) Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.
(xi) The courtier and his men were surprised to see this.
(xii) The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
(xiii) Now Sa'di began to put his foods in the pockets of his dress.
(xiv) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious foods.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. \[14\]
(a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her independence? (c) How is the climate of the country? (d) What is the main occupation of the people here? (e) What is the main attraction of this country? (f) How do you feel about Bangladesh?

RAJSHAHI BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were
educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) There is no doubt that education is one of the basic needs of wild beasts/insects/human beings.
(b) Knowledge of health, sanitation and population control is absent among the highly educated people/illiterate people/old people.
(c) Education teaches us how to fight well/cheat well/earn well and spend well.
(d) It enables us to make the wrong choices/right choices/doubtful choices in life.
(e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational/rational attitude/illogical attitude.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) The rich socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's accessibility to education.
(b) Many uneducated people have the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
(c) Education enables us to earn well and spend well.
(d) Education disables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly.
(e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational attitude.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) We can attribute the socio-economic (develop) ——— of the country to education.
(b) Many illiterate people ——— (not aware) of the rules of health.
(c) Education helps the ——— (protect) of environment.
(d) We own the ——— (enhance) of our abilities to education.
(e) A rural woman usually ——— (not have) any knowledge of sanitation.

4. Make a list of five merits of education. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8
Water, a vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1x5=5
(a) What is a vital element of the environment?
(b) How does a farmer pollute water?
(c) How do mills and factories pollute water?
(d) How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?
(e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.**  
(a) Water is polluted in ______ ways.
(b) Man is a vital ______ of environment.
(c) Farmers use chemical and ______ in their fields.
(d) Mills and factories ______ their waste products into rivers.
(e) Water vehicles are also responsible ______ water pollution.

7. **Summarise water pollution in five sentences.**  

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how water pollution can be prevented. (No. 1 has been done for you.)  

   1. Through a law from the parliament
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6

**Part B: Vocabulary**

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>waste</th>
<th>rubbish</th>
<th>incinerators</th>
<th>environment</th>
<th>refabricated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>manage</td>
<td>utilize</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>some</td>
<td>non-burnable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We cannot altogether get rid of our (a) ______ but a proper management of it can certainly reduce its quantity. If we think of burning, burying, recycling and thus (b) ______ our waste, we can to a large (c) ______ save our (d) ______. Our garbage consists (e) ______ various kinds of things. Some are burnable, (f) ______ are (g) ______. In some countries waste is destroyed by (h) ______. The non-burnable waste is melted and (i) ______. Some rubbish is not (j) ______ at all.

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.**  

Newspapers in Bangladesh have constantly (a) ______ our attention to the (b) ______ safety measures provided by (c) ______ garments factories. They (d) ______ adequate space, (e) ______ staircases and (f) ______ exits. (g) ______ addition, most of the garments (h) ______ do not have any training (i) ______ fire safety. At least 104 garments employees were (j) ______ in fire related incidents.

**Part C: Guided Writing**

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Mr. Robertson</td>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>His hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>doesn't take</td>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>He is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>He</td>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>He says</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>who talk much</td>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>a beard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He</td>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>doesn't have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>doesn't have</td>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in his fifties</td>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>And</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a beard</td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>but curly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>but curly</td>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>looks</td>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>lawyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle 2, Dhaka. ® 9891919, 01720557160/170
12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story.

(i) Bashir milked the cow and drank the milk.
(ii) Ali was the younger brother and Bashir was the elder.
(iii) Bashir grew fatter and Ali became thinner day by day.
(iv) There lived two brothers named Ali and Bashir.
(v) They inherited a cow that Ali grazed everyday.
(vi) One day their father died.
(vii) Bashir drank the juice alone.
(viii) Ali watered the palm tree.
(ix) Bashir agreed to share the juice with Ali.
(x) Bashir had to share the cow’s milk with Ali.
(xi) The clever man whispered something into Ali’s ears.
(xii) Ali started beating the cow just when Bashir was about to milk it.
(xiii) Bashir requested Ali not to cut the palm tree.
(xiv) A clever man noticed everything.

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What do you think about the necessity of education? (b) Can education really remove the darkness of ignorance? (c) How does education promote understanding among people? (d) How can education contribute towards change for the better?

JESSORE BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
For the Germans leisure has become a major pursuit. Formerly, Germans used to work ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time to relax. But in modern times working hours in Germany have become shorter stretching over five days. People therefore have more time to spare now. They are so interested in spending their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that conducts research on leisure activities. The Germans love to travel and almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country just for pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centres where young people go for physical exercise. Going to dance clubs or for long drives are other popular pastimes. Hiking, walking or visiting family and friends are also some of the more common leisure activities there.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.
   1x5 = 5
   (a) Nowadays the Garmens have to work six days/five days/seven days a week.
   (b) As the working hours have become shorter people in Germany have no time/more time/a lot of time to spare now.
   (c) Traveling/Riding/Fishing as a leisure activity is very popular with the German adults.
   (d) The Germans are not interested/very interested/hardly interested in spending their free time effectively.

www.tanbircox.blogspot.com
Cambrian Publications: Plot-2, Gulshan Circle2, Dhaka. ☎ 9891919, 01720557160/170
(e) The young people in Germany go to sports centres for research on leisure activities/physical exercise/merrymaking.

2. **True/false? If false, give the correct answer.**
   
   (a) Formerly, Germans used to work five days a week.
   
   (b) Nearly 50% of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country for pleasure and relaxation.
   
   (c) The existence of German Leisure Association shows the great interest of Germans in spending their free time effectively.
   
   (d) Sports centres are very rare in Germany.
   
   (e) Some of the common leisure activities in Germany are hunting, skate boarding and boating.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.**
   
   (a) Nowadays working days have been **bring** down to five.
   
   (b) Germans are deeply interested in **spend** their leisure effectively.
   
   (c) Half of German adults travel abroad for **relax**
   
   (d) German Leisure Association is formed with a view to **conduct** research on leisure activities.
   
   (e) One of the common leisure activities in Germany is **visit** family and friends.

4. **Make a list of five leisure pursuits in Germany.**

   Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

   Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions about water pollution.**

   (a) How is water polluted by the farmers?
   
   (b) How do water vehicles contaminate water?
   
   (c) How is the water of the rivers and canals polluted by mills?
   
   (d) What kinds of latrines and drains are responsible for water pollution?
   
   (e) How is human waste dumped into the river?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.**

   Water is one of the most important elements of our environment. Unfortunately we seldom realize this and often (a) ________ it by throwing various kinds of waste and (b) ________ into it. Rain water (c) ________-away fertilizers and insecticides into the river water, which is also contaminated by the (d) ________ from mills and factories. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are also responsible for water (e) ________.

7. **Summarise the main factor of water pollution in five sentences.**
8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart to show how water is polluted. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

1x5 = 5

1. The man throws waste into water

PART-B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sense</th>
<th>dots</th>
<th>see</th>
<th>man</th>
<th>using</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tips</td>
<td>although</td>
<td>ability</td>
<td>letters</td>
<td>way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) _____ blind people cannot (b) _____, their (c) _____ of touch becomes far more developed than that of the most sighted people. This (d) _____ was put to use by a brilliant (e) _____ called Louis Braille. In the early nineteenth century, he invented a (f) _____ of writing which bears his name. The Braille system reproduces the (g) _____ 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 printed letters and numbers. In this way, he reads the book (j) _____ his sense of touch.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

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 a (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.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6 = 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) E-mail has</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>a revolution</td>
<td>made of communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(if) Messages can be</td>
<td>become greatly</td>
<td>to another</td>
<td>countries like ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dependent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ill) It</td>
<td>brought about</td>
<td>on this speedy</td>
<td>telephone calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Trade and</td>
<td>not reached everyone</td>
<td>commercially operated</td>
<td>within seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commerce has</td>
<td>e-mail facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) It has however.</td>
<td>started using</td>
<td>far cheaper than</td>
<td>in modern communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) But even here</td>
<td>transmitted from one</td>
<td>especially in</td>
<td>for important purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>people have</td>
<td>country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>developing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14
(i) Alexander, the king of Macedon, crossed the Khaiyber Pass and reached India.
(ii) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
(iii) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply.
(iv) There ruled a king called Porus.
(v) But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle.
(vi) "Like a king." was the reply of Porus.
(vii) He was brought before Alexander.
(viii) He wanted to attack the land of Porus.
(ix) He showed his boldness before Alexander.
(x) He also made him king of another province in the Punjab.
(xi) Then he was taken prisoner.
(xii) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
(xiii) He allowed him to rule his country as before.
(xiv) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.
Your answers should give as much detail as possible.

14
(a) Why are sports necessary? (b) What types of sports are very popular? (c) Do sports help us anyhow? (d) Do you take part in sports? (e) Do sports strengthen international brotherhood?

CHITTAGONG BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her work place. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5
   (i) According to the report of the UN, human beings are capable of enduring/absorbing/assimilating the sound not exceeding 45 decibels without any harm.
(ii) It is called sound when the vibration of sound is not at an outrageous/intolerable/insufferable level.
(iii) Sound pollution is more in rural/urban/remote areas.
(iv) Noise does not cause harm when it is loud/pleasant/harsh.
(v) Decibel is the scale/unit/balance of measuring sound.

2. **Tree/false? If false, give the correct answer.**  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

(a) Primary school teaching is free from sound pollution.
(b) Sound pollution is not acute in rural areas.
(c) Primary schools are free from sound pollution.
(d) People in cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 45-90 decibels or even more.
(e) When the vibration of sound is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.**  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

(i) Sound pollution is very **harm** ——— people.
(ii) Sound pollution is **cause** ——— the sounds ranging from 45 to 90 decibels or even more.
(iii) The occupations like factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching are found to be the **noisy** ———.
(iv) Houses situated near airports are **provide** ——— special types of insulation.
(v) **Develop** ——— public awareness is necessary for the control of sound pollution.

4. **Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution.**  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.**  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

(a) How has television become an addiction for many?
(b) How does Satellite telecast influence our young generation?
(c) What do you mean by cultural assault?
(d) What part does television play in our education?
(e) What do you think are the good effects of television?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.**  \[1 \times 5 = 5\]

   Television is a (a) ——— means of communication and recreation. After days' work, we sit before a television (b) ——— and enjoy different programmes. Television can educate the people to the current (c) ——— of the world. Some vulgar programmes destroy the (d) ——— of the young people. The students become (e) ——— to watching programmes and lose their valuable time.
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.  

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing demerits of watching television. (No. 1 has been done for you.)  

1. It influences the character

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART-B: Vocabulary (Marks-40)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>carry</th>
<th>provide</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>essential</th>
<th>attribute</th>
<th>hence</th>
<th>redefine</th>
<th>needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>yardstick</td>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>shelter</td>
<td>enhance</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>aware</td>
<td>perform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education is one of the basic (a) ——— of a human being and is (b) ——— for every kind of development. It (c) ——— us to make right choices in life. It (d) ——— our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) ——— the environment and (f) ——— out our social responsibilities. It (g) ——— us with an enlightened (h) ——— about things. But education has to be (i) ———. It is not merely (j) ——— degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

The great ship "Titanic" (a) ——— for New York from Southampton on April 01, 1912. She was (b) ——— 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. At that time, however, she was the only largest ship that had been (c) ——— built. She was regarded as unsinkable for she had sixteen water-tight compartments. The tragic (d) ——— of the great ship will always be remembered for she went down on her maiden (e) ——— with a heavy loss of life. Four days after setting out while the Titanic was sailing (f) ——— the icy water of the North Atlantic, a huge ice-berg was suddenly spotted (g) ——— the lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a (h) ———. Suddenly, there was slight trembling sound from below and the captain went down to see what had (i) ———. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged below. The captain realised to his horror that the Titanic' was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water-tight compartments had already been (j) ———.

Part-C: Guided Writing (Marks-40)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences.  

Write the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) English has become</td>
<td>English in order to</td>
<td>language because of</td>
<td>for the competitive world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) People learn</td>
<td>an international</td>
<td>make them competent</td>
<td>linguistic benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) English is an</td>
<td>learn English</td>
<td>for globalisation</td>
<td>successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) People adopt</td>
<td>different policies</td>
<td>that makes a man</td>
<td>the culmination of success</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14 = 14

(i) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.
(ii) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
(iii) A few moments passed. Socrates lay down and covered his face.
(iv) The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison.
(v) At last, the hour of departure had arrived.
(vi) A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt, Crito."
(vii) They burst into tears and cried loudly like children.
(viii) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
(ix) He asked them to let him die in peace.
(x) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
(xi) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.
(xii) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
(xiii) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
(xiv) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14
(a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) How popular is it? (d) Have you ever visited a book fair? When? (e) What kind of books are usually available in a book fair? (f) What is your personal impression of a book fair?

BARISHAL BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.
Sports has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sports in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) In our country the forms of entertainment have been changing with the change of ages/time/seasons.
   (b) People are, no longer, pleased with the conventional/unappealing/unpleasant forms of entertainment.
   (c) Television is now more popular/important/unpleasant.
   (d) The common forms of entertainment of the past have ceased to be as fantastic/enchanting/popular as they were in the past.
   (e) Different types of entertainment in our country are now increasingly coming under the western spell/influence/control.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Some of the old forms of entertainment are no longer in use.
   (b) The newer forms of entertainment are considered better than those of the past.
   (c) Now people prefer modern music to folk songs.
   (d) There appear modern songs in every sphere of life.
   (e) Football and cricket are two popular spectator games in our country at present.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions, if necessary. 5
   (a) Many of these are no longer in (exist) ———.
   (b) Significant changes in the (tradition) ——— forms of entertainment are now evident.
   (c) Our taste for forms of entertainments (change) ——— day by day.
   (d) Western instruments are now being used for the (present) ——— pallegeeti.
   (e) Band and pop music is rapidly attaining (popular) ——— the youngsters.

4. Make a list of five changes that have come about in the forms of entertainment over the years. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:
Scientists have always wondered if there is life anywhere out in the space besides us. They have joined together on a major project called the Communication with Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (CETI) which seeks to establish contact with any other living beings in the universe. For this they are beaming out radio signals into space in the hope of attracting attention of "other worlds". It was thought that there is life on Mars. But two Viking spacecrafts that landed on Mars in 1976 did not provide much evidence of life. The pictures sent by them showed Mars as having a red sky instead of a blue one like ours and a pinkish iron-rich soil. Its gravity is about half as strong as that of Earth so that the atmosphere is also much thinner than our planet. It has deserts, high mountains, volcanoes, craters, grooves like canals as well as summer and winter seasons. But there are no trees or signs of any life forms. However a close inspection of a meteorite from Mars that fell on the Earth has revealed tiny fossils like bacteria 3.6 billion years old. This proved that some form of life existed there in the past. But who knows! Space probes have also been sent to planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. It will take years for a space probe to reach a planet and many more years to analyse all the data sent to Earth by these probes.
5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What do scientists do to establish contact with any other living beings out in the space?
(b) How did scientists collect details about the planet Mars?
(c) Which particular evidence suggests that the atmosphere of Mars is much thinner than that of the Earth?
(d) How many seasons do the planet Mars seen to have?
(e) Why does the author say 'who knows'?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Scientists are very curious about the (a) ________ of life somewhere out in the space. They are making efforts in various ways to establish contact with other worlds in the (b) ________. A great deal of (c) ________ has come into the possession of scientists regarding the planet Mars. Mars is similar to Earth in some respects but different from Earth in the (d) ________ of its sky and soil. These details, however, show no clear (e) ________ of life on Mars.

7. Summarise the main facts about Mars in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the efforts of the scientists to find out evidence of any life forms out in the space. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>educate</th>
<th>recreation</th>
<th>religion</th>
<th>original</th>
<th>question</th>
<th>broadcast</th>
<th>sent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aim</td>
<td>facilities</td>
<td>concern</td>
<td>look</td>
<td>consider</td>
<td>though</td>
<td>taken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Television, a source of much knowledge, pleasure, and information and a widely used media of mass communication, is now being (a) ________ at from a different point of view. Is the TV really doing good, especially to the youngsters of our new generation? It is an important (b) ________ both to ask and to answer indeed. Looked from an (c) ________ point of view, the TV is to be (d) ________ one of the most effective means of educating both the students and the public as a whole. Again, it has almost become the most effective and popular means of people's (e) ________.

Films, dramas, songs, dances, comedy series- all these are very attractive packages of programmes. As a means of communication TV is, (f) ________ not the most important, yet the most effective and useful means of communication. Up to this point, we must say that the TV is doing good to our youngsters by educating them and by giving them recreational (g) ________. But as far as the satellite TV is (h) ________—, we cannot say this for certainty. The commercial package programmes (i) ________— by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j) ________ beliefs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word. 1x10=10

In the polar regions, one kind of house is made of glass for growing crops in it. When the rays of the sun fall on earth, their wave-length is so small that they (a) ________ on the soil inside the house without (b) ________ the glass walls. When those rays are
reflected by the earth, their wave-length gets (c) ———— and thus they can easily heat the glass-walls. This process of artificially heating up the glass-houses is called the greenhouse effect. Though it is fundamentally the (d) ———— of a scientific process, now we (e) ———— by it to a dangerous effect being caused in the atmosphere. For various scientific reasons, nowadays the amount of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluoro carbons are (f) ———— in the atmosphere. Consequently, when the rays of the sun, after being (g) ———— by the earth, goes up with larger wavelengths, the above mentioned gases get heated by it (h) ———— the glass-walls of the aforesaid greenhouse. The result is obvious and fatal: the temperature of the (i) ———— around the earth increases more than (j) ————.

**Part C: Guided Writing**

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>He came everyday</td>
<td>and often I</td>
<td>and they would both doze</td>
<td>go in silence up the hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>The days had become cold</td>
<td>and cut wood</td>
<td>and since the asters were now gone</td>
<td>and I took it easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>He would lie on the floor</td>
<td>with a common ecstasy through the laurel</td>
<td>and did small helpful favours</td>
<td>and wait quietly for me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Other days they ran</td>
<td>in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer</td>
<td>let him come</td>
<td>and stayed to talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>When he went away</td>
<td>the next day</td>
<td>over the mountains and I watched him</td>
<td>inside the cabin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>I expected him</td>
<td>I remember that a new moon hung</td>
<td>but he did not come</td>
<td>he brought me back vermilion maple leaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.  
(ii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.  
(iii) He told them of deserts, caves and mountains high enough to touch the sky.  
(iv) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.  
(v) Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.  
(vi) She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa.  
(vii) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.  
(viii) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks.  
(ix) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.  
(x) She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her.  
(xi) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulder.

Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.

Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) Since when has she been independent? (c) What is the language of the people? (d) How many religions are there in Bangladesh? (e) What sort of climate does she have? (f) What is the chief occupation of the people? (g) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow?

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

(a) Most of the people in Bangladesh do not have the intention/ability/endeavour to educate their children.

(b) Comparatively the number of the educational institutions is insufficient/available/excess in Bangladesh.

(c) Our budget should give more/less/average facilities for our education.

(d) Some of our educational institutions are troubled/accomplished/glorified by terrorism.

(e) The academic progress of our education has been stopped/interrupted/executed by many obstacles.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

(a) Every child of Bangladesh has the opportunity to take primary education.

(b) We have sufficient finance and resources, but we do not utilize them.

(c) Though many students drop out of school level, every educational institution of our country is over-crowded.

(d) Students do not get a standard education because of insufficient facilities in our educational institutions.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Poverty is the main obstacle for most of the people of Bangladesh to be (educate) ———.
(b) Without (remove) ——— poverty, our population cannot be educated.
(c) Our nation cannot (progress) ——— education.
(d) (Corrupt) ——— is prevailing in our educational institutions.
(e) (Compare) ——— many students of Bangladesh we find that institutions are not enough.

4. Make a list of five reasons why people cannot afford to educate their children. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organised from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) Who help to organize the international sporting events?
(b) Why do companies and business firms sponsor international sporting events?
(c) How are the events telecast?
(d) How do the people of different nations come close to each other?
(e) Do sports play any role for international relationship?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
The world cup cricket '99 was arranged in England. This event was sponsored by (a) ——— and (b) ———. England became a meeting place of (c) ——— from different countries. About twelve (d) ——— participated at this event. This event is (e) ——— important in growing international relationship.

7. Write five points on how sports develop international relationship. 1x5=5

8. Make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how multinational companies and business firms are benefited by using the international sports events. (No. 1 has been done for you).
9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10= 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eager</th>
<th>joyous</th>
<th>become</th>
<th>remain</th>
<th>festive</th>
<th>favourite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>want</td>
<td>flood</td>
<td>invite</td>
<td>gift</td>
<td>elders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. The whole day they (d) _______ to spend times in joy. Usually a child, on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) _______ closed to their parents. It (f) _______ a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) _______ to it. 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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10= 10

Sincerity is the best way for achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a) _______ of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) _______ that sincerity is the (c) _______ to success. Those who are not (d) _______ can never (e) _______ a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f) _______ of sincerity. If they knew it they would (g) _______ a good use of it. Sincerity (h) _______ not only to do work properly, but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) _______ of the (j) _______ of sincerity.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Mount Everest</td>
<td>is difficult and dangerous</td>
<td>who was the first</td>
<td>as the conquerors of the highest mountain in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) It was named the daring mountaineers</td>
<td>and have gone into the history</td>
<td>is the highest mountain in the world</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Climbing mountains like Everest</td>
<td>which is in the Himalayan Mountains</td>
<td>because there is snow all over and had to be abandoned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In spite of all difficulties and dangers</td>
<td>been led to conquer Mount Everest</td>
<td>are not daunted because to survey the Himalayas in 1841</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Many expeditions had</td>
<td>Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay reached the top on May 10</td>
<td>North India between Tibet and Nepal</td>
<td>mountains always look exciting and challenging to them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing</td>
<td>after an Englishman George Everest</td>
<td>but some of them there might be snow slides and cracks under the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) The lion laughed and said, "O you! Are you suitable to help me?"
(ii) The lion said, "You are small in size but worthwhile."
(iii) While going outside the net, the lion said, "It is a lesson for me."
(iv) In fact, the strong or mighty someone is also dependent to the weak one.
(v) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
(vi) From then the lion was kindhearted to the tiny creatures.
(vii) The mouse was proud of saving the lion.
(viii) The lion caught it and it began to tremble with fear.
(ix) A lion was sleeping in a cave.
(x) Listening this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
(xi) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body playing.
(xii) After sometime, the lion fell into a trap and he was crying "Save me, please, save me, please."
(xiii) The mouse cut the net into pieces and thereby he was saved.
(xiv) The mouse said, "Let me go; sooner or later, I may help you."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) Did you ever go on a journey by train?  
(b) When did you go?  
(c) What was the occasion?  
(d) Describe the journey?  
(e) How much did you enjoy it?

DHAKA BOARD-2004  
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)  
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of villages under NHC's command area. Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a
satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added. The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) At present, Ismail Hossain is a rich/poor/ idle man.
   (b) Ismail Hossain is a self-dependent/other-dependent/proud man.
   (c) Ismail Hossain looked for work for his satisfaction/poverty/family.
   (d) Ismail got a lease of land before his training/after his training/during his training.
   (e) Ismail has been able to change his fortune for his hard labour/the Natore Horticulture Centre/his hard labour and the Natore Horticulture Centre.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Ismail could get rid of poverty for living in village.
   (b) Ismail earned taka 1, 00,000 as profit for the first time.
   (c) Ismail has raised hy-brid cows only for milk.
   (d) Everybody said that Ismail's great success should be nationally recognized.
   (e) Ismail's family was poor.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. 1x5=5
   (a) Before he got a lease of land, he (receive) ——— training.
   (b) He bought some land in order to use it for (cultivate) ——— cauliflowers.
   (c) His fortune (change) ——— for his hard labour.
   (d) He was (pride) ——— of his success in life.
   (e) He proved that he was a (self-make) ——— man.

4. Write five sentences talking about Ismail's outstanding success in life. 1x5=5

   Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8.
   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 embedded 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 orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." 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.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) Where was Jerry living when he was four?
   (b) What is integrity embedded on?
   (c) Why did Jerry want to pay for the repair of the axe handle?
   (d) When did Jerry agree to take the money for the repair of the axe handle?
   (e) "The fault was in the handle" — who said this?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   Arif was an (a) ——— boy. He lost his parents when he was four. He had no (b) ——— to live in. So, he had been at the orphanage since he was four. While living there, he developed a strong (c) ——— of morality. And the only word that can suitably define his character is (d) ———. It is based on (e)——.
7. Describe Jerry's character in five sentences. 1x5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Jerry had been at the orphanage, could maintain his integrity. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Jerry was freedom-loving</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

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

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 are more than one recipient, the prize money is (d) —— equally among the winners. The prize was (e) —— by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f) —— dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g) —— in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h) —— all over the world. He earned a (i) —— sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j) —— with great respect across the globe.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Many events of (a) —— importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) —— of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) —— independence. The movement for democracy became (d) —— in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) —— out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) —— as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam War and the Gulf war killed (g) —— of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) —— nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) —— of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) —— in the comity of nations.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Women in rural Bangladesh</td>
<td>have started</td>
<td>the main beneficiaries</td>
<td>of this project of poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>reaping the benefits</td>
<td>in various economic activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Recently, the ILO</td>
<td>aims</td>
<td>a project for</td>
<td>of this laudable project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The project</td>
<td>has launched</td>
<td>at training rural women</td>
<td>employment of rural women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Very poor women</td>
<td>are compelled</td>
<td>very few opportunities</td>
<td>in doing household chores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) These helpless women</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>to spend their whole life</td>
<td>of work outside the home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
(ii) But the oppressive rulers could not break his spirit.
(iii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
(iv) Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his own people.
(v) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
(vi) All his life he struggled against apartheid.
(vii) They were aliens in their own country.
(viii) It was government policy of racial segregation.
(ix) The blacks were treated cruelly.
(x) He was thrown behind the prison bars.
(xi) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
(xii) They were denied all basic human rights.
(xiii) The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
(xiv) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.  

What is good health? How can one keep good health? Do all the people of our country get the food they need for good health? Are the rich and educated people of our country conscious of the rules of good health? What impact do the complexities of life have on our health? Do you think a simple and care-free life is conducive to good health?
curtain lifted, so that I saw deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of his character.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/probity/fairness of character.
(b) It was because of his greatness/magnanimity/generosity of heart that Jerry chose to do careful work.
(c) Jerry did good things for the comfort of the authoress without being demanded/wanted/asked.
(d) As his courtesy was simple/instinctive/common he did not thank the writer.
(e) Jerry took the responsibility without excuse/temptation/delay.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) One day Jerry broke the axe handle.
(b) Jerry had moral courage to confess his fault.
(c) He did the odd job willingly.
(d) Jerry was in the habit of thanking others.
(e) He put the fire-wood in the cubby hole.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
a) Jerry (admit) —— his fault without subterfuge.
b) Jerry did his work (careful) ——.
c) In case of his (fail) —— Jerry took the responsibility.
d) (Stand) —— back of his own carelessness. Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.
e) There (be) —— a fault in the axe handle when Jerry started chopping wood.

4. Make a list of five qualities of Jerry that made him dear to the writer. 1x5=8
Read the passage below and answer questions 5 - 8:
The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse. The disposal of various kinds of waste is seriously polluting the environment. We know that air is an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, and melt tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of smoke. Buses, trucks and cars use petrol and diesel oil. These too emit smoke. All these kinds of smoke pollute the air.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) Why is tar used?
(b) What is seriously polluting the environment?
(c) How do rail engines and powerhouses pollute air?
(d) Why does man make fire?
(e) What kind of waste do mills and factories dispose?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Air is an important (a) —— of our environment. We cannot live without (b) —— air. But (c) —— air is harmful for our health. The important element which pollutes air is (d) ——. So we should (e) —— public opinion about air pollution.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the factors responsible for air pollution. (No. 1 has been done for you).  1x5= 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Domestic rubbish and industrial waste</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Part B: Vocabulary**

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drive</th>
<th>without</th>
<th>traffic</th>
<th>conscious</th>
<th>occur</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>frequent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>through</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It (a) —— difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) —— here. Drivers change lanes (c) ——. As a foreigner, you may find lane changing (d) —— signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) —— defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) —— about traffic signals. They go around not (g) —— what may happen to them if accident (h) ——. Rickshaw and baby-taxis (i) —— in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) —— whenever they find some space.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap.  1x10= 10

Bangladesh is a country (a) —— an area of 1,47,570 square kilometres. It is (b) —— with more than 120 million people. About one thousand people (c) —— per square kilometre. So it is a (d) —— populated country. The growth rate is very (e) —— which must be (f) —— immediately. If this rate (g) —— on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) —— a great problem. So every one should (i) —— forward to (j) —— public consciousness.

**Part C: Guided Writing**

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out sentences in full.  2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) In Parambanan Indonesia worshippers</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>themselves</td>
<td>of walking on fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Yoga</td>
<td>do not</td>
<td>considered a good exercise</td>
<td>to be possessed by gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Researchers</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>magic is the secret</td>
<td>for controlling breathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Dancers of Ball</td>
<td>consider</td>
<td>pierce their bodies</td>
<td>as long as they want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Fakirs</td>
<td>believe</td>
<td>to keep their heads buried in the ground</td>
<td>with daggers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Polynesian firewalkers</td>
<td>are able</td>
<td>themselves</td>
<td>to be under the spell of 'mana'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  1x14=14

(i) As he was leaving the jar in despair, he noticed a heap of pebbles nearby.
(ii) But it had no effect.
(iii) At last he found a jar in a garden.
(iv) But it was at the bottom and out of his reach.
(v) He flew from one place to another in search of water.
(vi) He took some pebbles.
(vii) Then he hit upon a plan.
(viii) Then he flew away.
(ix) Then he dropped the pebbles into the jar.
(x) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink.
(xi) When the water came to the mouth of the jar the crow drank his fill.
(xii) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.
(xiii) The crow tried to turn the jar over and over again.
(xiv) There was some water in the jar.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities?
(b) What is the most common natural calamity here?
(c) When does it occur?
(d) What is the impact?
(e) How do the people suffer?

RAJSHAHI BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) The aim of education is to diminish/illuminate/subside the individual.
(b) Education helps a man to take/differentiate between/appreciate right and wrong.
(c) Education limits/widens/extends our outlook.
(d) Education makes us vigilant/conscious/tactful of our rights, and responsibilities.
(e) The statement of Julius Nyerere was farcical/humorous/appropriate.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) A good relationship and understanding is possible without education.
   (b) An educated man becomes conscious of his rights and responsibilities.
   (c) Education aims at our physical development.
   (d) Education helps to drive away the darkness of ignorance.
   (e) Educational institutions give us formal learning.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Education trains us (mental) ———.
   (b) Formal education helps the (develop) ——— our mind.
   (c) Education gives a man (conscious) ——— his own opinion and judgment.
   (d) Education aims at (enlighten) ——— an individual.
   (e) Education is essential for the (remove) ——— of darkness of ignorance.

4. Make a list of five benefits about education. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer question Nos. 5—8:
Fires swept over the prairies any time during practically ten months a year, although the worst were usually in the fall, with the grass standing high and rich in oily seeds. The prairie fires could be set by lightning, by the carelessness of greenhorns in the country, by sparks from the railroads, and by deliberate malice. Once started, the heat of the fire created a high wind that could sweep it over a hundred miles of prairie in an incredibly short time. Settlers soon learned to watch the horizon for the curling smoke rising from prairie grass. At the first sign of this, everyone hurried to the flames with water barrels, gunnysacks, hoes and particularly ploughs to dig furrows so as to prevent the fire from spreading. Even more important was the awareness of the danger ahead of time, early enough so fireguards were ploughed around the homestead, at least around the building.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1x5=5
   (a) What are the causes of prairie fires?
   (b) "Prairie"?
   (c) Which part of the world do you think this passage refers to?
   (d) What did the settlers do when they sensed a fire?
   (e) Give a title to the passage.

2. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
   Prairie caught fire for a good (a) ——— reasons. Railroads, lightning’s and deliberate malice were a few to (b) ———. Everyone (c) ——— to run over to the place of fire with water barrels, gunnysacks, etc. Some with ploughs dug furrows to stop the fire. Once started, the heat of the fire (d) ——— a great area and (e) ——— the people.

7. Summarise prairie fire in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on the reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how prairie fires can be prevented. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5
Part B: Vocabulary
9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

Mrs. Zaman is a house wife. She loves (a) ——— She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) ——— cook. So she does not have to do any (c) ———. Almost everyday around eleven o’clock, she (d) ——— to visit one of her (e) ——— in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives (f) ——— do not have much domestic help and they (g) ——— this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) ———. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) ———. She does not mind (j) ——— the personal matters of one family with another.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
A large number of people (a) ——— English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) ——— language and some people take it as a (c) ——— language. Many international (d) ——— depend on English to (e) ——— with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) ——— are always in (g) ———. They also want people who possess a good (h) ——— knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) ——— expect to get good jobs without (j) ——— English.

Part C: Guided Writing
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Robinson</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>that he</td>
<td>at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusoe</td>
<td></td>
<td>should go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) His father</td>
<td>did not</td>
<td>to be a</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>want</td>
<td>sailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) He</td>
<td>ran away</td>
<td>From home</td>
<td>from his boyhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) He</td>
<td>was born</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>to study law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) His father</td>
<td>wanted</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>one day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) He</td>
<td>did not like</td>
<td>the idea</td>
<td>to sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14
(i) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
(ii) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
(iii) There was an old house in a village.
(iv) The mice were in great difficulty.
(v) There lived a number of mice in that house.
(vi) At this all remained silent, as there was none to tie the bell round the cat’s neck.
(vii) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
(viii) Several proposals were made but none of the proposals was good.
(ix) At last a young mouse rose to speak.
(x) The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
(xi) They could not move freely as before.
They held a meeting to discuss the matter and find a way to be free from this danger.

He 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."

But an old mouse stood up and said, "No doubt the idea is good. But who will tie the bell?"

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible.

(a) Why is English called an International Language? 
(b) Why should we learn English?
(c) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English?
(d) How does your English textbook help you learn English?

JESSORE BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1x5=5
   (a) Decibel is connected with physics/geography/history.
   (b) Sound is milder/sharper/more wholesome than noise.
   (c) Regular exposure to sounds more than 70 decibels is not bad/good/harmful.
   (d) The growth of population poses a threat to our sanitation/economy/health.
   (e) Truck drivers are victims to accidents/sound pollution/traffic jam.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Sound pollution is acute in pastoral areas.
   (b) Sounds exceeding to 70 decibels is detrimental to man.
   (c) Noise is beyond the control of man.
   (d) In Japan primary education is free from sound pollution.
   (e) The difference between sound and noise depends upon the nature of vibration.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) Decibel is a unit of (measure) —— sound.
   (b) Development of public (aware) —— is necessary to control sound pollution.
   (c) A study in Japan has found that housewives who (live) —— the city were exposed to more sound.
   (d) Town areas are (noise) —— than remote areas.
   (e) In Japan housewives (live) —— the city were in danger of sound pollution.

4. Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

5. Write short answers to these questions about education. 1x5= 5
   (a) What is education?
   (b) What do the schools, colleges and universities do?
   (c) What is the purpose of education?
   (d) Does education make our mind noble?
   (e) How can we meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5= 5

   Education enlightens mankind. Newman says. “—— gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a —— in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in using them.” It is often —— to light which removes the —— of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said in an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the —— of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity.

7. Summarise the purpose of education in five sentences. 1x5= 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing what education does. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5= 5

   1. Education enlightens mankind

   Part B: Vocabulary

   9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10= 10

   | present | even | television | common | BTV |
   | source | interest | educative | numerous | distance |

Television has become the most (a) —— and most wide spread (b) —— of entertainment of the (c) —— world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) —— is telecast on (e) —— channels. Almost every middle class and (f) —— working
class families have a (g) —— set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly (h) —— too. For example, television is used for (i) —— learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) —— by them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 1x10 = 10

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) ——. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) —— not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) —— in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) —— training he (e) —— an amount of money from a bank. He (f) —— a poultry farm. He was (g) —— profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) —— brought huge (i) —— for him. He is no more an (j) —— man rather he can provide people with work.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The Sundarban</td>
<td>and the decrease in</td>
<td>is the uncontrolled</td>
<td>located in the south of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bangladesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The tigers</td>
<td>for their extinction</td>
<td>their own</td>
<td>felling of trees in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>forest areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) This</td>
<td>hunt on</td>
<td>canals and creeks is</td>
<td>and not in a pack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnal beast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Tigers</td>
<td>hunts only</td>
<td>when it is</td>
<td>are responsible for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>diminishing of tigers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Illegal</td>
<td>with its 6,000 sq. km of</td>
<td>victim to</td>
<td>devious poachers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poaching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) The main</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>the number of preys</td>
<td>hungry or feels threatened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and make a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

(i) She was glad to have a meal.
(ii) He told his wife about a poor helpless Beduin woman.
(iii) The Caliph offered her food which they had brought with them.
(iv) On hearing the fact, his wife expressed her eagerness to set out immediately for helping her fellow woman.
(v) She heard that the Caliph Omar (R) was a harsh man.
(vi) After a while they reached the house of the Beduin woman.
(vii) His wife was still waiting for her husband.
(viii) It was past midnight when the Caliph returned home.
(ix) When they went, they took with them some food.
(x) Then they entered into a conversation on life and teachings of the Prophet (Sm).
(xi) She expressed her feelings towards them.
(xii) The Beduin restlessly walked up and down.
(xiii) Now she bowed low in gratitude to the Caliph.
(xiv) Later on she learnt that the visitor was the Caliph.

13. Write a paragraph introducing Bangladesh to a foreigner who does not have much idea about our country:
(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are the main tourist spots in Bangladesh?

CHITTAGONG BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake?
Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory.

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   a) That Bangladesh is in the active earthquake zone is known/unknown/ unfamiliar to Bangladeshis.
   b) Experts are of the opinion that precautionary measures should be taken to increase/decrease/equalise losses.
   c) By the recurrence of earthquakes experts are encouraged/alarmed/ indifferent.
   d) In the passage the word 'pose' means to possess/expose/create.
   e) All buildings should follow earthquake resistant building code as compulsory/optional/peculiarity.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   a) Experts have given a clear answer to the question of safety of the buildings in Dhaka city during an earthquake.
   b) Bangladesh lies in the inactive earthquake zone.
   c) RAJUK should develop an earthquake resistant building code to decrease the losses.
   d) No fault lines are there in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh.
To minimise losses in the event of an earthquake adequate precautions should be taken.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary.  1x5=5

(a) All buildings should be built in a (plan) —— way.
(b) The fault lines in the area covering Bangladesh are in (active) —— zone.
(c) The two schools of experts do not rule out the (possible) —— major earthquakes.
(d) The (amplify) —— of the concern of a major earthquake has been forbidden.
(e) Experts have called for (develop) —— an earthquake resistant building code.

4. Match the phrases of Column A with the ones in Column B:  1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Precautionary measures should be taken</td>
<td>(i) Dhaka city engineers and geologists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Regarding earthquake there are</td>
<td>(ii) to minimise losses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The schools comprise of</td>
<td>(iii) hundreds of opinions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) They do not rule out the dangers</td>
<td>(iv) associated with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) RAJUK stands for</td>
<td>(v) the Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vi) two schools of experts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8:

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a landless farmer who used to work on other people's land. With great effort they married off their daughters by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started working with their father as day-labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first they used to send money to their parents occasionally, but after getting married they barely had enough to support their own families. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and feeble. Years of malnutrition and deprivation have made them look older than their years. All they are left with now is their broken little thatched house. Out of desperation Ayesha Begum has started begging in the village to feed her old, invalid husband and herself. She does not know what ails him, neither does she have the means to find out. She is too busy collecting food for survival.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.  1x5=5

(a) What did Ayesha Begum's husband do?
(b) When did her sons start working?
(c) Why did the sons stop sending money to their parents?
(d) Why do Ayesha Begum and her husband look older than their ages?
(e) How does Ayesha Begum now feed her husband and herself?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  1x5=5

Ayesha Begum is (a) —— with three sons and two daughters. Her husband (b) —— was a landless farmer used to work on other people's land. They married off their (c) —— daughters with great effort. The sons (d) —— to work with their father. But now Ayesha Begum and her husband are (e) —— of their rights.

7. Summarise the rights of which Ayesha Begum and her husband are deprived.  5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the troubles of Ayesha Begum. (No. 1 has been done for you)  1x5=5
Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make grammatical change if necessary). 1x10= 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>warming</th>
<th>cut</th>
<th>rise</th>
<th>anticipation</th>
<th>habitats</th>
<th>increase</th>
<th>extinction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recklessly</td>
<td>severely</td>
<td>imperative</td>
<td>particularly</td>
<td>catastrophe</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>alarming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The destruction of forests and other (a) —— is causing the (b) —— of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one-third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) —— down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) —— resulting in an (e) —— in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) —— as a consequence of global (g) ——. It is (h) —— that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) ——. It is, therefore, (j) —— to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10= 10

For international communication a common language is (a) ——. There are many (b) —— for which English has achieved the (c) —— of being that language. Now English has (d) —— the national borders to (e) —— people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) —— possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g) —— people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) —— variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) —— which are strongly (j) —— by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

Part C : Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Education in our country</td>
<td>has become</td>
<td>Bangladesh is already</td>
<td>to be engaged in violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Campus violence</td>
<td>are getting concerned</td>
<td>through a</td>
<td>of the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) It</td>
<td>Us passing</td>
<td>almost a</td>
<td>ignored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) The impact of such violence</td>
<td>be said that</td>
<td>about the welfare</td>
<td>stage of crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) It may easily</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>5 students are in the colleges and universities only</td>
<td>daily affair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) The teachers</td>
<td>appears that</td>
<td>hardly be</td>
<td>educationally backward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Re-write the following jumbled sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The guests praised the king.
(ii) This made the king very happy.
(iii) But he was very hospitable.
(iv) People loved him.
(v) The king ordered the man to kill Hatem Tai and bring his head.
(vi) So the king wanted to kill him.
(vii) There lived a very kind man in Yemen.
(viii) The king felt happy and proud.
(ix) On the following day he sent one of his men to Hatem Tai.
(x) The name of that kind man was Hatem Tai.
(xi) One day the king gave a dinner.
(xii) He was not rich,
(xiii) They praised him more than their king.
(xiv) The guests also praised Hatem Tai.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.
Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.
14. What does the environment refer to? What elements make up the environment? What is the relation among different elements? What will happen if this relationship is disturbed? What is the necessity of maintaining ecological balance? Do you have any idea about its solution?
Board Questions

(a) In case of an earthquake the buildings of the Dhaka city will be safe/saved/unsafe.
(b) Bangladesh is a land lies/lying/lie in an active earthquake zone.
(c) Experts are differ/difference/divided in their opinions.
(d) Two schools of experts comprise/comprises/comprising similar categories of experts.
(e) Experts give an interesting/instant/indirect answer to the question about the result of an earthquake.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Adequate precautions can maximize the losses caused by an earthquake.
(b) During the recent past, earthquakes recurred in Bangladesh.
(c) The experts alarm the earthquakes.
(d) The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is inactive.
(e) The opinions of the two schools of experts concerning earthquakes are dissimilar.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in bracket. Add appropriate prepositions, if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) It is the (safe) —— the buildings that the experts are concerned about.
(b) An earthquake resistant building code should (follow) —— strictly.
(c) Bangladesh is (lie) —— in the active earthquake zone.
(d) Recurrence of earthquakes is quite (alarm) ——.
(e) Experts call for taking precautions (adequate) ——.

4. In the light of the comprehension passage, make a list of five pieces of information about earthquakes. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5 - 8:
The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developing countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What is the view of the UN about the tolerance limit of sound?
(b) What is a decibel?
(c) When does sound become a noise?
(d) Why does the Japanese study consider the primary school environment noisy?
(e) What is the range of sound in the cities of Bangladesh?
6. Fill in each gap with suitable words. 1x5=5
We (a)—— the loudness of sound by a unit called a decibel. Sound is tolerable but noise is (b) ——. The level of sound around us has (c) ——. Growth of population and increasing use of machines (d) —— responsible for this. Many developed countries are controlling sound pollution in (e) —— ways.

7. Summarise the causes and effects of sound pollution in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each blank box, showing the measures taken by the developed countries. 1x5=5

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

| embrace | introduce | noticing | introduction | remain | makes | friend |
| reputation | noticeable | make | keep | usual | interpreted | control |

The British have a (a) —— for (b) —— their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) —— in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) —— talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) —— and often simply shake hands on a first (f) ——. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences (g) —— quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) —— as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) —— the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) ——.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word. 1x 10=10
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.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases/clauses in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) One day Jerry</td>
<td>to know</td>
<td>of the handle</td>
<td>at his own cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) The authoress came</td>
<td>broke</td>
<td>the matter</td>
<td>from her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) For repairing it</td>
<td>agreed to</td>
<td>Jerry</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) But Jerry said that the wood</td>
<td>to repair it</td>
<td>was defective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) The authoress wanted</td>
<td>accept the money</td>
<td>from Jerry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Only then he she offered</td>
<td>the axe handle</td>
<td>some money</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentence in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) As he came near, the man said that he wanted some financial help.
(ii) Hojja immediately replied, "Why have you made me climb all the way down stairs to ask for money instead of shouting from below?"
(iii) Hojja was quite curious.
(iv) Hojja decided to teach him a good lesson.
(v) Suddenly he saw someone calling from below.
(vi) At this Hojja became furious.
(vii) He saw there a man standing at the foot of the stairs.
(viii) One day Nasiruddin Hojja was mending a hole on the roof of his two-storey house.
(ix) Being greatly annoyed, the man asked why Hojja had made him climb up the stairs only to say that he had no money.
(x) The man was asking him to get down and listen to him.
(xi) When they both got to the roof top, Hojja said to the man. Sorry. I have no money".
(xii) He thought that the man had something important to say.
(xiii) Therefore, he told the man to climb up the stairs with him.
(xiv) So he climbed from the roof down the stairs.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your paragraph should have a suitable title. 1x14=14

What is the name of the zoo you visited? When did you visit it? Where is it located? How big is the area of the zoo? How many kinds of birds and animals did you find there? What were the main attractions of the zoo? How long did you stay there? What was your feeling at that time?

SYLHET BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:
There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football,
which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Now, there are important/significant/remarkable changes in the forms of entertainment.
   (b) The traditional forms of entertainment have almost lost their power/charm/attraction.
   (c) Folk music means the song of love/song of country/song of common masses.
   (d) Band music and pop music are chosen/preferred/wanted more and more by people.
   (e) There is also a western power/domination/influence on our entertainment business.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Our culture has been in a static condition for a long time.
   (b) Football is still very popular in our country.
   (c) Now, folk song is sung by western instrument.
   (d) The importance of entertainment cannot be ignored.
   (e) People have changed their taste both in sports and music.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) We are (astonish) —— the present rate of change in entertainment.
   (b) People are (hanker) —— modern changes.
   (c) Significant changes have (take) —— place on the type of entertainment.
   (d) Sports have (turn) —— a source of entertainment.
   (e) Now, we can see the (grow) —— influence of western music and culture in our life.

4. Mention five points on the changing form of entertainment in Bangladesh. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions from 5—8:
Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
   (a) How do the village women pass their time?
   (b) Can these village women earn any cash money?
   (c) How can these women be made earning hands?
   (d) What training does Sakhina get from BARI?
(e) What is ILO doing for these village women?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.
(a) The condition of village women beggars (a)——. Something (b)—— should be done to change their lot. ILO has come forward with a view to (c)—— women’s skill. They (d)—— training for the rural women. Sakhina is also a (e)—— of such project.

7. Make short notes to fill in each box in the flow chart showing Sakhina changes. The first one is done.

1. Got ILO project training

2

3

4

5

6

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

Electronic mail, popularly (a)—— as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual messages via (b)—— means. Although telex (c)—— is also electronic in (d)——, there are differences (e)—— a telex and ‘e-mail’. While telex communication is (f)—— to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g)——. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h)—— in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i)—— electronic mail boxes (j)—— in computers.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Atom bomb was first (a)—— on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 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)——. 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.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Farmers</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>the river water</td>
<td>for dry seasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Irrigation</td>
<td>is built</td>
<td>in India and Ceylon</td>
<td>in different parts of the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Canals</td>
<td>were used</td>
<td>their fields</td>
<td>when there is very little rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Dams</td>
<td>have to irrigate</td>
<td>easy enough</td>
<td>if there is a great river near the fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) A dam across a river</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>to store water</td>
<td>about 2,500 years ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Earthdams</td>
<td>have been built</td>
<td>for centuries</td>
<td>to the fields when necessary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  
1x14=14
(i) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
(ii) He was an engineer.
(iii) The 'Nobel Prize' has been being given since 1901.
(iv) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
(v) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
(vi) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
(vii) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
(viii) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.
(ix) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
(x) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
(xi) The Prize is given every year.
(xii) So it was called the 'Nobel Prize'.
(xiii) The award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
(xiv) The prize has immortalized his name.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.
14
(a) What is a kitchen garden? (b) Where is your one? (c) When are you busy here? (d) What do you cultivate? (e) How does it help your family?
(e) English is used as official or semi-official language in more than 60/50/70 countries.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Nowadays more than eighty per cent of all the information in the world's computers is in English.
(b) Many nowadays get good jobs because they know English.
(c) Many international organisations often use different languages.
(d) A good knowledge of English is necessary for a good job.
(e) No companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Statistics show that English is (speak) —— as a first language by 350 million people.
(b) The International Olympic Committee (use) —— English in its meetings.
(c) English (help) —— communicate across national borders.
(d) More than 80% of all the information in the world's computers (be) —— in English.
(e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have) —— a good working knowledge of English.

4. Make a list of five reasons why English is important. 1x5=5

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5
(a) What did Raghib & Adeeb want to do?
(b) What did Raghib do to learn how to ride a cycle?
(c) What did Adeeb know by the time Raghib had learnt to ride his bicycle fairly well?
(d) How is learning a language like learning how to ride a bicycle?
(e) What should you not do if people laugh at you when you make mistakes?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Karirn, a student, wanted to (a) —— a bicycle and bought a book entitled 'How to Ride a Bicycle'. He read it for several days but did not get much help from it. Then he carefully watched a friend getting on his bicycle and (b) —— it. The next day he took out his new bicycle and tried to ride it. He failed several times but in two days he succeeded in riding his bicycle. After a few days he was able to ride his bicycle quite
(c) ——. One day someone told him that learning a language was like (d) —— to ride a bicycle. From that day on he started to note how people arrange words to make sentences. He also read a few story books, noting the arrangement of words in the stories. Then he started to speak and write English. He made many (e) —— but he did not lose heart. Finally he learnt to speak and write simple correct English.

7. Summarise what Raghib and Adeeb did to learn how to ride a bicycle in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how a language can be learnt. (No. 1 has been done for you)

| 1. Taking out cycle | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>add</th>
<th>breathe</th>
<th>need</th>
<th>plant</th>
<th>prevent</th>
<th>preserve</th>
<th>grow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>produce</td>
<td>protect</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>give</td>
<td>wash</td>
<td>gather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trees are very useful to humans. They (a) ———— the rich top soil from being (b) ———— away by rain water and floods. You can see trees being (c) ———— along mountain slopes, on roadsides, 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, medicine, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) ———— in carbon dioxide 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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

Housing is one of the (a) ——— problems of our (b) ———. Thousands of people in big (c) ——— like Dhaka and Chittagong dwell on the footpaths. In rural (d) ——— also there is an acute (e) ——— of houses. The cost of construction is (f) ——— everyday. At present it is very (g) ——— for the common (h) ——— to afford the (i) ——— of construction. This problem needs to be (j) ——— immediately.

Part C: Guided Writing

Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) He was born in Jilan in Iraq.
(ii) She was very pious and taught him many important and religious things.
(iii) Hazrat Abdul Quader was a famous religious figure in Islam.
(iv) His mother decided to send him to Baghdad with a view to educating him there.
(v) His father died even before his birth.
(vi) 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.
(vii) That time the roads were unsafe; often gangs of robbers fell upon the travellers and plundered their belongings and money.
(viii) One of the robbers said the small boy might have something with him.
(ix) At the time of sending, his mother sewed forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him never to tell a lie.
(x) The boy said, "Mother has advised me never to tell a lie even in danger."
(xi) The leader felt surprised and said, "You might not have disclosed the fact."
(xii) Boy Abdul Quader spoke out, "No, no, I have forty gold coins sewed in my shirt."
(xiii) The robbers felt ashamed of their deeds and gave up robbery.
(xiv) The gang leader said that perhaps the boy had nothing with him.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

How did you celebrate the Eid-ul-Fitr this year? What did you find your mother and sisters doing in the morning of the Eid day? What did you do in the morning? What did you find when you went to the Eidgah? What kind of feast was arranged at your residence for this occasion? How did you spend the afternoon?

COMILLA BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions:
Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of various plants and animals everyday. These losses are particularly severe in the areas of tropical forests which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been
accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nesting places, by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feather, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**  
   1x5=5
   
   (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good /useful /dangerous to us.
   
   (b) The tropical forests cover about 70/17/7 per cent of the surface of the earth.
   
   (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical /sub tropical /coastal forests.
   
   (d) Hunting of birds is a cause of their destruction /increase /extinction.
   
   (e) Whale hunting has reduced the number of blue whales in the Indian /Pacific/ Atlantic Ocean.

2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.**  
   1x5=5
   
   (a) Humans, animals and plants are ordinary elements of natural environment.
   
   (b) Losses of plants and animals are severe in the tropical region.
   
   (c) Men kill birds for food and feathers.
   
   (d) In order to protect environment we should not protect our wildlife.
   
   (e) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.**  
   1x5=5
   
   (a) (Destroy) —— forests has a very bad effect on the wild animals.
   
   (b) They (lose) —— their breeding places.
   
   (c) Their food chain is also (affect) —— the widespread use of chemicals.
   
   (d) Many wild animals (face) —— with the threat of extinction.
   
   (e) (Hunt) —— animals should be restricted by the government.

4. **Match the words/phrases of Column A with the ones of Column B and put them in complete sentences.**  
   1x5=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Their decline has been accelerated</td>
<td>(i) we should protect our wildlife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Hunting of birds and animals is</td>
<td>(ii) is to be kind to mankind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) In order to protect our environment</td>
<td>(iii) drastically reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) To be kind to animals</td>
<td>(iv) by destruction of their habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Whale hunting has also</td>
<td>(v) another cause of their extinction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
   **Read the passage below and answer the questions:**
   When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or a girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of roses or rajanigandha saying, "Bhaiya/Apa, please buy these flowers". They do not tire and will pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis—meaning your girlfriend or wife. You often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself
by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilder you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answer, if you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath roads of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at Kawran Bazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciples with an iron hand.

5. Write short answer to these questions about the flower peddlers: 1x5=5
   (a) What request will the flower peddler make to you?
   (b) Why will you often get annoyed?
   (c) Where are they generally seen?
   (d) What may have caused them to sell flowers?
   (e) Do you feel pity for them? Why?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5=5
   In Bangladesh, the existing law cannot (a) —— the child oppression. The children have to (b) —— their own livelihood. In (c) —— spots of Dhaka city one can see young boys and girls selling flowers in the (d) —— jam. It is very (e) —— that we can't ensure them a better life.

7. Summarise the struggles of the street children.

8. Based on the reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing struggles of life of the flower peddlers. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

   1. Poverty, their constant companion
   2
   3
   4
   5
   6

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box (make changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>flower</th>
<th>job</th>
<th>farming</th>
<th>raising</th>
<th>also</th>
<th>sectors</th>
<th>means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Self-employment means to create (a) —— opportunity for (b) —— by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) —— a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) —— rendered their help. Livestock (e) ——, agricultural (f) ——, poultry (g) —— are some of the (h) ——. There are many (i) —— for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (i) —— engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) —— and delight. It (b) —— do everything. A person (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.

Part C: Guided Writing
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Deprivation of basic human need</td>
<td>in the developing countries</td>
<td>three dimensions of poverty</td>
<td>in Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) There live</td>
<td>do not have</td>
<td>of poverty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The consequences of it is probably — hunger</td>
<td>is often deadly</td>
<td>probably — hunger is often deadly</td>
<td>enough to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) 8 hundred million people</td>
<td>is also wide spread and</td>
<td>low life expectancy</td>
<td>social, economic and political.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>the universal definition</td>
<td>in this country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) About 45% of the population</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>under acute poverty</td>
<td>and illiteracy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) The hare was always proud of his speed.
(ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
(iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
(iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
(v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
(vi) They got ready.
(vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
(viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
(ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.
(x) They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.
(xi) He decided to take rest for sometime.
(xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
(xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.
(xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

What's your idea about leisure? How do village and city people spend their leisure? What are the common sports and pastimes? What do you know about the late winter activities of the people? How do you evaluate traveling?
competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning. On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning it. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in 'English For Today' are designed to do.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
   (a) Communicative competence indicates/defers/discourages the ability to use language appropriately.
   (b) Communicative competence can be developed/mastered/development in two ways.
   (c) Language specialists believe that learning a language is not so successful as/like/than acquiring it.
   (d) Acquisition likens/clashes/relates to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue.
   (e) Learning is something natural/explicit/implicit.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) We are acquiring English.
   (b) People learn a second language unconsciously.
   (c) The passage shows the difference between acquisition and learning.
   (d) Acquisition is easier than learning.
   (e) Explicit learning is a subconscious process.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
   (a) The power of (use) — language properly means communicative competence.
   (b) Every person learns his or her mother tongue (natural) ——.
   (c) Learners of a second language are (encourage) —— their teachers.
   (d) Picking up means (spontaneously) —— learning of a language.
   (e) The (believe) —— the language specialists is right.

4. Make a list of five things about developing communicative competence in a second language. 1x5=5
   Read the passage below and answer question No 5 — 8:
   There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day.
Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answers to the following questions about entertainment. 1x5=5
   (a) Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
   (b) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
   (c) What is the position of radio now?
   (d) Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
   (e) Which sport is gradually taking the place of football?

6. Fill in each gap with suitable word. 1x5=5
   Change is the (a) —— of the day. Everything (b) —— in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) ——. At present our people find little (d) —— in jarigan, sharigan and kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) —— the vociferous pop songs.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how changes are taking place in the sphere of entertainment. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

   1. Noticeable changes in the forms of entertainment.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.
   6.

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10
   veil | knock | looking | saw | sweet | perfection | dress | trade | against | thinking | indeed | perfect | live | beautiful

   Once upon a time, there (a) —— in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) —— a porter. One day, he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) —— his basket. A young woman (d) —— in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) ——. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) —— beauty. "Lift up your basket, porter", she said in a (g) —— voice, "and follow me." At once the porter took up his basket, (h) —— to himself; "This is (i) —— a lucky day " He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) ——.

10. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word. 1x10=10
   One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to (a) —— his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, "I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights." The fruit seller became very (b) —— at the (c) —— excuse of the dishonest grocer. Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, "I am (d) —— to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to (e) —— my things. We will come back tomorrow." So the grocer (f) —— his son with the fruit seller. The next day the fruit
Board Questions

seller returned alone from the town. "Where is my son?" asked the grocer. "A crow
carried your son away," replied the fruit seller. How can a crow (g) carried away such a
big boy?" The grocer shouted angrily. "Just the same way as the mice can (h) away the balance and weights," said the fruit seller. The grocer (i) the point. He
returned the balance and weights to the fruit seller. Then the fruit seller sent the boy (j) to his father.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases/clauses in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentence in full.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The ancient mariner</td>
<td>opened</td>
<td>flying</td>
<td>until they arrived in cold grey seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) He and the other sailors</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>the marriage guest</td>
<td>towards the ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) The big white sails of their ship</td>
<td>an albatross</td>
<td>as a bird</td>
<td>of good omen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) The weather</td>
<td>told</td>
<td>very cold, there were</td>
<td>about his last journey on the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) One day the sailors saw</td>
<td>welcomed it</td>
<td>to the south</td>
<td>blew them quickly through the icy waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) All of them</td>
<td>sailed away</td>
<td>wide, as the strong wind</td>
<td>no birds or animals in the sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story.

(i) They looked for him here and there for sometime.
(ii) Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
(iii) So they went back to the queen and informed her that Einstein had not come by tram.
(iv) "I did not think that anybody would send a car for me," replied the great scientist with a smile.
(v) But understandably, they failed to find him out.
(vi) Einstein, the great scientist, was simple in his ways of life.
(vii) He travelled to Brussels by train and got down at the station.
(viii) "But I can assure you that I have greatly enjoyed the walk," said Einstein.
(ix) They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
(x) Einstein however walked the whole way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
(xi) The officials also expected to see somebody who was rich and aristocratic.
(xii) The queen was highly amazed at his simplicity.
(xiii) But he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials had come to receive him at the station.
(xiv) When he reached the destination, the queen said to him. "I sent a car for you. Dr. Einstein."

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible.
Do you support unfair means in the examination? Why are you against it? Why, according to you, do the students adopt unfair means? What measure have the authorities recently taken to prevent unfair means in the examination? Describe the good effects of the preventive measures.

JESSORE BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 — 4:

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. They can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we would build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1x5=5
   (a) Globalisation has influenced our life very slightly/easily/widely/mildly.
   (b) Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked/advised/helped/criticised by the others.
   (c) It is very important/easy/difficult/nice to know what is happening in other parts of the world.
   (d) Globalisation aims at expanding/creating/establishing/breaking a borderless market in the world.
   (e) The world has come closer and has become a big/small/global/densely populated village.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
   (a) Now we can know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.
   (b) 'Globalisation' has not become a fashionable word.
   (c) Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.
   (d) Globalisation hinders mutual understanding and co-operation between nations.
   (e) Only a few aspects of our life have been influenced by globalisation.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of word in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Due to development of hi-tech communication media we can now know at once what (happen) — in the remotest parts of the world.
(b) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) — of a country in disaster.
(c) If it (be) —— possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.
(d) Globalisation is a process (expand) —— trade and commerce all over the world.
(e) Any country can (reach) —— in the shortest possible time.

4. Make a list of five opportunities created by globalisation. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry on research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four hours nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to these questions about Stephen Hawking. 1x5=5

(a) Who is Stephen Hawking?
(b) What disease was he attacked with?
(c) How could he do his work in spite of his illness?
(d) Whom does he live with?
(e) What facilities is Hawking provided with?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

As Hawking's reputation gradually (a)——, fate followed with less rewarding things. He (b)—— control over the muscles by degrees and became a (c)—— of Gehrig's disease. He is now (d)—— to the wheelchair and (e)—— no power to control his body except his head and hands only.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences giving the most important information about Stephen Hawking. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Stephen Hawking, the victim of Gehrig's disease, survives as a scientist. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>learn</th>
<th>quickly</th>
<th>over</th>
<th>commit</th>
<th>explain</th>
<th>reading</th>
<th>filled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enriched</td>
<td>aloud</td>
<td>times</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>possession</td>
<td>thoughts</td>
<td>of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Young people often consider (a) —— poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has a 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) ——.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
Man pollutes water, another vital (a) ——, of the environment by (b) —— waste into it. Farmers (c) —— chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods. (d) —— mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. 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 (g) —— into them. Insanitary latrines (h) —— on river and canal banks are also (i) —— for further pollution. In this way various (j) —— of waste and filth contaminate water.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) The present age</td>
<td>to the family income</td>
<td>the broken families</td>
<td>and out of home activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Women</td>
<td>household work and outdoor activities</td>
<td>a wide disintegration of</td>
<td>by both husbands and wives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) As they began to contribute</td>
<td>has seen</td>
<td>giving place to</td>
<td>are having psychological problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) In the developed countries now</td>
<td>in the west and</td>
<td>they started influencing</td>
<td>small, nuclear families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Extended families have given,</td>
<td>are associating now</td>
<td>are done equally</td>
<td>large kin groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Marriages now often break up</td>
<td>and are still with earning</td>
<td>decisions about family matters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

(i) He was quite happy in Brighton.
(ii) He described London as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet.
(iii) Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
Board Questions

(iv) Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr. and Mrs. Scott.

(v) Though he was full of admiration for English society yet he was called back to India in 1880.

(vi) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.

(vii) He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule.

(viii) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

(ix) He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there.

(x) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London.

(xi) Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature.

(xii) But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the west.

(xiii) But the girls' parents in fact treated him like a son.

(xiv) Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

What is dowry? What is the main reason of dowry? Who take dowry and who are the victims of dowry? How does the dowry system affect the whole society? What is your reaction to the social vice? How can this social curse be eliminated?

CHITTAGONG BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 — 4:

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. What is the Greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons.
Climatologists predict that midway through this century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**

   (a) According to majority of the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the plausible/probable/prime cause of the global warming.
   (b) The global warming may have a disastrous/magnificent/heinous effect on life on earth.
   (c) The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the effect/root/source of carbon dioxide gas.
   (d) The dumping of industrial wastes and waste-products into the ocean affects/causes/diminishes environmental pollution.
   (e) The rise of temperature may one day damage/swallow/submerge the lower southern part of Bangladesh.

2. **Write whether the following statements are true/false. If false, give the correct information.**

   (a) Carbon dioxide gas is the only culprit for global warming.
   (b) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
   (c) Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
   (d) The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution.
   (e) Global warming is good for the cold countries of the world.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate preposition if necessary.**

   (a) The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) —— wildlife and wilderness.
   (b) According to the (believe) —— the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
   (c) If the sea level rises abnormally, we have reason to be (worry) ——.
   (d) Carbon dioxide is (produce) —— the burning of fossil fuels and forests.
   (e) Even the oceans are getting (pollution) ——.

4. **Make a list of five causes of global warming.**

   Read the passage below and answer questions 5–8:

   Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work—domestic or academic—stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

   This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and
without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result they suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate. They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable benchmark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to a man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

5. Write short answers to the following questions (Don't quote sentences from the given passage).  
   (a) What do you mean by gender discrimination?  
   (b) Why do the parents prefer a male child?  
   (c) What matters most to the parents about their daughters?  
   (d) How does a girl think about life and world?  
   (e) What is the most harmful effect that persists throughout a woman's life?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.  
   In our country most of the girls fall (a) —— to gender discrimination as soon as they are born, even before their birth. Almost all the parents (b) —— a male child to a female one. A girl's education life comes to a (c) —— with her marriage. Because of discriminatory treatment, throughout her life she suffers from inferiority (d) —— which tells upon both her physical and (e) —— health.

7. Summarise five negative effects of gender discrimination on girl children and women in a family.  

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the position of a girl in the family. (No.1 has been done for you)  

   1A girl's unwelcome birth to a hostile world.  

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  

   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.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

   Jerry was a twelve years old boy (a) —— lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b) —— to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) —— wood for the
authoress. He also did some extra work (d) ——— the convenience of the authoress.
Once he (e) ——— a cubby hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f) —
—— that the writer might get dry fire materials ready in case of (g) ——— wet weather.
The authoress was pleased (h) ——— him. When she gave him some candy or apples,
he used to (i) ——— silent. He expressed his (j) ——— by looking at the gift and the
authoress.

Part C: Guided Writing
11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible
sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Environment pollution</td>
<td>must be taken</td>
<td>in various ways</td>
<td>by smoke of factories and vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) In our cities air</td>
<td>has become</td>
<td>to control</td>
<td>is polluted by garbage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Even the ground we</td>
<td>is constantly</td>
<td>one of the greatest problems</td>
<td>alarming pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Water</td>
<td>walk on</td>
<td>in the face of</td>
<td>in our country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) But we</td>
<td>is also polluted</td>
<td>being polluted</td>
<td>in this modern age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Measures</td>
<td>should not remain idle</td>
<td>both in urban and rural areas</td>
<td>such an alarming problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the
proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.  

(i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
(ii) But it did not give up hope.
(iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
(iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
(v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
(vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
(vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
(viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
(ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
(x) He had to flee from his kingdom to his life.
(xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
(xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
(xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
(xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.
Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.  

What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? Why is nuclear family getting
popularity nowadays? What are the advantages you find in a nuclear family? What are the
disadvantages of it? Do you like nuclear family? If so, why? If not, why?
pudding at all). People travel more and are learning to enjoy food from many different countries. In most towns there are Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants but in big cities you can also eat Japanese, Thai, Korean and Malaysian food. These restaurants are often cheaper than European restaurants and many people find the food more interesting. Indeed supermarkets now offer a wide range of multicultural, ready-to-cook foods to try at home. Take-away food is also very popular in Britain. Many people think that the idea of take-away meals comes from the USA, but in fact it comes from Britain. The original British take-away meal was fish and chips and there are still fish in chip shops in places, as well as joints that sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers. In Britain most people use knives and forks for eating. In some countries, for example, China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people use chopsticks. In many other countries, as in the Indian sub-continent, people use their fingers.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**

(a) There are hardly/hard/lots of difference between British eating habits and our eating habits.

(b) British supermarkets provide/enjoy/offering multicultural foods.

(c) Wide range means diversity/alike/all the same.

(d) In England the foreign restaurants are expensive/cheap/costly in comparison with European restaurants.

(e) Yorkshire pudding is really/hardly/not a pudding.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.**

(a) Frequent changes are found in British eating habits.

(b) People in the Indian sub-continent use spoons and fingers for eating.

(c) Take-away food is very popular in Britain.

(d) The British people don't like the foods of other countries.

(e) In England European restaurants are more expensive than Thai.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.**

(a) Spoons and forks are (use) —— eating.

(b) Our tastes are no longer (confine) —— hamburgers.

(c) Some people are (replace) —— rice with bread.

(d) Take-away food is getting (popular) —— Bangladesh.

(e) We should (know) —— about eating habits.

4. **Make a list of five ways in which our food and eating habits differ from those of Britain.**

Read the passage below and answer questions 5 — 8:

A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children, centres round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show how that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too. (Adapted from: G. Ramson, Preparing to teach reading.)

5. **Write short answer to the following question.**

(a) What do you think of the report on watching TV by US children?
(b) What are the bad impacts of watching TV for long hours?
(c) How long do you watch TV everyday?
(d) Why are the TV viewing, statistics described as staggering?
(e) What are the positive aspects of watching TV?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
Television is the most common source of entertainment. American children (a) —— television more than they read books. Most of the children are (b) —— to be sluggish day by day. Their parents are becoming (c) —— for them. But the children (d) —— bother for that. They love only (e) —— violence in films shown on TV.

7. Summarise in 5 sentences the bad effects of watching TV. 1x5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how watching TV can also be good for children. 1x5=5

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>go</th>
<th>have</th>
<th>find</th>
<th>lose</th>
<th>die</th>
<th>are</th>
<th>way</th>
<th>consider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prefer</td>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>dead</td>
<td>preference</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>bound</td>
<td>rich</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a) —— taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b) —— popular in the past are gradually (c) —— their appeal. They are (d) —— out. We don't (e) —— the existence of many of these. Now people like to (f) —— TV. They (g) —— concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that have (h) —— place today are not (i) —— good. Sometimes people are (j) —— to receive some bad aspects of Western culture.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Sports can give us (a) ——. International sports (b) —— organise different sporting events in different (c) ——. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sport event. They do it because in (d) —— they get the right of (e) —— their products (f) —— the events. The satellite channels (g) —— the events (h) ——. As a (i) ——, people all over the world can (j) —— the events live.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) We</td>
<td>Is</td>
<td>easily</td>
<td>with his family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Our family</td>
<td>Drag</td>
<td>to keep our</td>
<td>apartment clean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) They</td>
<td>Try</td>
<td>on the very good terms</td>
<td>day and night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) These sounds</td>
<td>have tried many times</td>
<td>chairs around</td>
<td>up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story.

(i) It continued for a full week.
(ii) The very next day the rain started to fall.
(iii) She wanted to grow some peas before the hot weather set in.
(iv) Last year she started her garden early.
(v) Mina loves gardening.
(vi) All her seeds washed away.
(vii) Mina started to prepare fresh.
(viii) Then the sun finally came out.
(ix) She now knew the uncertainty that the farmers must endure each year.
(x) People may have different hobbies.
(xi) Some may have strange habits.
(xii) It reveals the taste of a person.
(xiii) It refreshes us.
(xiv) It gives us new ideas too.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers in the questions should give as much detail as possible.

Where is Bangladesh situated? When did she get her freedom? How is the climate in Bangladesh? Which are the main rivers of the country? What are the main crops? What is the main occupation of the people here? What is the main attraction of this country?

SYLHET BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 — 4:

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 embedded 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 orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." 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 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.
1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
(a) Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
(b) Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repaired/repairing.
(c) Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
(d) Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
(e) The phrase 'Of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
(a) Jerry steadied the loose stone for his own use.
(b) Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
(c) The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.
(d) Integrity is embedded on courage.
(e) Jerry did for me the necessary thing.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5
(a) Jerry (be) —— at the orphanage since he was four.
(b) He took the (responsible) —— breaking the axe-handle.
(c) He chose to work (careful) ——.
(d) He was an orphan boy (live) —— the orphanage.
(e) (Dig) —— a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.

4. Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character. 1x5=5

5. Write short answers to these questions about 'The Taj Mahal'. 1x5=5
(a) What architectural feature of the Taj Mahal makes it most impressive?
(b) Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
(c) How does the pool enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
(d) Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
(e) When does the Taj seem most appealing?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
There is a beautiful garden (a) —— the Taj and a long pool that (b) —— out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj well when it reflects in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful (c) —— building because it (d) —— a different look at different times. Most people like it (e) —— on moonlit nights.

7. Summarise five important mentionable sides of the Taj Mahal. 1x5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in
the flow chart showing the wonderful design of the Taj Mahal (No. 1 has been
done for you)  

1. Made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble

2

3

4

5

6

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical
changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>happen</th>
<th>furious</th>
<th>Die</th>
<th>spoil</th>
<th>live</th>
<th>execution</th>
<th>knowing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wit</td>
<td>pleasant</td>
<td>Declare</td>
<td>wretch</td>
<td>unpleasant</td>
<td>expire</td>
<td>cause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) — his future from the
astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras.
The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him
something (c) — . At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying,
"Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world". But another thought I
had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) — . "How long will
you live?" asked the King. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, "The stars (i) — that
I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye." Hearing this, the King
turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) — away, let him not come
here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.  

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man,
wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) — , asked him where God (e) — .
The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where he is (g) — ". The
sage, from this sensible (h) — , thought highly of the boy's (i) — and according to his
(j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible
sentences. (Write the sentences in full).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>It</td>
<td>Saw</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Here and there over the grass</td>
<td>came back</td>
<td>desolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Every afternoon as they</td>
<td>became</td>
<td>the children playing in the garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>One day the giant</td>
<td>Stood</td>
<td>a large, lovely garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>When he</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>from school, the children used to go and play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>The garden</td>
<td>were coming</td>
<td>beautiful flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

(i) The lion was relieved of his pain.
(ii) To escape torture, one day he fled from his master's house.
(iii) It was unbearable for him.
(iv) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it.
(v) He used to inflict heavy torture on him.
(vi) The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country.
(vii) Unfortunately he was caught by a slave merchant.
(viii) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
(ix) A lion lived in a cave.
(x) He came near the lion.
(xi) He took shelter in a cave.
(xii) In the evening the lion entered the cave.
(xiii) The man was very rude and cruel.
(xiv) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

What is your idea about a book fair? When and where is it usually held? What purposes does it serve? How is it organised? What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?