কৃতিত্ব

সম্পূর্ণ ফ্রি সাজেশন

SSC 2027

English 1st Paper

- Seen and Unseen passages
- Writing Part

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৭৫ হাজার + MCQ ভাণ্ডার

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Unit 01 : Sense of Self

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Ameen is seventeen when the war breaks out. One Monday, after supper, he announces he will go to war. Sonabhan shrieks in surprise. You want to leave me alone? It won't take long, Ma, he assures her. I'll be back soon after the training. That night Sonabhan could not sleep. After sun-up, she opens the duck coop. The flock streams out, stretches and quacks around her for their morning meal. She takes longer than usual. She mixes water with rice husks in an earthen bowl and puts it down. They gobble it up in five minutes and head for the pond.

Ameen has let out the chickens by then. He lifts his 12-week-old cockerel, Moti, and sits on the veranda. During his breakfast he doesn't strike up any conversation. Having noticed Sonabhan's puffy eyes, he knows not to mention last night's subject. He casts his glance to the side, down at the cockerel eating rice in silence. Today is haat bar, market day. Sonabhan has arranged the things Ameen will take to the bazaar to sell. Two dozen eggs, a sheaf of areca nuts, a bottle gourd. The bazaar is about a mile away.

Ameen wears his short-sleeved floral shirt over his lungi. He whistles as he looks into the cloudy mirror to comb his hair. Placing the rattan basket on his head before setting off, he hollers: I'm off, Ma. Sonabhan watches him go along the bank of the little river. For the first time it occurs to her that Ameen has grown up. He has reached the height of his dead father, has his long neck and straight shoulders. In that moment, Sonabhan realizes it's not the war, it's the fighting that Ameen is fascinated with. Like his dead father, he is crazy about bullfighting, cockfighting and boat racing. The same stubbornness flows in his blood. Once he decides on something, nothing can stop him.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. How old was Ameen when the war began?

(a) fifteen (b) sixteen
(c) seventeen (d) eighteen

ii. What does the word shriek in "Sonabhan shrieks in surprise" mean?

(a) whisper (b) scream
(c) laugh (d) sigh

iii. What is the name of Ameen's cockerel?

(a) Ratan (b) Moti
(c) Raja (d) Lal

iv. What is the synonym of gobble in the line "They gobble it up in five minutes"?

(a) sip (b) devour
(c) nibble (d) lick

v. According to Sonabhan, what truly attracts Ameen?

(a) The war itself (b) The market crowd
(c) Fighting (d) His pet animals

vi. Which items does Ameen carry to the bazaar?

(a) two dozen eggs, areca nuts, a bottle gourd
(b) bananas, coconuts, rice
(c) two dozen eggs, a bottle gourd
(d) mangoes, guavas, sugarcane

vii. What does Sonabhan feed the ducks in the morning?

(a) water with rice husks
(b) wheat and milk
(c) boiled rice
(d) lentils and salt

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How does Sonabhan react when Ameen says he will go to war?
(b) What daily chores does Sonabhan do the next morning?
(c) Who is Moti, and what does Ameen do with him?
(d) What things does Sonabhan arrange for Ameen to take to the bazaar?
(e) What realization comes to Sonabhan as she watches Ameen leave?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

This is how you set a table for tea; this is how you set a table for dinner; this is how you set a table for dinner with an important guest; this is how you set a table for lunch; this is how you set a table for breakfast; this is how to behave in the presence of men who don't know you very well, and this way they won't recognize immediately the slut I have warned you against becoming: be sure to wash every day, even if it is with your own spit; don't squat down to play marbles you are not a boy, you know; don't pick people's flowers you might catch something; don't throw stones at blackbirds, because it might not be a blackbird at all; this is how to make a bread pudding;

This is how to make doukona; this is how to make pepper pot; this is how to make a good medicine for a cold: this is how to catch a fish; this is how to throw back a fish you don't like, and that way something bad won't fall on you; this is how to bully a man; this is how a man bullies you; this is how to love a man, and if this doesn't work there are other ways, and if they don't work don't feel too bad about giving up; this is how to spit up in the air if you feel like it, and this is how to move quick so that it doesn't fall on you; this is how to make ends meet; always squeeze bread to make sure it's fresh; but what if the baker won't let me feel the bread?; you mean to say that after all you are really going to be the kind of woman who the baker won't let near the bread?

This is how a table is (a)_____ for tea, and this is how a table is (b)_____ for dinner with an important guest. This is how proper behavior is (c)_____ in the presence of men who do not know you well, so that your true nature is not easily judged. This is how bread pudding is (d)_____, and this is how a good medicine for a cold is carefully (e)_____. This is how a fish is cooked when it is caught fresh, and this is how respect is earned when dealing with others.

Read the passage on Alexander Fleming and answer the questions no. 4 and 5. 1 × 5 = 5

Alexander Fleming was born in Ayrshire, Scotland on August 6, 1881. He was the third of the four children. He attended a medical school in London and graduated in medicine in 1906. Fleming assisted in battlefield hospitals during the World War-I from 1911 to 1918. There he observed many people dying of infection. Once the war was over, Fleming looked for medicine that would heal infection. Then he came back to his laboratory and carried out a lot of experiment to get a cure for infections. At last, he was successful in his mission. In 1928 he discovered penicillin, a drug that is used to kill bacteria. Alexander Fleming died of heart failure in London in 1955.

(আলেকজান্ডার ফ্লেমিং ১৮৮১ সালের ৬ আগস্ট স্কটল্যান্ডের আয়রসাইয়ারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন চার সন্তানের মধ্যে তৃতীয়। তিনি লন্ডনে মেডিকেল স্কুলে পড়াশুনা করেন এবং ১৯০৬ সালে চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞানে স্নাতক ডিগ্রি লাভ করেন। ফ্লেমিং প্রথম বিশ্বযুদ্ধের সময় ১৯১১ সাল থেকে ১৯১৮ সাল পর্যন্ত রণাঙ্গনের হাসপাতালে চিকিৎসা সহায়তা প্রদান করেন। সেখানে তিনি অনেক লোককে সংক্রমণে মারা যেতে দেখেন। একসময় যুদ্ধ শেষ হয়ে গেল, ফ্লেমিং সংক্রমণকে সারিয়ে তোলার ওষুধ খুঁজতে লাগলেন। তারপর তিনি তার গবেষণাগারে ফিরে এলেন এবং সংক্রমণের প্রতিকার পেতে প্রচুর পরীক্ষা চালালেন। অবশেষে তিনি তার সাধনায় সফল হলেন। ১৯২৮ সালে ব্যাকটেরিয়া ধ্বংস করার কাজে ব্যবহৃত পেনিসিলিন নামক ওষুধ আবিষ্কার করলেন। আলেকজান্ডার ফ্লেমিং ১৯৫৫ সালে লন্ডনে হৃদযন্ত্রের ক্রিয়া বন্ধ হয়ে মারা যান।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Place	Year/Time	Contribution
Graduated in medicine	London	(i)_____	
(ii)_____	France	from 1911 to (iii)____	
		In 1928	(iv)_____
Died	London	(v)_____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Air pollution is	(i) become a global	(1) planting new ones
(b) Water pollution occurs	(ii) caused by smoke from factories and vehicles	(2) concern for all nations
(c) Deforestation results in	(iii) when waste and chemicals are thrown	(3) and harms human health
(d) Climate change has	(vi) cutting down trees without	(4) environment and future
(e) We should all work	(v) together to protect our	(5) into rivers and canals

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) She asked Bayazid to give her a glass of water, but he could not find any water in the pitcher.
(b) Once Hazrat Bayazid Bustami came home to see his ailing mother.
(c) But she again feel asleep.
(d) So, he went to the well quite far from their house.
(e) She woke up some hours later.
(f) He filled the pitcher, came back and went to his mother with a glass of water.
(g) As he was still standing by her bed, his mother drank the glass of water and blessed him from the core of heart.
(h) He, instead of waking her up, stood by her bed with the glass of water in his hand.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the main theme of the poem "Books"?
(b) How do books help young readers according to the poet of "Books"?
(c) What is the tragedy in "The Sands of Dee"?
(d) How does the poet create a sad mood in "The Sands of Dee"?
(e) How is Time addressed in the poem "Time, You Old Gypsy Man"?
(f) What message does the poem "Time, You Old Gypsy Man" give about life?
(g) What question does Whitman ask in the poem "O Me! O Life!"?
(h) What answer does Whitman in the poem "O Me! O Life!" give himself?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In the story *Mr. Moti*, why does Ameen decide to go to war, and what does this reveal about his personality?
(b) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Sonabhan's reaction to Ameen's announcement reflect her emotional dependence on him?
(c) Why is the morning routine with the ducks described in detail in *Mr. Moti*, and how does it symbolize Sonabhan's life?
(d) In the passage from "The Great Derangement," why was the unusual weather on March 17, 1978 especially surprising for north Delhi at that time of year?
(e) In "The Great Derangement," what two roles was the narrator balancing during his time at Delhi University, and how might these have influenced his actions during the storm?
(f) According to "The Great Derangement," what made the narrator change his original plan of staying late in the library?
(g) Why does Rosamond's habit of admiring items in shop windows reveal something important about her character in "The Purple Jar"?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how does the mother's refusal at the milliner's shop show her practical approach to buying things?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	b	iii	b	iv	b	v	c
vi	a	vii	a						

2. (a) When Ameen suddenly announces he will go to war, Sonabhan shrieks in shock and fear. That night she cannot sleep, haunted by the thought of losing her only son.
(b) After sunrise, she opens the duck coop and feeds the flock by mixing rice husks with water in an earthen bowl. She spends longer than usual at this task, reflecting her inner anxiety.
(c) Moti is Ameen's 12-week-old cockerel, his beloved pet. Ameen lifts him gently, sits on the veranda, and lets the bird peck rice in silence during breakfast.
(d) She carefully arranges two dozen eggs, a bundle of areca nuts, and a bottle gourd for Ameen. These items, placed in a rattan basket, show her concern for supporting him in small, everyday ways.
(e) As Ameen sets off for the bazaar, she suddenly realizes that he has grown into a young man. With his tall frame and strong shoulders, he reminds her of his late father, which fills her with pride and dread.

3. (a) set, (b) arranged, (c) maintained, (d) made, (e) prepared.

4. (i) 1906, (ii) Served in battlefield hospitals, (iii) 1918, (iv) Penicillin (As a drug), (v) 1955.

5. Alexander Fleming was a famous scientist who graduated in medicine in 1906. He served in the army from 1911 to 1918, where he gained experience in treating wounds and infections. In 1928, while working in his laboratory in London, he discovered penicillin, the world's first antibiotic, which later saved millions of lives. For this groundbreaking discovery, he was awarded the Nobel Prize. Fleming's work changed the course of medical science by introducing effective treatment against bacterial diseases. He continued his research until his death in 1955 in London.

6. (a + ii + 3) Air pollution is caused by smoke from factories and vehicles and harms human health.
(b + iii + 5) Water pollution occurs when waste and chemicals are thrown into rivers and canals.
(c + iv + 1) Deforestation results in cutting down trees without planting new ones.
(d + i + 2) Climate change has become a global concern for all nations.
(e + v + 4) We should all work together to protect our environment and future.

7.

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

8. (a) The poem celebrates the value of books as faithful companions. They not only provide knowledge but also guide the reader toward wisdom, moral lessons, and imagination.
(b) Books open doors to unknown worlds and enrich the minds of young readers. They nurture curiosity, inspire dreams, and broaden horizons beyond everyday life.
(c) The poem tells the sad story of Mary, who went out to bring the cattle home. Unfortunately, she was drowned in the rising tide, never returning to her loved ones.
(d) The poet uses haunting imagery, especially the waves calling "Mary, come home." This repetition reminds readers of her death and deepens the sense of loss and sorrow.
(e) Time is personified as an old gypsy man who wanders restlessly. The poet speaks to Time directly, highlighting how unstoppable and endless its journey is.
(f) The poem suggests that time moves swiftly and never waits for anyone. Therefore, people should cherish every moment and live meaningfully before life passes away.
(g) He questions the purpose of life when surrounded by human failures, foolishness, and despair. The poet wonders what good or meaning life holds amid such struggles.

(h) Whitman answers that life itself has value because it exists. Each person has identity and the chance to add their own "verse" to the ongoing play of existence.

9. (a) In *Mr. Moti*, Ameen decides to go to war because he is drawn to the excitement and challenge of fighting, which reveals that he is impulsive, stubborn, and attracted to adventurous risks.
(b) Sonabhan's reaction in *Mr. Moti* shows her emotional dependence on Ameen because she immediately fears being left alone, demonstrating how much she relies on him as her only close family member.
(c) The morning routine with the ducks in *Mr. Moti* is described in detail to symbolize Sonabhan's simple, repetitive life where caring for animals is a major part of her daily responsibilities.
(d) The unusual weather was surprising because mid-March in north Delhi is normally clear, dry, and mild, so a sudden hailstorm was completely unexpected.
(e) The narrator was both a graduate student and a part-time journalist, and these combined roles influenced his movements and choices on the day of the storm.
(f) The narrator changed his plan because the strange and unseasonal weather made him decide not to stay late in the library.
(g) Rosamond's habit of admiring everything in the shop windows shows that she is easily attracted to beautiful objects and lacks the maturity to judge their usefulness.
(h) The mother's refusal at the milliner's shop shows that she values practical, necessary items over decorative things that serve no real purpose.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Ameen is seventeen when the war breaks out. One Monday, after supper, he announces he will go to war. Sonabhan shrieks in surprise. You want to leave me alone? It won't take long. That night Sonabhan could not sleep. In the morning, Ameen has let out the chickens. He lifts his 12-week-old cockerel, Moti, and sits on the veranda. At night, Sonabhan climbs out of her bed, clutches the hurricane lamp and tiptoes into Ameen's room. She stands by his bed, looks at her sleeping son. He snores like his father. He has her light skin and button nose. She touches his cheek. His broad forehead. She suppresses a desire to lie beside him. Like the old days, when she slept cuddling her baby.

A warning comes from old Chowkidar's young wife. Watch your rooster, she threatens. I don't want him in my house again. If someone touches my boy, Sonabhan responds, they'll see the consequences. She grounds Moti for an entire day. It makes him sad. His forlorn captivity crucifies her. She sets him loose the following morning. Some boys come and ask Sonabhan to lend them Moti for cockfighting at a fair. They are happy to pay. Never, she tells them. He is my son. Monday dawns without Moti's crowing. His cold body is resting on its right side. Lying against the basket. Eyes closed. His kingly head down. With Moti's basket in her lap, Sonabhan is motionless. She puts Moti to rest beside her husband's grave. She sighs, plods across the empty yard, steps onto an empty veranda, crawls into an empty home and sits on the edge of an empty bed. Another morning breaks.... Noon and afternoon come and go.... The birds in the coops quack and crow.... No one lets them out. For the first time, Sonabhan's doors do not open.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What did Sonabhan clutch when she tiptoed into Ameen's room at night?
(a) a pillow
(b) a book
(c) a hurricane lamp
(d) a blanket

ii. Who warned Sonabhan about the rooster, Moti?
(a) Ameen's friend
(b) The old Chowkidar's young wife
(c) Ameen's father
(d) The village boys

iii. Why did Sonabhan refuse to lend Moti for cockfighting?

(a) She thought Moti was too young

(b) She feared losing money

(c) She considered Moti her son

(d) She had promised Ameen

iv. Where did Sonabhan lay Moti to rest?

(a) Under the veranda

(b) Beside her husband's grave

(c) Near the chicken coop

(d) Inside her room

v. What happened for the first time after Moti's death?

(a) Ameen left for war

(b) The boys stopped visiting

(c) Sonabhan's doors did not open

(d) The Chowkidar's wife apologized

vi. Find a synonym of "forlorn".

(a) happy (b) joyful

(c) miserable (d) energetic

vii. Find the antonym of "empty" as used in the passage.

(a) vacant (b) deserted

(c) hollow (d) full

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why did Sonabhan feel restless on the night Ameen announced he would go to war?

(b) How did Sonabhan show her affection toward Ameen while he slept?

(c) Why did Sonabhan refuse to lend Moti to the village boys for cockfighting?

(d) How did Sonabhan react after Moti's death?

(e) What role does Moti the rooster play in the story?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Wash the white clothes on Monday and put them on the stone heap; wash the color clothes on Tuesday and put them on the clothesline to dry; don't walk bare-head in the hot sun; cook pumpkin fritters in very hot sweet oil; soak your little cloths right after you take them off; when buying cotton to make yourself a nice blouse, be sure that it doesn't have gum in it, because that way it won't hold up well after a wash; soak salt fish overnight before you cook it; is it true that you sing benna in Sunday school? always eat your food in such a way that it won't turn someone else's stomach; on Sundays try to walk like a lady and not like the slut you are so bent on becoming; don't sing benna in Sunday school; you mustn't speak to wharf-rat boys, not even to give directions; don't eat fruits on the street-flies will follow you;

The household chores are carefully followed each week. The white clothes are washed on Monday and then (a)_____ on the stone heap so they can dry in the sun. The color clothes are (b)_____ on Tuesday and are neatly placed on the clothesline to dry. To prepare meals, pumpkin fritters are (c)_____ in very hot sweet oil so that they taste fresh and crispy. In the kitchen, salt fish is (d)_____ overnight before it is cooked to make it soft and ready for eating. Finally, certain habits are strictly avoided fruits are not (e)_____ on the street because flies are followed by them, and it is considered unhealthy.

Read the passage on Nelson Mandela and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Nelson Mandela was one of the greatest leaders of the twentieth century. He was born in 1918 in a small village in South Africa. From a young age, Mandela saw how unfairly black people were treated under the system of apartheid. He dedicated his life to fighting for justice, equality, and freedom. For his activism, he was imprisoned for 27 years, but even in jail, his spirit was never broken. After his release in 1990, Mandela worked to unite a divided country. In 1994, he became South Africa's first black president and a symbol of peace and reconciliation. Around the world, Mandela is remembered as a man of courage, forgiveness, and hope, whose life proved that freedom and dignity are worth every sacrifice. (নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা ছিলেন বিশ শতকের অন্যতম শ্রেষ্ঠ নেতা। তিনি ১৯১৮ সালে দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার একটি ছোট্ট গ্রামে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। ছোটবেলা থেকেই ম্যান্ডেলা দেখেছিলেন কীভাবে বর্ণবিদ্বেষমূলক শাসন ব্যবস্থা 'বর্ণবাদ'-এর অধীনে কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ মানুষদের প্রতি

অবিচার করা হতো। তিনি ন্যায়বিচার, সমতা ও স্বাধীনতার জন্য সারাজীবন সংগ্রাম করেন। তার রাজনৈতিক আন্দোলনের কারণে তাকে ২৭ বছর কারাবরণ করতে হয়েছিল, কিন্তু কারাগারেও তার মনোবল ভাঙেনি। ১৯৯০ সালে মুক্তি পাওয়ার পর তিনি বিভক্ত দেশটিকে ঐক্যবদ্ধ করার জন্য কাজ করেন। ১৯৯৪ সালে তিনি দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার প্রথম কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ প্রেসিডেন্ট নির্বাচিত হন এবং শান্তি ও পুনর্মিলনের প্রতীক হয়ে ওঠেন। সারা বিশ্বে ম্যান্ডেলাকে সাহস, ক্ষমাশীলতা এবং আশার মানুষ হিসেবে স্মরণ করা হয়, যার জীবন প্রমাণ করেছে স্বাধীনতা ও মর্যাদা প্রতিটি ত্যাগের যোগ্য।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
(i) _____	South Africa	1918	—
Imprisoned	(ii) _____	27 years	Spirit never broken
Released from prison	South Africa	(iii) _____	Worked to unite the country
Became first black president	South Africa	1994	(iv) _____
He	—	—	remembered (v) _____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Nelson Mandela was	(i) the first black president	(1) reconciliation worldwide
(b) He was imprisoned	(ii) born in 1918	(2) in 1990
(c) He was released	(iii) from prison	(3) in South Africa
(d) He became	(iv) a symbol of peace, courage, and	(4) but never lost his spirit
(e) Mandela is remembered as	(v) for 27 years	(5) of South Africa in 1994

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He was taught by the great philosopher Aristotle, who inspired in him a love for knowledge.
(b) Once there lived a brave prince named Alexander, the son of King Philip of Macedonia.
(c) After his father's death, Alexander became king at a very young age.
(d) He built one of the largest empires in the ancient world, stretching from Greece to India.
(e) He was famous not only for his courage in battle but also for his respect toward scholars.
(f) During his campaigns, he never lost a battle and was called "Alexander the Great."
(g) Unfortunately, he fell ill and died in Babylon at the age of thirty-two.
(h) Even today, he is remembered as one of the greatest conquerors in history.

8. Write the answers of the following questions from the poems you have read in your textbook. (Any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What question does the poet raise in "O Me! O Life!"?
(b) How does Eleanor describe books in "Books"?
(c) Why does the poet repeat "O Me! O Life!" in the poem?
(d) What is the main theme of "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(e) How is nature presented in "The Sands of Dee"?
(f) What does the poet complain about in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(g) What is the setting of "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) What realization does the poet share in "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does Antonio's willingness to lend money to Bassanio reveal about his values and priorities?
(b) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does the description of Antonio's ships help establish his status in Venice?

(c) Why is Antonio so beloved by the people of Venice, and how does this add depth to his character in "A Pound of Flesh"?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," how does Portia's father's plan ensure that her future husband values her for more than her wealth?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," why does the Prince of Morocco believe the gold casket must contain Portia's portrait?
(f) In "The Great Derangement," how did a seemingly small impulse decision alter the narrator's path on the day of the storm?
(g) In "The Great Derangement," what did the narrator first notice in the sky that signaled the arrival of the tornado-like event?
(h) In the narrative of "The Great Derangement," how did the tube-like extension in the sky behave once the narrator started observing it?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	b	iii	c	iv	b	v	c
vi	c	vii	d						

2. (a) Sonabhan was terrified of losing her son, her only companion after her husband's death. She spent the night awake, unable to sleep from worry and fear.
(b) She tiptoed into his room with a hurricane lamp, looked at his sleeping face, touched his cheek and forehead, and recalled the old days of cuddling him as a baby.
(c) She considered Moti more than a rooster; to her, he was like a son. The idea of risking him in a fight was unthinkable.
(d) She buried Moti beside her husband's grave, then returned to an empty house and bed. Her grief left her lifeless, symbolized by her closed doors for the first time.
(e) Moti symbolizes companionship and motherhood for Sonabhan. His loss mirrors her emptiness and deepens the sorrow of already fearing Ameen's departure.

3. (a) put, (b) washed, (c) cooked, (d) soaked, (e) Eaten.

4. (i) Born, (ii) South Africa, (iii) 1990, (iv) Symbol of peace & reconciliation, (v) as a man of courage.

5. Nelson Mandela, born in 1918 in South Africa, became one of the most influential leaders of the twentieth century. Witnessing the injustice of apartheid, he dedicated his life to fighting for equality and justice. For his activism, he was imprisoned for 27 years, yet his determination remained unbroken. After his release in 1990, Mandela worked to unite a divided nation and, in 1994, became South Africa's first black president. He is remembered worldwide as a symbol of peace, courage, forgiveness, and reconciliation, inspiring generations to value freedom and human dignity.

6. (a + ii + 3) Nelson Mandela was born in 1918 in South Africa.
(b + v + 4) He was imprisoned for 27 years but never lost his spirit.
(c + iii + 2) He was released from prison in 1990.
(d + i + 5) He became the first black president of South Africa in 1994.
(e + iv + 1) Mandela is remembered as a symbol of peace, courage, and reconciliation worldwide.

7.

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

8. (a) The poet asks about the meaning and value of life when it is filled with struggles, disappointments, and endless human failures.
(b) She describes books as magical voyages that can take readers to distant lands and new experiences without the cost of a ship or horse.
(c) The repetition emphasizes his confusion and despair but also highlights the deep search for meaning that eventually leads to hope.
(d) The poem shows a daughter remembering her mother's love, sacrifices, and guidance even after her death.
(e) Nature is shown as beautiful yet dangerous. The sea is powerful and merciless, claiming the girl's life.
(f) He complains that time moves too quickly, stealing youth, beauty, and happiness while people cannot hold it back.
(g) The poem is set in a quiet, snowy forest where the poet stops briefly to admire the falling snow.
(h) The poet realizes that despite despair and human failures, life itself is a gift, and every person has a unique role in the world.

9. (a) Antonio's willingness to lend money to Bassanio shows that he values friendship more than wealth and prioritizes helping others over his own financial security.
(b) The description of Antonio's many ships carrying merchandise across distant seas establishes him as a wealthy and influential merchant in Venice.
(c) Antonio is beloved because he is honest, kind, and generous to the poor, making him a respected and compassionate figure in the city.
(d) Portia's father's plan ensures her husband values her for her character because only someone who looks beyond wealth and outward beauty will choose the correct casket.
(e) The prince of Morocco believes the gold casket must contain her portrait because he associates precious metals with precious things.
(f) A small impulse led him to visit a friend, which caused him to take a different route home than usual, placing him directly in the path of the storm.
(g) He first noticed a gray, tube-like formation hanging from a dark cloud, which signaled the arrival of the tornado-like phenomenon.
(h) The tube-like extension grew rapidly and then suddenly twisted downward toward the ground, heading in the narrator's direction.

Unit 02 : Climate Change

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Not long ago, Meherjan had everything a family, arable land, and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her land property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden, and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

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

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Meher's life was very happy before _____
(a) the liberation
(b) the destruction of the river Jamuna
(c) the victory
(d) the independence

ii. 'Greedy Jamuna' is used here to describe the _____.
(a) cruelty of nature
(b) demand of a consumer
(c) supply of a consumer
(d) help of a consumer

iii. Meherjan is a victim of _____
(a) drought (b) famine
(c) river erosion (d) cyclone

iv. The word 'turmoil indicates _____
(a) agitation (b) reduction
(c) constant (d) rigid

v. The word 'shatter' means _____
(a) to destroy something
(b) to break something into pieces
(c) to erect something
(d) to complete something

vi. The phrase "whispering wind' means _____
(a) wind that blows from across the river
(b) wind that blows with a hissing sound
(c) wind that helps someone make a fire
(d) wind that blows in summer

vii. What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
(a) To explain the importance of river
(b) To describe the impact of monsoon
(c) To describe the effect of river erosion.
(d) To describe the fate of a woman.

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why does the author call the Jamuna greedy?
(b) Where does Meherjan live?
(c) What does "dancing flame' mean?
(d) How can we stop river erosion?
(e) When are many more villages threatened by the roaring rivers?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil fuel material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air. Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear land for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

Humans cannot change the sun's radiation or the earth's orbit, but they can control the increase in greenhouse gases. The burning of fossil fuels is the main cause of rising carbon dioxide levels. Since the late 19th century, industrial activities (a) _____ rapidly, increasing the demand for energy, produced mainly from coal, oil, and gas. (b) _____, deforestation has worsened the situation by cutting down trees. Forests, which absorb carbon dioxide, are (c) _____ for wood, mining, and pasture, (d) _____ more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. As a result, the greenhouse effect is (e) _____.

Read the passage on Satyajit Ray and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Satyajit Ray was a legendary Indian filmmaker, writer, and composer, widely regarded as one of the greatest directors in the history of cinema. Born in Kolkata, India, on May 2, 1921, Ray was the grandson of the famous Bengali writer Upendrakishore Ray Chowdhury and the son of the renowned poet Sukumar Ray. He initially studied at the Visva-Bharati University in Santiniketan before pursuing graphic design in London. Ray's directorial debut, Pather Panchali (1955), won the Best Human Document award at the Cannes Film Festival and marked the beginning of his iconic Apu Trilogy, which also included Aparajito (1956) and Apur Sansar (1959). His films were known for their realism, humanism, and subtle portrayal of social issues. Throughout his career, Ray directed over 30 films, including Charulata (1964), Mahanagar (1963), and Shatranj Ke Khiladi (1977). He also composed music for many of his films. In 1992, Ray was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, shortly before his death on April 23, 1992. His work continues to influence filmmakers worldwide, and he remains a towering figure in global cinema.
(সত্যজিত রায় ছিলেন একজন কিংবদন্তি ভারতীয় চলচ্চিত্র নির্মাতা, লেখক এবং সঙ্গীতজ্ঞ, যাকে সিনেমার ইতিহাসের অন্যতম শ্রেষ্ঠ পরিচালক হিসেবে বিশদভাবে পরিচিত। ১৯২১ সালের ২ মে কলকাতায় জন্মগ্রহণ করা সত্যজিত রায় ছিলেন বিখ্যাত বাঙালি লেখক উপেন্দ্রকিশোর রায় চৌধুরী এর নাতি এবং খ্যাতনামা কবি সুকুমার রায়ের সন্তান। তিনি প্রথমে শান্তিনিকেতনে বিশ্বভারতী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়াশোনা করেন, পরে লন্ডনে গ্রাফিক ডিজাইনে দীক্ষিত হন। তাঁর পরিচালিত প্রথম চলচ্চিত্র পথের পাঁচালি (১৯৫৫) কান চলচ্চিত্র উৎসবে সেরা হিউম্যান ডকুমেন্ট পুরস্কার জয়ী হয় এবং এটি তাঁর খ্যাতনামা 'অপু ত্রয়ী' যাত্রা শুরু করে, যার মধ্যে অপরাজিত (১৯৫৬) এবং অপুর সংসার (১৯৫৯) অন্তর্ভুক্ত। তাঁর চলচ্চিত্রগুলো বাস্তববাদ, মানবিকতা এবং সামাজিক সমস্যার সূক্ষ্ম চিত্রায়নের জন্য পরিচিত ছিল। তাঁর কর্মজীবনে রায় ৩০টিরও বেশি চলচ্চিত্র পরিচালনা করেন, যেমন চারুলতা (১৯৬৪), মহানগর (১৯৬৩) এবং শতরঞ্জের খেলাড়ি (১৯৭৭)। তিনি তাঁর অনেক চলচ্চিত্রের জন্য সঙ্গীতও রচনা করেন। ১৯৯২ সালের ২৩ এপ্রিলে সত্যজিত রায় মৃত্যুবরণ করেন যার ঠিক আগে তাঁকে ভারত সরকারের সর্বোচ্চ নাগরিক সম্মাননা 'ভারতরত্ন' প্রদান করা হয়। তার কাজ আজও বিশ্বব্যাপী চলচ্চিত্র নির্মাতাদের প্রভাবিত করছে এবং তিনি বৈশ্বিক সিনেমার একজন অগ্রগামী চরিত্র হিসেবে রয়ে গেছেন।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Born	(i)_____	May 2, 1921	son of (ii)_____
Initially studied	Santiniketan		at the (iii)_____
Directed Pather Panchali		(iv)_____	directorial debut film
Won Bharat Ratna Award		(v)_____	shortly before death

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Mount Everest	(i) is a challenging climb	(1) from around the world.
(b) It is the highest peak	(ii) located in the Himalayas	(2) at 8,848 meters.
(c) The summit of Mount Everes	(iii) is often covered	(3) and mental determination
(d) Mount Everest	(iv) attracts many climbers	(4) due to extreme weather conditions.
(e) Reaching the top of Mount Everest	(v) requires immense physical strength	(5) with snow and ice.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The peacock sighed and said that he was admired for his beauty but was kept in a cage.
(b) The crow was very proud of his freedom and wished he could be as beautiful as the peacock.
(c) The crow went up to the peacock and said, "You must be the happiest bird in the world."
(d) The peacock told the crow that his beauty was admired by everyone, but he had no freedom.
(e) The crow felt sorry for the peacock and said, "At least you are free to sing and dance beautifully."
(f) The peacock sighed again and said, "You are free to fly wherever you want, while I am kept in a cage."
(g) The crow understood the importance of freedom and flew away, happy with his life.
(h) The story teaches us that freedom is more important than beauty.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the answer to the speaker's question in "O Me! O Life!"?
(b) What is the speaker contemplating in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(c) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what is meant by the phrase "You tighten your rein-Only a moment"?
(d) How does the tone of "O Me! O Life!" shift from the beginning to the end?
(e) How does the poem "O Me! O Life!" reflect the themes of existentialism?
(f) What is the speaker asking in the poem "O Me! O Life!"?
(g) Who is the speaker addressing in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) What is the main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *Mr. Moti*, how do economy and social class influence Sonabhan's choices throughout the story?
(b) What does Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicate about his cultural and social environment?

(c) How does *Mr. Moti* show the interrelationship between humans and animals, especially in poor rural households?
(d) In "The Great Derangement," what significance does the Times of India headline hold in relation to the narrator's personal experience?
(e) In "The Great Derangement," what does the narrator's effort to locate the newspaper article later in life suggest about the impact of the event on him?
(f) In "The Great Derangement," how does the author use personal memory to emphasize the unpredictability of climate events?
(g) In "The Purple Jar," what does Rosamond's final hope "to be wiser in future" suggest about her personal growth?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how does the story use Rosamond's experience to teach readers a lesson about distinguishing wants from needs?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	a	iii	c	iv	a	v	b
vi	b	vii	c						

2. (a) Meherjan had everything. But the erosion of the river Jamuna had snatched all away. Like a greedy person, the Jamuna devours all her dreams and happiness. So, the author calls the Jamuna greedy.
(b) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajgonj.
(c) Dancing flame refers to the unsteadiness of the fire.
(d) We can stop river erosion by implementing a combination of strategies, including planting vegetation along riverbanks, constructing barriers like dams, reduce soil disturbance and sediment runoff. These initiatives help stabilize riverbanks, control sediment deposition, and prevent erosion...
(e) Many more villages are in the threat of erosion during each monsoon because of the climate change human beings brought about through their actions.

3. (a) increased, (b) Additionally, (c) destroyed, (d) releasing, (e) strengthened.

4. (i) Kolkata, India, (ii) Sukumar Ray, (iii) Visva-Bharati University, (iv) 1955, (v) 1992.

5. Satyajit Ray was a legendary Indian filmmaker, writer, and composer, renowned for his contributions to cinema. Born in Kolkata in 1921, he was the son of poet Sukumar Ray. His directorial debut, Pather Panchali (1955), won the Best Human Document award at Cannes, starting his iconic Apu Trilogy. Over his career, Ray directed over 30 films, including Charulata and Shatranj Ke Khiladi. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1992. Ray's films, known for their realism and humanism, continue to inspire filmmakers worldwide.

6. (a + iv + 1) Mount Everest attracts many climbers from around the world.
(b + ii + 2) It is the highest peak located in the Himalayas at 8,848 meters.
(c + iii + 5) The summit of Mount Everest is often covered with snow and ice.
(d + i + 4) Mount Everest is a challenging climb due to extreme weather conditions.
(e + v + 3) Reaching the top of Mount Everest requires immense physical strength and mental determination.

7.

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

8. (a) The answer provided is that life exists and has meaning, and that the individual can contribute to the ongoing "play" of life, no matter how small their contribution may seem.
(b) The speaker is contemplating the beauty and quietness of the snow-covered woods. He is stopping to watch the woods fill with snow, while reflecting on his journey.
(c) The phrase suggests that Time controls everything, and even though the speaker is asking for more time, Time is fleeting and can only give a "moment" before moving on.
(d) The tone shifts from despair and questioning to one of resolution and acceptance. Initially, the speaker is overwhelmed by the futility of life, but by the end, he finds hope in his ability to contribute to the ongoing story of existence.
(e) The poem explores existential themes by questioning the meaning of life, the human struggle for purpose, and the individual's responsibility to find significance in the face of uncertainty and suffering.
(f) The speaker is asking about the meaning and value of life, questioning the meaning of life, the human struggle for purpose, and the individual's responsibility to find significance in life.
(g) The speaker is addressing himself, his horse, and implicitly the reader. He refers to the horse as if the horse might question why they are stopping.
(h) The main theme of the poem Two Mothers Remembered is the evolving relationship between the speaker and her mother. It reflects on the roles mothers play, the passage of time, and how a mother can change physically and mentally, but still be loved unconditionally.

9. (a) In *Mr. Moti*, economy and social class influence nearly all of Sonabhan's choices since her poverty forces her to sell goods, apologise to neighbours, and depend emotionally on animals for comfort.
(b) Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting, and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicates that his cultural and social environment celebrates competitive rural sports that shape his personality.
(c) *Mr. Moti* shows the interrelationship between humans and animals by portraying how deeply animals like Moti become part of the emotional world and daily survival of rural families.
(d) The headline of "30 dead, 700 hurt" confirms the severity of what he experienced and connects his personal escape to the broader disaster.
(e) His search for the article shows that the event left a deep and lasting impression on him.
(f) The author uses his memory of that day to show how unpredictable and extreme weather events can suddenly disrupt ordinary life.
(g) Rosamond's final hope to be wiser shows that she has learned from her mistake and grown more thoughtful.

(h) The story uses Rosamond's experience to teach that wants can be tempting, but needs should take priority when making decisions.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil fuel material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation,

which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear land for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Cutting down trees is called _____
(a) afforestation (b) industrialisation
(c) glorification (d) deforestation

ii. Greenhouse effect is strengthened by _____
(a) planting trees
(b) afforestation
(c) erosion of soil
(d) destruction of forests

iii. Trees absorb _____
(a) carbon dioxide (b) oxygen
(c) methane (d) hydrogen

iv. Natural gas is a kind of _____
(a) fossil fuel (b) toxic substance
(c) harmful gas (d) crude oil

v. Who are mainly responsible for green house effect?
(a) wild animals (b) plants
(c) humans (d) acquatic life

vi. Which of the period describes the beginning of the rapid industrialization?
(a) The start of the 19th century
(b) The end of the 18th century
(c) The start of the 18th century
(d) The end of the 19th century

vii. What are the fossil fuels mentioned in the passage?
(a) Coal (b) Mineral oil
(c) Natural gas (d) All the above

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
(a) How does the loss of forests cause dual problems?
(b) What should we do to control the increase of greenhouse gases?
(c) How do forests help us?
(d) Can man influence the climate? How?
(e) Why can humans neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Not long ago, Meherjan had everything a family, arable land, and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her land property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden, and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness. There are thousands of others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during the monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma, and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. The wind from the Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. Not long ago, Meherjan had everything a family, land, and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna (a) _____ all her land and property. It claimed her shelter during the last monsoon. The river (b) _____ her house, garden, and bamboo bush in one day. Now, she is the only one left to live with the loss and pain. River erosion (c) _____ thousands of people homeless every year. If we don't act, more people (d) _____ like Meherjan. Climate change makes erosion (e) _____.

Read the passage on Ibn Sina and answer questions no. 4 and 5.

Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, was born in 980 CE in Afshana, near Bukhara, in present-day Uzbekistan. He grew up in a scholarly environment, and by the age of 10, he had memorized the Quran and mastered logic, mathematics, and philosophy. At 16, he became a skilled physician and was appointed to treat the Samanid ruler, which marked the beginning of his medical career. Throughout his life, Ibn Sina traveled across Persia, spending time in cities such as Isfahan, Hamadan, and Ray, where he gained prominence as a physician, philosopher, and scholar. Ibn Sina's most renowned work, The Canon of Medicine, was written in 1025 CE and became the standard medical textbook in both the Islamic world and Europe for centuries. His contributions to philosophy, particularly his synthesis of Aristotelian and Neoplatonic thought, had a lasting impact on later thinkers, including Thomas Aquinas. He authored more than 450 works on various subjects, including astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, and metaphysics. In his later years, Ibn Sina resided in Hamadan, where he passed away in 1037 CE. His vast intellectual legacy continues to influence medicine, philosophy, and science to this day, securing his place as one of the greatest minds of the Islamic Golden Age.

(ইবনে সিনা, যিনি আভিসেনা নামেও পরিচিত, ৯৮০ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে আফশানা, বুখারা (বর্তমান উজবেকিস্তান) অঞ্চলে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি একটি বিদ্যানুরাগী পরিবেশে বড় হন, এবং ১০ বছর বয়সে কুরআন মুখস্থ ও যুক্তি, গণিত এবং দর্শন শাস্ত্রের ওপর দক্ষতা অর্জন করেন। ১৬ বছর বয়সে তিনি একজন দক্ষ চিকিৎসক হিসেবে পরিচিত হন এবং তৎকালীন সামানিদ শাসকের চিকিৎসক হিসেবে নিয়োগ পান। এখান থেকেই তার চিকিৎসা জীবনের সূচনা ঘটে। জীবনব্যাপী তিনি পারস্যের বিভিন্ন শহরে ভ্রমণ করেন, যেমন ইসফাহান, হামদান এবং রাই, যেখানে তিনি একজন চিকিৎসক, দার্শনিক এবং পণ্ডিত হিসেবে খ্যাতি অর্জন করেন। ইবনে সিনার সবচেয়ে প্রসিদ্ধ কর্ম, কানুন ফিল-তিব (চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্র), ১০২৫ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে রচিত হয়, যা শতাব্দীজুড়ে ইসলামিক বিশ্ব এবং ইউরোপে চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞান সংক্রান্ত মৌলিক গ্রন্থ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে আসছে। তার দর্শন ও দার্শনিক চিন্তাধারা, বিশেষ করে অ্যারিস্টটলীয় এবং নেপ্লাটোনিক চিন্তার সংমিশ্রণ, পরবর্তীকালে থমাস একুইনাসসহ অনেক চিন্তাবিদকে প্রভাবিত করে। তিনি ৪৫০টিরও বেশি গ্রন্থ রচনা করেন, যার মধ্যে চিকিৎসা, গণিত, জ্যোতির্বিদ্যা এবং মেটাফিজিক্স অন্তর্ভুক্ত। ইবনে সিনা তার জীবনের শেষ দিনগুলো হামাদানে কাটান এবং ১০৩৭ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। তিনি ইসলামিক স্বর্ণযুগের একজন অন্যতম মহান মনীষী, যার অগাধ জ্ঞান এবং কর্ম আজও চিকিৎসা, দর্শন এবং বিজ্ঞানে প্রভাব ফেলে আসছে।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Memorized the Quran		(i)_____	
(ii)_____		at age 16	appointed to treat the Samanid ruler
Wrote The Canon of Medicine		(iii)_____	became a standard medical textbook
Died	(iv)_____	(v)_____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The National Museum	(i) learn about	(1) exhibitions and educational programs.
(b) It is located	(ii) in Shahbag	(2) ancient artifacts and artworks.
(c) The galleries	(iii) organizes	(3) Dhaka.
(d) Visitors can	(iv) preserves	(4) our heritage and traditions.
(e) The museum	(v) display	(5) our history and culture.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) She asked Bayazid to give her a glass of water, but he could not find any water in the pitcher.
(b) Once, Hazrat Bayazid Bustami came home to see his ailing mother.
(c) But she again fell asleep.
(d) So, he went to the well quite far from their house.
(e) She woke up some hours later.
(f) He filled the pitcher, came back and went to his mother with a glass of water.

(g) As he was still standing by her bed, his mother drank the glass of water and blessed him from the core of heart.
(h) He, instead of waking her up, stood by her bed with the glass of water in his hand.

8. Write the answers of the following questions from the poems you have read in your textbook. (Any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What does the poem say about the power of books for readers of all ages?
(b) What is said to happen with "little boys" and "sweet girls" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(c) What happened to the first mother as her mind began to change in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(d) What is the main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life"?
(e) What is the significance of the line "His house is in the village, though" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(f) What is the main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) What is the central theme of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem "Solitude"?
(h) What do boatmen still hear in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Trial*, why was the Duke unable to help Antonio even though he sympathized with him?
(b) In *The Trial*, what does Shylock's refusal to accept double the money reveal about his true intentions?
(c) In "The Three Caskets," why is Bassanio's marriage to Portia important in understanding his sense of duty toward Antonio?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," how does the casket test foreshadow Bassanio's later moral choices in the story?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," how does the outcome of the casket test reinforce the central theme that true worth lies beneath the surface?
(f) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Bassanio's lifestyle contrast with Antonio's, and why is this contrast important to the story?
(g) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does Bassanio's need for money reveal about his intentions toward Portia?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how do Rosamond's worsening shoes contribute to the moral lesson of the story?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	d	ii	d	iii	a	iv	a	v	c
vi	d	vii	d						

2. (a) Loss of forests causes dual problems. Trees are burned up and release huge amount of carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere. On the other hand, when forests are cleared, an important storehouse of carbon dioxide is destroyed. Thus, the lose of forests causes dual problems.
(b) To control the increase of greenhouse gases we should stop cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels like coal, mineral oil, natural gas, etc.
(c) Forests help us by absorbing a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen in exchange. They help to bring about rain and prevent soil erosion.
(d) Yes, man can influence the climate. By cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels human creates greenhouse effect which influences the climate.
(e) Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun because it is beyond the ability of human being. We do not have the power or ability to change the radiation of sun or the orbit of earth.

3. (a) consumed, (b) devoured, (c) makes, (d) suffer, (e) worse.

4. (i) by age 10, (ii) Started medical career, (iii) 1025 CE, (iv) Hamadan, Persia, (v) 1037 CE.

5. Ibn Sina, born in 980 CE in Afshana, near Bukhara, was a Persian polymath known for his contributions to medicine, philosophy, and science. He became a skilled physician at age 16 and treated the Samanid ruler. His famous work, The Canon of Medicine, became a standard text in the Islamic world and Europe. Ibn Sina also synthesized Aristotelian and Neoplatonic thought, influencing later thinkers such as Thomas Aquinas. He authored over 450 works and died in Hamadan in 1037 CE, leaving a lasting legacy in multiple fields.

6. (a + iv + 5) The National Museum preserves our history and culture.
(b + ii + 3) It is located in Shahbag, Dhaka.
(c + v + 2) The galleries display ancient artifacts and artworks.
(d + i + 4) Visitors can learn about our heritage and traditions.
(e + iii + 1) The museum organizes exhibitions and educational programs.

7.

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

8. (a) In "Books", the poem indicates that books hold something for everyone, regardless of age, and can bring joy and knowledge to all those who love them.
(b) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", little boys sing, and sweet girls festoon the "old gipsy man" with may, creating a festive and celebratory environment around him.
(c) As the first mother's mind clouded, the speaker noticed that the mother she once knew was slowly disappearing. The first mother seemed to transform into the second mother, who was like a stranger, no longer in control of her actions.
(d) The main theme of the poem is the contemplation of life's struggles, the questioning of its purpose, and the meaning of existence. Whitman reflects on the recurring doubts people have about life, especially the feeling of being caught in a cycle of futility and the frustration of unanswered questions.
(e) This line suggests that the speaker is not far from civilization, yet he chooses to stop and appreciate the quiet solitude of the woods, emphasizing a contrast between nature and human life.
(f) The main theme of the poem Two Mothers Remembered is the evolving relationship between the speaker and her mother. It reflects on the roles mothers play, the passage of time, and how a mother can change physically and mentally, but still be loved unconditionally.
(g) The central theme is the contrast between shared joy and isolated sorrow. It shows that while society celebrates happiness together, grief, suffering, and death must be faced alone.
(h) Boatmen still hear Mary's voice calling the cattle home. Her cry continues to echo across the sands, keeping her memory alive.

9. (a) In *The Trial*, the Duke was unable to help Antonio because the written law clearly supported Shylock's demand, and the Duke could not break the law even out of pity.
(b) In *The Trial*, Shylock's refusal to accept twice the money shows that he was more interested in taking revenge on Antonio than in regaining his wealth.
(c) Bassanio's marriage makes his loyalty toward Antonio even more meaningful because he leaves his new wife to help a friend in danger.
(d) The casket test foreshadows Bassanio's tendency to choose wisely and morally even under pressure.
(e) The outcome reinforces the theme that true worth is found in inner goodness, not in outward appearances or wealth.
(f) Bassanio's extravagant lifestyle contrasts with Antonio's responsible nature, highlighting the differences between recklessness and generosity.
(g) Bassanio's need for money reveals that he wants to impress Portia and win her affection by appearing wealthy and dignified.
(h) Her worsening shoes remind her daily of the necessity she ignored, reinforcing the story's lesson about choosing needs over wants.

Unit 03 : Pastimes

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Hi, I'm Siyam. I'm from Magura. Although it's the district headquarters, it's a small town. I'm in grade 9 now in Chander Haat Bidyaloya. I love games and sports very much. My father was an athlete in his student life. He inspires me to follow in his footsteps and take part in games and sports or do some exercise besides my studies. So I get up early in the morning and take a walk with my father almost every day. We walk for about an hour. At school, during break I play kabadi, gollachhut, badminton, table tennis, and carom. Sometimes I practise the high jump and the long jump outside the school campus. Playing football is a passion for me. I like watching television too.

I watch sports programmes on different TV channels during my free time. I'm a fan of National Geographic, Discovery, and Animal Planet for their documentaries as they are quite interesting as well as educative. Recently my father has presented me with a camera as he was very happy with the result of my Junior School Certificate exam. When I hold the camera, I feel so excited! I wish I could be an amateur photographer in the future - not to take only personal photographs at different parties but to shoot our beautiful Bangladesh. I'm sure that soon photography will be my most favourite pastime.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Where is Siyam from?
(a) Dhaka (b) Magura
(c) Chittagong (d) Barisal

ii. What grade is Siyam in?
(a) Grade 8 (b) Grade 9
(c) Grade 10 (d) Grade 7

iii. What sport does Siyam play at school during breaks?
(a) Cricket
(b) Kabadi, gollachhut, badminton, table tennis, and carom
(c) Football
(d) Basketball

iv. What does Siyam practice outside the school campus?
(a) Football
(b) High jump and long jump
(c) Tennis
(d) Badminton

v. What is Siyam's passion?
(a) Playing football (b) Watching television
(c) Reading books (d) Playing cricket

vi. Which TV channels does Siyam watch for documentaries?
(a) BBC, CNN, and Star Sports
(b) ESPN, Fox Sports, and National Geographic
(c) National Geographic, Discovery, and Animal Planet
(d) National Geographic, History Channel, and Animal Planet

vii. What gift did Siyam's father give him?
(a) A sports kit (b) A bicycle
(c) A camera (d) A book

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Where is Siyam from?
(b) What does Siyam's father inspire him to do?
(c) What sports does Siyam play at school during breaks?
(d) What is Siyam's passion?
(e) What gift did Siyam's father give him, and why?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

With the curtains closing on the 2012 London Olympics, it's impossible not to look back and reflect on the greatest performances by Olympic athletes.

The Olympics have many memorable moments and athletes we'll remember by name alone. The list is quite big. Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt are the latest addition to this list of the bests. They made London Olympics stand apart. If there is any question like this: "What is the standout performance of

London 2012?" perhaps the answer is "The London Games gave us Michael Phelps vs. Usain Bolt." The first one is an already decorated Olympian, who put the finishing touches on his great athletic careers. And another came up with a new definition of fast. Two of the most popular Olympic sports, sprinting and swimming, saw their two biggest stars captivating audiences. They'd also domi-nated the 2008 Beijing Games, but Phelps and Bolt cemented their legacies in London. Phelps, the American swimmer, passed gymnast Larissa Latynia for the most Olympic medals ever. Bolt was the third man to repeat as a 100-meter gold medalist and the first as a 200-meter gold medalist, and he broke his own Olym-pic record by running the 100 meter in 9.63 seconds. Once Phelps and Bolt were back in their pool and track, the story lines changed.

Phelps is the most-decorated Olympian ever, with 22 overall medals: 18 gold, 2 silver, 2 bronze. Bolt is the most accomplished Olympic sprinter with the unprecedented double, making clear that he's the fastest man in the world.

But there's a debate: Who had the better Olympics? It'd be tough to top Phelps' eight gold medals in Beijing, but what if we're only talking London?

London was Phelps' grand finale. He won four golds and two silvers in seven events, and he says he'll never race again.

London was Bolt's chance to prove he's still the greatest. Bolt won six gold medals in six Olympic finals. He is the first man ever in the history of the modern Games to sweep the 100 and 200 in back-to-back Olympics. Not to mention the addition of back-to-back relay golds.

With the curtains closing on the 2012 London Olympics, it’s impossible not to look back and reflect on the greatest performances by Olympic athletes. The Olympics have many (a)_____ moments and athletes we’ll remember by name alone. Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt are the latest additions to this list of the bests. They made the London Olympics stand apart. London was (b)_____ moment of Phelps' career, where he won four golds and two silvers. Bolt was the first man (c)_____ in the history of the modern Games to sweep the 100 and 200 in back-to-back Olympics. Bolt (d)_____ his chance to prove he’s still the (e)_____ with six gold medals.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5.

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in the village of Mvezo in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. He was a prominent anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who became South Africa’s first black president, serving from 1994 to 1999. Mandela’s political activism began in the 1940s, joining the African National Congress (ANC) in 1943 and helping form the ANC Youth League. He was arrested in 1962 and sentenced to life imprisonment for his involvement in the anti-apartheid movement, spending 27 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island. Mandela’s release in 1990 marked a turning point in South Africa’s history, leading to the end of apartheid. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, shared with then-South African President F.W. de Klerk, for their efforts in dismantling the apartheid regime and establishing multiracial elections. After his presidency, Mandela continued to work on issues such as HIV/AIDS awareness and global peace. He passed away on December 5, 2013, in Johannesburg. Mandela’s legacy as a symbol of freedom, equality, and reconciliation continues to inspire global movements for social justice and human rights.

(নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা ১৯১৮ সালের ১৮ জুলাই, দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার ইস্টার্ন কেপ প্রদেশের এমভেজো গ্রামে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন একজন বিশিষ্ট বর্ণবৈষম্যবিরোধী বিপ্লবী, রাজনৈতিক নেতা এবং হিতৈষী ব্যক্তিত্ব, যিনি ১৯৯৪ থেকে ১৯৯৯ সাল পর্যন্ত দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার প্রথম কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ প্রেসিডেন্ট হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করেন। ম্যান্ডেলার রাজনৈতিক কার্যক্রম ১৯৪০ এর দশকে শুরু হয়, যখন তিনি ১৯৪৩ সালে আফ্রিকান ন্যাশনাল কংগ্রেস (এএনসি) যোগ দেন এবং এর যুব শাখা প্রতিষ্ঠায় সহায়তা করেন। ১৯৬২ সালে তাকে গ্রেপ্তার করা হয় এবং বর্ণবৈষম্যবিরোধী আন্দোলনে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য তাকে যাবজ্জীবন কারাদণ্ড দেওয়া হয়, যার মধ্যে ২৭ বছর তিনি রবেন দ্বীপে কারাবন্দী ছিলেন। ১৯৯০ সালে ম্যান্ডেলার মুক্তি দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার ইতিহাসে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মুহূর্ত ছিল, যা বর্ণবৈষম্যবাদের অবসান ঘটানোর দিকে মোড় নেয়। বর্ণবৈষম্যবাদের অবসান এবং বহুজাতিক নির্বাচনের আয়োজনের জন্য ১৯৯৩ সালে তিনি এবং দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার তৎকালীন প্রেসিডেন্ট এফ.ডাবলিউ. ডি. ক্লার্ক শান্তিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার পান। প্রেসিডেন্সির পরও তিনি এইচআইভি/এইডস সচেতনতা এবং বৈশ্বিক শান্তি নিয়ে কাজ করেন। ২০১৩ সালের ৫ ডিসেম্বর তিনি জোহান্সবার্গে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। স্বাধীনতা, সমতা এবং পুনর্মিলনের প্রতীক হিসেবে নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা আজও বিশ্বব্যাপী সামাজিক ন্যায় এবং মানবাধিকার আন্দোলনকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Place	Year/Time	Contribution
Joined the African National Congress (ANC)		(i)_____	helped form the ANC Youth League
Imprisoned	Robben Island	(ii)_____	for anti-apartheid activities
Won (iii)_____		1993	shared with (iv)_____
Died	(v)_____	December 5, 2013	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B (shuffled)	Column C (shuffled)
(a) People migrate to cities	(i) seeking safety	(1) and opportunities.
(b) Families move across borders	(ii) when moving to new	(2) factories.
(c) Migration changes communities	(iii) and brings new cultures	(3) schools.
(d) Workers travel for seasonal work	(iv) for better jobs	(4) together.
(e) Children face challenges	(v) on farms	(5) and shelter.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Lear became angry and banished Cordelia for her truthful words.
(b) King Lear was an old and powerful ruler who decided to divide his kingdom among his three daughters.
(c) Lear realized too late that Cordelia was the only daughter who truly loved him.
(d) He asked each daughter to declare how much she loved him to decide who would get the largest share.
(e) The elder daughters, Goneril and Regan, gave flattering speeches, while the youngest, Cordelia, spoke honestly.
(f) Later, Goneril and Regan treated their father cruelly and took away his power.
(g) Sadly, when Lear and Cordelia were reunited, she was killed in battle.
(h) Lear died heartbroken, mourning his beloved daughter.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How does the speaker describe the experience of reading in the poem "Books"?
(b) What does each book represent in the poem "Books"?
(c) What does the poem say about the power of books for readers of all ages?
(d) What is said to happen with "little boys" and "sweet girls" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(e) What is the main theme of the poem “Two Mothers Remembered?”
(f) How did the poet describe the “second mother”?
(g) In "O Me! O Life!", what is the significance of "eyes that vainly crave the light"?
(h) What is the answer to the speaker's question in "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why is the morning routine with the ducks described in detail in *Mr. Moti*, and how does it symbolize Sonabhan’s life?
(b) In *Mr. Moti*, what does Ameen’s silent behaviour during breakfast suggest about the relationship between mother and son?
(c) How does the description of Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* show that he is transitioning into adulthood?
(d) In “The Great Derangement,” what types of objects did the narrator witness being swept up into the air, and what does this imagery suggest about the storm’s intensity?

(e) In “The Great Derangement,” how did the narrator interpret the transformation of gravity during the storm?
(f) In “The Purple Jar,” why does the mother insist on knowing the use of an object before agreeing to buy it?
(g) In “The Purple Jar,” how does Rosamond’s disappointment after the buckle shop scene deepen the conflict between desire and necessity?

(h) In “The Purple Jar,” what makes the purple jar stand out to Rosamond more than any of the other objects she has seen?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	b	iii	b	iv	b	v	a
vi	c	vii	c						

2. (a) Siyam is from Magura, a small town which is the district headquarters. Although it is the district headquarter, it is still a small town.
(b) Siyam's father was an athlete and inspires him to follow in his footsteps. He encourages Siyam to take part in sports and do exercise besides studying.
(c) At school, Siyam plays kabadi, gollachhut, badminton, table tennis, and carom. He also practices high jump and long jump outside the school campus.
(d) Siyam's passion is playing football. He loves playing football and considers it his favorite sport.
(e) Siyam's father gave him a camera as a gift for his good performance in the Junior School Certificate exam. Siyam feels excited and hopes to pursue photography in the future.

3. (a) memorable, (b) defining, (c) ever, (d) took, (e) greatest.

4. (i) 1943, (ii) 27 years, (iii) Nobel Peace Prize, (iv) F.W. de Klerk, (v) Johannesburg.

5. Nelson Mandela, born on July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa, was a prominent anti-apartheid leader and philanthropist. He became South Africa's first black president from 1994 to 1999. Mandela's political activism began in the 1940s, and he was arrested in 1962, spending 27 years in prison. His release in 1990 marked the end of apartheid. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, shared with F.W. de Klerk. Mandela passed away on December 5, 2013, leaving a legacy of freedom, equality, and reconciliation.

6. (a + iv + 1) People migrate to cities for better jobs and opportunities.
(b + i + 5) Families move across borders seeking safety and shelter.
(c + iii + 4) Migration changes communities and brings new cultures together.
(d + v + 2) Workers travel for seasonal work on farms and factories.
(e + ii + 3) Children face challenges when moving to new schools.

7.

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

8. (a) The speaker describes reading as an immersive experience where the room melts away, and the reader becomes engaged with the characters and ideas in the book, even finding themselves at play.
(b) Each book is described as a magic box that, with a touch, unlocks a world of imagination, where stories and ideas are contained between its covers.
(c) In "Books", the poem indicates that books hold something for everyone, regardless of age, and can bring joy and knowledge to all those who love them.
(d) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", little boys sing, and sweet girls festoon the "old gipsy man" with may, creating a festive and celebratory environment around him.

(e) The main theme is love, acceptance, and the cycle of life. It highlights the transformation of roles between mothers and daughters and the importance of unconditional love.
(f) The second mother appeared like a stranger, though she wore her mother's clothes. She looked the same but was childlike, depending on the poet's strength.
(g) This represents a yearning for truth, clarity, and meaning, symbolizing a deep desire to understand life, yet feeling like the answers are elusive.
(h) The answer provided is that life exists and has meaning, and that the individual can contribute to the ongoing "play" of life, no matter how small their contribution may seem.

9. (a) The morning routine with the ducks in *Mr. Moti* is described in detail to symbolize Sonabhan's simple, repetitive life where caring for animals is a major part of her daily responsibilities.
(b) Ameen's silence during breakfast in *Mr. Moti* suggests that he understands his mother's distress and chooses not to speak about the war, which reflects a sensitive and respectful relationship between them.
(c) Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* shows his transition into adulthood because he dresses neatly, confidently carries the basket, and behaves more responsibly than before.
(d) He saw bicycles, scooters, lampposts, corrugated iron sheets, and even teastalls flying by, showing that the storm was extremely violent and destructive.
(e) He felt as though gravity itself had changed, becoming a chaotic swirl controlled by a mysterious force.
(f) The mother insists on knowing the use of an item first because she believes purchases should be based on need rather than on appearance.
(g) Rosamond's disappointment deepens the conflict because she begins to feel frustrated that useful things do not satisfy her desire for beauty.
(h) The purple jar attracts Rosamond more than anything else because its bright colour fascinates her imagination and seems magical to her.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

With the curtains closing on the 2012 London Olympics, it's impossible not to look back and reflect on the greatest performances by Olympic athletes.
The Olympics have many memorable moments and athletes we'll remember by name alone. The list is quite big. Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt are the latest addition to this list of the bests. They made London Olympics stand apart. If there is any question like this: "What is the standout performance of London 2012?" perhaps the answer is "The London Games gave us Michael Phelps vs. Usain Bolt." The first one is an already decorated Olympian, who put the finishing touches on his great athletic careers. And another came up with a new definition of fast. Two of the most popular Olympic sports, sprinting and swimming, saw their two biggest stars captivating audiences. They'd also domi-nated the 2008 Beijing Games, but Phelps and Bolt cemented their legacies in London. Phelps, the American swimmer, passed gymnast Larissa Latynia for the most Olympic medals ever. Bolt was the third man to repeat as a 100-meter gold medalist and the first as a 200-meter gold medalist, and he broke his own Olym-pic record by running the 100 meter in 9.63 seconds. Once Phelps and Bolt were back in their pool and track, the story lines changed.
Phelps is the most-decorated Olympian ever, with 22 overall medals: 18 gold, 2 silver, 2 bronze. Bolt is the most accomplished Olympic sprinter with the unprecedented double, making clear that he's the fastest man in the world.
But there's a debate: Who had the better Olympics? It'd be tough to top Phelps' eight gold medals in Beijing, but what if we're only talking London?
London was Phelps' grand finale. He won four golds and two silvers in seven events, and he says he'll never race again.
London was Bolt's chance to prove he's still the greatest. Bolt won six gold medals in six Olympic finals. He is the first man ever in the history of the modern Games to sweep the 100 and 200 in back-to-back Olympics. Not to mention the addition of back-to-back relay golds.

And Bolt became a legend, in his own words. Phelps already was. Bolt is just 25 years old, so there is no telling how long he can be on top of the sprinting world. What if he decides to "retire" from sprinting to focus on the 400 meters, just to break another world record or two? It would be amazing and entirely possible for him to accomplish.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What is the standout performance of the 2012 London Olympics according to the passage?
(a) Usain Bolt's 100m gold
(b) Michael Phelps breaking Ian Thorpe's record
(c) Both Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt
(d) Bolt and Phelps winning relay golds

ii. What did Michael Phelps achieve during the London Olympics?
(a) Four golds and two silvers
(b) Three golds and one silver
(c) Two golds and two silvers
(d) Five golds and one silver

iii. Who is known for redefining speed in the Olympics?
(a) Michael Phelps (b) Carl Lewis
(c) Usain Bolt (d) Ian Thorpe

iv. What debate is raised in the passage?
(a) Who is the best swimmer of all time
(b) Who is better between Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt
(c) Who broke the most world records
(d) Who is the greatest Olympian

v. How old is Usain Bolt according to the passage?
(a) 30 (b) 28
(c) 27 (d) 25

vi. What was Bolt's unique achievement in the 2012 Olympics?
(a) First athlete to win 6 gold medals in one Olympics
(b) First man to win 100m and 200m gold back-to-back
(c) First to win back-to-back golds in 100m and relay
(d) First to win the 200m gold after retiring

vii. What is the synonym of "cemented" as used in the passage?
(a) Strengthened (b) Weakened
(c) Doubted (d) Forgotten

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
(a) What makes the London 2012 Olympics stand apart from previous Olympics?
(b) What achievement did Michael Phelps accomplish in London 2012?
(c) How did Usain Bolt redefine speed in the 2012 Olympics?
(d) What is the ongoing debate between Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt?
(e) What makes Usain Bolt unique in Olympic history?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

I'm Siyam. I'm from Magura. Although it's the district headquarters, it's a small town. I'm in grade 9 now in Chander Haat Bidyaloya. I love games and sports very much. My father was an athlete in his student life. He inspires me to follow in his footsteps and take part in games and sports or do some exercise besides my studies. So I get up early in the morning and take a walk with my father almost every day. We walk for about an hour. At school, during break I play kabadi, gollachhut, badminton, table tennis, and carom. Sometimes I practise the high jump and the long jump outside the school campus. Playing football is a passion for me. I like watching television too. I watch sports programmes on different TV channels during my free time. I'm a fan of National Geographic, Discovery, and Animal Planet for their documentaries as they are quite interesting as well as educative. Recently my father has presented me with a camera as he was very happy with the result of my Junior School Certificate exam. When I hold the camera, I feel so excited! I wish I could be an amateur photographer in the future - not to take only personal photographs at different parties but to shoot our beautiful Bangladesh. I'm sure that soon photography will be my most favourite pastime.

My name is Siyam, and I'm from Magura, a small town, though it's the district (a)_____. I am in grade 9 at Chander Haat Bidyaloya. I really (b) _____ games and sports. My father, once an athlete, often (c) _____ me to keep fit and be active besides studying. Every morning we (d) _____ for a walk that usually lasts an hour. At school, I (e) _____ kabadi, gollachhut, badminton, and sometimes practise jumping events.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5.

Ada Lovelace was born on December 10, 1815, in London, England, as the daughter of the famous poet Lord Byron and Anne Isabella Milbanke. Known for her remarkable contributions to mathematics and computing, Lovelace is often regarded as the world's first computer programmer. Her deep interest in mathematics began at an early age, and she studied under prominent mathematicians like Augustus De Morgan and Charles Babbage. Lovelace is best known for her work on Babbage's Analytical Engine, a mechanical computer. She translated an article by Italian mathematician Luigi Federico Menabrea on the machine, adding her own notes, which included an algorithm for the machine to compute Bernoulli numbers. This algorithm is considered the first published computer program. In 1843, Lovelace's work was recognized as groundbreaking, though her contributions were largely overlooked during her lifetime. She died on November 27, 1852, at the age of 36, from uterine cancer. Today, Ada Lovelace is celebrated for her visionary work and her role in the development of computing, with the programming language Ada named in her honor. Her legacy continues to inspire the fields of computer science and mathematics.
(অ্যাডা লাভলেস ১৮১৫ সালের ১০ ডিসেম্বর ইংল্যান্ডের লন্ডন শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন প্রখ্যাত কবি লর্ড বায়রন এবং অ্যান ইজাবেলা মিলব্যাংকের কন্যা। গণিত এবং কম্পিউটিংয়ের ক্ষেত্রে তাঁর উল্লেখযোগ্য অবদান রয়েছে। তিনি বিশ্বের প্রথম কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামার হিসেবেও পরিচিত। গণিতের প্রতি এক গভীর আগ্রহ তিনি শৈশবেই খুঁজে পান এবং তিনি বিশিষ্ট গণিতবিদ অগাস্টাস ডি মর্গান ও চার্লস ব্যাবেজের অধীনে অধ্যয়ন করেন। লাভলেস সবচেয়ে বেশি পরিচিত হন ব্যাবেজের অ্যানালিটিক্যাল ইঞ্জিনের ওপর তাঁর কাজের জন্য, যেটি মূলত একটি মেকানিকাল যন্ত্র। তিনি ইতালীয় গণিতবিদ লুইজি ফেডেরিকো মেনাব্রেয়ার একটি নিবন্ধ অনুবাদ করেন, যাতে তিনি নিজের মন্তব্য যোগ করে একটি অ্যালগরিদম তৈরি করেন, যার দ্বারা ওই যন্ত্রটি বার্নৌলি সংখ্যা গণনা করতে সক্ষম। এই অ্যালগরিদমটি সর্বপ্রথম প্রকাশিত 'কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রাম' হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়। ১৮৪৩ সালে লাভলেসের কাজকে যুগান্তকারী হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া হয়, যদিও তার অবদান তার জীবদ্দশায় তেমনভাবে মূল্যায়িত হয়নি। তিনি ১৮৫২ সালের ২৭ নভেম্বর ৩৬ বছর বয়সে জরায়ুর ক্যান্সারে আক্রান্ত হয়ে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। আজকের দিনে অ্যাডা লাভলেস তার দূরদর্শী কর্ম এবং কম্পিউটিংয়ের উন্নয়নে তার অবদানের জন্য প্রশংসিত, এবং তার সম্মানে একটি কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামিং ভাষার নামকরণ করা হয় "অ্যাডা"। তার কর্ম আজও কম্পিউটার বিজ্ঞান এবং গণিতের ক্ষেত্রে প্রেরণার উৎস হিসেবে কাজ করছে।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Born	(i)_____	1815	daughter of Lord Byron and (ii)_____
Known for her work on (iii)_____	England		translated an article and added her own notes
Recognized for her work		(iv)_____	overlooked during her lifetime
Died		1852	from (v)_____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The Liberation War	(i) during the freedom	(1) support.
(b) People fought bravely	(ii) with respect and	(2) gratitude.
(c) Many lost their lives	(iii) freed Bangladesh	(3) in 1971.
(d) Neighbors and allies	(iv) for independence and	(4) freedom
(e) We honor our martyrs	(v) provided help and	(5) struggle.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The cunning fox told the goat that the water in the well was sweet and fresh.
(b) The fox jumped into the well to drink some water but could not get out afterward.
(c) A goat came by and saw the fox inside the well.
(d) The goat believed the fox and jumped into the well to drink water.

(e) Taking the chance, the fox climbed on the goat's back and escaped from the well.
(f) The poor goat was left inside and realized the fox had tricked him.
(g) Once a thirsty fox was wandering around looking for water.
(h) The story teaches us not to trust cunning people blindly.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How is time addressed in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(b) What do the lines "O Mary, go and call the cattle home" symbolize in "The Sands of Dee"?
(c) How does the poet describe the effect of time in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(d) What theme is explored in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(e) What was the first mother's role in the speaker's life in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) What does the speaker mean by "we'd come full circle" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) How does the speaker want the "old gipsy man" to stay in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(h) Which places are mentioned in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" as part of the "old gipsy man's" travels?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Shylock's profession as a moneylender influence his behavior and demands?
(b) In "A Pound of Flesh," why does Shylock insist on a penalty involving a pound of flesh instead of demanding interest?
(c) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does the unusual penalty suggest about Shylock's intentions toward Antonio?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," what deeper meaning does Bassanio find in the idea that "appearances are often misleading"?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," why is the lead casket's plain appearance essential to the moral lesson of the story?
(f) In *The Trial*, how does Portia use Shylock's own insistence on the law against him?
(g) In *The Trial*, what does the Duke's decision to allow Doctor Balthazar to defend Antonio show about his character?
(h) In *The Trial*, why does Bassanio's willingness to pay ten times the debt fail to influence Shylock?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	a	iii	c	iv	b	v	d
vi	c	vii	a						

2. (a) The London 2012 Olympics stand apart because of the extraordinary performances by Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt. They became iconic figures, cementing their legacies in swimming and sprinting, respectively.
(b) Michael Phelps became the most decorated Olympian ever, winning four gold medals and two silvers in London.
(c) Usain Bolt redefined speed by breaking the 100m world record, winning six gold medals, and becoming the fastest man in the world. His achievements made him a global legend in sprinting.
(d) The debate centers on who is the better athlete Phelps with his record-breaking swimming achievements or Bolt, who made history in sprinting. Both athletes have excelled in different Olympic events.
(e) Usain Bolt is unique for becoming the first athlete in Olympic history to win back-to-back gold medals in the 100m and 200m events in two consecutive Olympics, solidifying his legendary status.

3. (a) headquarters, (b) love, (c) inspires, (d) go, (e) play.

4. (i) London, (ii) Anne Isabella Milbanke, (iii) Babbage's Analytical Engine, (iv) 1843, (v) uterine cance.

5. Ada Lovelace, born on December 10, 1815, in London, was the daughter of poet Lord Byron. Known as the world's first computer programmer, she made significant contributions to mathematics and computing, especially her work on Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine. In 1843, she translated an article on the machine, adding an algorithm to compute Bernoulli numbers, considered the first computer program. Lovelace died on November 27, 1852, at 36. Her pioneering work in computing continues to inspire, with the programming language Ada named in her honor.

6. (a + iii + 3) The Liberation War freed Bangladesh in 1971.
(b + iv + 4) People fought bravely for independence and freedom.
(c + i + 5) Many lost their lives during the freedom struggle.
(d + v + 1) Neighbors and allies provided help and support.
(e + ii + 2) We honor our martyrs with respect and gratitude.

7.

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

8. (a) Time is personified as a wandering gypsy who never stops but always moves forward, carrying people along.
(b) They symbolize the love and longing of the people who will call for Mary forever, though she will never return.
(c) Time is described as powerful, controlling life and aging, reminding us that nothing in life is permanent.
(d) The poem explores the contrast between the desire for rest and beauty and the duty to continue life's journey.
(e) The first mother's role was to give birth, nurture, and guide the speaker. She provided love, support, and set examples for the speaker to follow in life.
(f) "We'd come full circle" means that the cycle of life has completed its course. The speaker, as a child, was nurtured by the first mother, and now, as an adult, she has become the caregiver for the second mother, reflecting the full cycle of caregiving between mother and child.
(g) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the speaker requests the "old gipsy man" to stay for a day, offering him wealth, food, and luxury in exchange for his company.
(h) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the speaker refers to places like Babylon and Rome, indicating the vast travels of the "old gipsy man."

9. (a) As a moneylender who charges high interest and punishes debtors harshly, Shylock behaves greedily and mercilessly toward others.
(b) Shylock insists on the pound of flesh because he wants revenge, not profit, and sees this as a chance to harm Antonio.
(c) The unusual penalty suggests that Shylock's true intention is to physically hurt Antonio rather than simply ensure repayment.
(d) Bassanio sees that appearances can hide corruption or falsehood, and therefore he trusts inner value over external beauty.
(e) The lead casket's plain appearance is essential because it teaches that true worth is often hidden beneath simplicity or humility.
(f) In *The Trial*, Portia uses Shylock's own insistence on strict justice to trap him by applying the law even more strictly against him.
(g) In *The Trial*, the Duke's decision to allow Doctor Balthazar to defend Antonio shows that he is open-minded and willing to try every possible way to save the merchant.
(h) In , Bassanio's offer to pay ten times the debt fails because Shylock is determined to fulfill his bond and punish Antonio rather than accept money.

Unit 04 : Events and Festivals

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday. On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement. The seed of the Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared in a public meeting in Dhaka that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan.

The declaration raised a storm of protest all over the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it. The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. 21 February is a memorable day for all Bangladeshis because this is the day when _____. *[RB 23]*

(a) Urdu was declared as the only state language of Pakistan
(b) some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language
(c) students protested against Mohammad Ali Jinnah's declaration
(d) students protested against the government of Pakistan

ii. The seed of the Language Movement was sown by _____. *[RB 23]*

(a) Salam (b) martyrs
(c) Jinnah (d) students

iii. The phrase "storm of protest" means _____. *[RB 23]*

(a) mild protest (b) strong protest
(c) moderate protest (d) symbolic protest

iv. The gap between the beginning and the climax of the Language Movement was _____. *[RB 23]*

(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years

v. The greatest outcome of the Language Movement was _____. *[RB 23]*

(a) status of Bangla as a state language of Pakistan
(b) independence of Bangladesh
(c) International Mother Language Day
(d) mass protest all over the country

vi. Salam and Barkat were the citizens of _____. *[RB 23]*

(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) India (d) erstwhile Pakistan

vii. The Pakistan government declared Bangla as a state language because they were ____. *[RB 23]*

(a) compelled to do that
(b) requested to do that
(c) urged to do that
(d) advised to do that

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why did the martyrs sacrifice their lives in 1952? *[RB 23]*
(b) What is undivided Pakistan? *[RB 23]*
(c) Why did the Pakistan government outlaw meetings and rallies in 1952? *[RB 23]*
(d) How did police kill Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar? *[RB 23]*
(e) How is the Language Movement related to the independence of Bangladesh? *[RB 23]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

On May 1st in 1886. inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined

it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strike breakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured. The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

On May 1st in 1886, (a) _____ by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago went on strike. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Machine Company, and about 6000 workers (b) _____ it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to (c) _____ together and not give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strike breakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly, about 200 policemen (d) _____ the workers, and one striker was killed instantly. The events of May 1, 1886, remind us that workers will continue to be (e) _____ until they stand up for better working conditions, better pay, and better lives.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5.

Martin Luther King Jr. (1929–1968) was a prominent leader of the American Civil Rights Movement, known for his advocacy of nonviolent resistance and his deep commitment to justice and equality. He rose to national prominence in 1955 after leading the Montgomery Bus Boycott following Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to give up her seat to a white passenger. In 1957, King helped establish the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), using it to organize peaceful protests against racial segregation and inequality across the South. King's most famous moment came in 1963 during the March on Washington, where he delivered his iconic "I Have a Dream" speech. In this speech, he called for an end to racism and for the fulfillment of America's promise of equality for all its citizens.

(মার্টিন লুথার কিং জুনিয়র (১৯২৯–১৯৬৮) ছিলেন আমেরিকান নাগরিক অধিকার আন্দোলনের একজন বিশিষ্ট নেতা, যিনি অহিংস প্রতিরোধের পক্ষে তার সমর্থন এবং ন্যায় ও সমতার প্রতি গভীর প্রতিশ্রুতির জন্য পরিচিত। ১৯৫৫ সালে, রোশা পার্কসের গ্রেফতারের পর, তিনি মন্টগোমেরি বাস বয়কট নেতৃত্ব দিয়ে জাতীয় পর্যায়ে পরিচিতি লাভ করেন। ১৯৫৭ সালে, কিং দক্ষিণী খ্রিস্টান নেতৃত্ব কনফারেন্স (এসসিএলসি) প্রতিষ্ঠায় সহায়তা করেন এবং এটি ব্যবহার করে দক্ষিণে বর্ণবৈষম্য এবং অসমতার বিরুদ্ধে শান্তিপূর্ণ প্রতিবাদ সংগঠিত করেন। কিংয়ের সবচেয়ে বিখ্যাত মুহূর্তটি ১৯৬৩ সালে ওয়াশিংটন মার্চে ঘটে, যেখানে তিনি তার ঐতিহাসিক "আই হ্যাভ আ ড্রিম" ভাষণ দেন। এই ভাষণে তিনি বর্ণবাদী আচরণের অবসান এবং আমেরিকার সব নাগরিকের জন্য সমতার প্রতিশ্রুতি পূরণের আহ্বান জানান।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who	What	Where/Place	When/Time
Martin Luther King Jr.	(i) _____	the American Civil Rights Movement	—
He	led the Montgomery Bus Boycott	—	(ii) _____
He	helped establish	(iii) _____	in 1957
He	delivered the (iv) _____ speech	in Washington, D.C.	(v) _____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B (shuffled)	Column C (shuffled)
(a) Deforestation causes	(i) climate	(1) erosion
(b) Cutting trees results in	(ii) destruction of	(2) biodiversity
(c) Loss of forests leads to	(iii) loss of	(3) natural habitats
(d) Wildlife is affected by	(iv) we must plant	(4) more trees
(e) To stop deforestation	(v) soil	(5) change

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Marie Curie was born in Poland in 1867.
(b) Later, in 1911, Marie Curie won another Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
(c) She became the first person ever to win Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.
(d) She moved to Paris to study science at the Sorbonne University.
(e) In 1903, Marie and Pierre Curie received the Nobel Prize in Physics.
(f) Her discoveries greatly contributed to modern medicine and scientific research.
(g) There she met Pierre Curie, and together they worked on radioactivity.
(h) They discovered two new elements, polonium and radium.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What does the poet Ella Wheeler Wilcox mean by "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone" in the poem "Solitude"?
(b) What does Ella Wheeler Wilcox mean by "But alone you must drink life's gall" in "Solitude"?
(c) How did the western tide move along the sand in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(d) What role reversal occurred between the poet and her mother in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(e) What request does the poet make to her children in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) How does the poet describe her resemblance to her first mother?
(g) In the poem "Solitude", what does the poet say about feasting and success?
(h) What is the final message of the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "The Purple Jar," what does Rosamond's failure to examine the jar before purchasing it symbolize about her priorities?
(b) In "The Purple Jar," how does the discovery of the dark, foul-smelling liquid inside the jar change Rosamond's understanding of beauty?
(c) In "The Purple Jar," why is the moment when the jar turns out to be plain white especially heartbreaking for Rosamond?
(d) How do the neighbours' complaints about Ameen in *Mr. Moti* help the reader understand his childhood?
(e) In *Mr. Moti*, what does Sonabhan's habit of giving eggs to offended neighbours reveal about her situation?
(f) Why does Sonabhan visit Ameen's room at night in *Mr. Moti*, and what does this scene reveal about her inner conflict?
(g) In "The Great Derangement," what realization did the narrator come to about his own survival after surveying the damage?
(h) In "The Great Derangement," how does the narrator's tone shift from the beginning of the storm to the aftermath?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	c	iii	b	iv	c	v	b
vi	a	vii	a						

2. (a) The martyrs sacrificed their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan.
(b) Undivided Pakistan refers to the original state of Pakistan before its division into East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (now Pakistan) in 1971.

(c) The Pakistan government outlawed meetings and rallies in 1952 to prevent the Language Movement and the protests for making Bangla a state language.
(d) Police killed Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, and Jabbar during a peaceful protest for the recognition of Bangla as a state language, when they opened fire on the students protesting.
(e) The Language Movement sparked the flames of the independence movement in Bangladesh, as it led to the struggle for political and cultural rights, eventually contributing to the independence of Bangladesh in 1971.

3. (a) inspired, (b) joined, (c) stand, (d) attacked, (e) exploited.

4. (i) a prominent leader; (ii) after Rosa Parks' arrest; (iii) the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); (iv) "I Have a Dream"; (v) in 1963.

5. Martin Luther King Jr. (1929–1968) was a central figure in the American Civil Rights Movement, advocating for nonviolent resistance and equality. He gained national prominence in 1955 following the Montgomery Bus Boycott after Rosa Parks' arrest. In 1957, he co-founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), leading peaceful protests against racial injustice. His most iconic moment came in 1963 with the "I Have a Dream" speech during the March on Washington. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and was tragically assassinated in 1968, leaving a lasting legacy in the fight for civil rights.

6. (a + iii + 2) Deforestation causes loss of biodiversity.
(b + v + 1) Cutting trees results in soil erosion.
(c + i + 5) Loss of forests leads to climate change.
(d + ii + 3) Wildlife is affected by destruction of natural habitats.
(e + iv + 4) To stop deforestation, we must plant more trees.

7.

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

8. (a) She means that people are willing to share in your happiness but not in your sorrow. Joy attracts company, while grief often leaves a person isolated.
(b) She means that while others may share your joy, suffering must be endured alone. Pain is a personal journey that no one can fully share.
(c) The western tide crept slowly along the sand. It moved endlessly, showing the vastness and power of nature.
(d) The mother became like a child, while the poet became her strength. Their roles reversed, showing the cycle of care in life.
(e) The poet asks her children to love both versions of her when her time comes. She wants them to show the same compassion she gave her own mother.
(f) The poet says she bears her mother's features and facial expressions. This shows how deeply her mother's identity lives within her.
(g) She explains that when you feast, your halls will be crowded, and success brings people to your side. Yet, these people vanish when hardship or death approaches.
(h) The poem ends with a hopeful message. It tells us that despite hardships, being alive gives us purpose and the chance to make a difference.

9. (a) Her failure to examine the jar symbolizes her tendency to prioritize superficial beauty over practical understanding or careful judgment.
(b) The discovery of the dark liquid teaches her that what looks beautiful from the outside may hide something unpleasant inside.
(c) The moment the jar turns plain white is heartbreaking because Rosamond realizes she has lost both the beauty she admired and the chance to buy new shoes.
(d) The neighbours' complaints about Ameen in *Mr. Moti* help the reader understand that he had a mischievous and adventurous childhood, often breaking rules and causing trouble.

(e) Sonabhan's habit of giving eggs to angry neighbours in *Mr. Moti* reveals that she is poor, struggles to raise her son alone, and tries to maintain peace even when embarrassed by Ameen's behaviour.
(f) Sonabhan visits Ameen's room at night in *Mr. Moti* because she deeply loves him and worries about losing him, showing her emotional conflict between letting him grow up and wanting to keep him close.
(g) He realized that he would likely have been injured or killed if he had remained near the glass doors, and this recognition left him stunned.
(h) His tone shifts from casual and reflective at the beginning to urgent during the storm and finally to dazed astonishment afterward.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

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

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

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. The word "commemorate" used in the passage means _____. *[CB 24]*
(a) display (b) disguise
(c) remember (d) reunion

ii. The prevailing work hour of the workers had been very _____. *[CB 24]*
(a) tolerable (b) short
(c) lengthy (d) expectable

iii. Where is May Day observed today? *[CB 24]*
(a) All over the world (b) In Bangladesh
(c) In Europe (d) In the USA

iv. The policemen attacked the strikers on _____. *[CB 24]*
(a) May 1, 1886 (b) May 2, 1886
(c) May 3, 1886 (d) May 4, 1886

v. Whom does trade union represent? *[CB 24]*
(a) Farmers (b) Teachers
(c) Workers (d) Businessmen

vi. In the rally, the labour leaders inspired the workers _____. *[CB 24]*
(a) to follow their bosses
(b) to honour their bosses
(c) not to surrender to their bosses
(d) not to disobey their bosses

vii. Clubs and revolvers were used upon _____. *[CB 24]*
(a) trade union leaders
(b) policemen
(c) owner of the factory
(d) strikers

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
(a) What does May Day commemorate? *[DB 20, CB 24]*
(b) When and where did the historic events of May 1st take place? *[DB 20, CB 24]*
(c) Which demand did the workers struggle for? *[DB 20, CB 24]*
(d) What happened when the policemen attacked the strikers? *[DB 20, CB 24]*
(e) What inspired the workers to join the protest? *[DB 20, CB 24]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Mother's Day can be traced back to the times of ancient Greece when tribute was paid to 'Rhea', the mother of gods. The next recorded tribute to mothers was paid during the 17th century when England celebrated 'Mothering Sunday' on the fourth Sunday in honour of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ. Julia Ward Howe, an American author who wrote "The Battle of Hymn of the Republic", suggested the idea of Mother's Day in 1872. However, it is Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia who is credited with creating Mother's Day in 1905. In 1910, West Virginia became the first state in the USA to adopt a formal holiday to recognise mothers. A year later, nearly every state officially marked the day of celebration. In 1914, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed Mother's Day as a national holiday to be the second Sunday of May. Today Mother's Day is celebrated throughout the world on different days. The USA, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia, Belgium and Bangladesh celebrate the day on the second Sunday in May, while the UK and some other countries do it on the fourth Sunday.

Mother's Day can be traced back to the times of ancient Greece when tribute (a) _____ to Rhea, the mother of gods. The next recorded tribute to mothers was paid during (b) _____ the 17th century when England (c) _____ "Mothering Sunday" on the fourth Sunday in honor of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ. Julia Ward Howe, an American author, (d) _____ the idea of Mother's Day in 1872. However, it is Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia who (e) _____ with creating Mother's Day in 1905.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5.

William Shakespeare, born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564, is widely regarded as one of the greatest writers in the English language. He was baptized on April 26, 1564, and grew up in the town, later moving to London to pursue his career in the theater around 1580. Shakespeare's work as a playwright flourished from 1590 until 1613, during which time he wrote some of the most famous plays in history, including "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and "Romeo and Juliet." He was deeply involved with the Globe Theatre, where many of his plays were first performed. Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway in 1582, and they had three children together. In 1616, Shakespeare died in his hometown of Stratford-upon-Avon on April 23, the same day as his birthday, leaving behind a legacy of literary achievement that has influenced countless generations.

(ইংরেজি ভাষার অন্যতম মহান সাহিত্যিক হিসেবে খ্যাত উইলিয়াম শেকসপিয়র ১৫৬৪ সালে স্ট্র্যাটফোর্ড-আপন-অ্যাভন শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ১৫৬৪ সালের ২৬ এপ্রিলে খ্রীস্টধর্মে দীক্ষিত হন এবং সে শহরেই তাঁর শৈশব কাটে। এরপর ১৫৮০ সালের আশেপাশে তিনি লন্ডনে চলে যান, যেখানে তিনি থিয়েটারের সাথে যুক্ত হন এবং সেখানেই তাঁর সাহিত্যিক জীবন শুরু হয়। ১৫৯০ থেকে ১৬১৩ সালের মধ্যে শেকসপিয়র নাটক রচনার শিখরে পৌঁছান, যার মধ্যে "হ্যামলেট," "ম্যাকবেথ," এবং "রোমিও অ্যান্ড জুলিয়েট" অন্যতম। তিনি গ্লোব থিয়েটারের সাথে অতপ্রতভাবে যুক্ত ছিলেন, যেখানে তাঁর অনেক নাটক প্রথমবার প্রদর্শিত হয়। ১৫৮২ সালে তিনি অ্যান হ্যাথওয়ের সাথে বিবাহ বন্ধনে আবদ্ধ হন, এবং তাদের তিনটি সন্তান ছিল। ১৬১৬ সালে, শেকসপিয়র তার জন্মদিন ২৩ এপ্রিলেই নিজ শহর স্ট্র্যাটফোর্ড-আপন-অ্যাভনে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন এবং সাহিত্য জগতে এমন একটি স্থায়ী ছাপ রেখে যান যা প্রজন্মের পর প্রজন্মে গভীর প্রভাব বিস্তার করেছে।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Born	(i)_____	1564	
(ii) _____	London	Around 1580	
Wrote famous plays		From 1590 to 1613	
(iii)_____ Anne Hathaway		(iv)_____	Had three children together
Died		(v)_____	Same day as his birthday

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Water pollution is	(i) use	(1) human health
(b) Waste and chemicals are	(ii) diseases like	(2) rivers and canals
	(iii) harmful for	(3) cholera and diarrhea
(d) Polluted water spreads	(iv) mixed into	(4) aquatic life
(e) To reduce pollution we must	(v) damage to	(5) proper waste systems

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He waited patiently by her side with the glass of water in his hand.
(b) One night, his sick mother asked for a glass of water.
(c) She blessed Bayezid for his love and respect, which later made him a great man.
(d) Without hesitation, Bayezid went out to fetch water from a distant place.
(e) Bayezid was a small boy known for his devotion to his mother.
(f) In the morning, his mother woke up and saw his sacrifice.
(g) When he returned, he saw that his mother was fast asleep.
(h) He searched everywhere but could not find any water in the house.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What covered the land in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(b) What changes occurred as the poet grew older in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(c) Why does the poet call himself foolish and faithless in "O Me! O life"?
(d) What happened when the mother's mind became clouded in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(e) What message about friendship is given in the poem "Solitude"?
(f) According to Ella Wheeler Wilcox in "Solitude", how do people react to rejoicing and grieving?
(g) How does the poem "Solitude" describe the response of nature to singing and sighing?
(h) What did people see floating on the water in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Trial*, why is Shylock's joy at Portia's early statements ironic?
(b) In *The Trial*, how does the trial demonstrate the difference between justice and mercy?
(c) In *The Trial*, what effect does Portia's disguise have on the outcome of the trial?
(d) In "The Great Derangement," what destruction did the narrator observe once the storm had passed?
(e) In "The Great Derangement," why was the scene of the damaged glass-fronted doorway especially shocking to the narrator?
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, how do economy and social class influence Sonabhan's choices throughout the story?
(g) What does Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicate about his cultural and social environment?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how does Rosamond convince herself that her shoes might still last until the end of the month?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	c	iii	a	iv	c	v	c
vi	c	vii	d						

2. (a) May Day commemorates the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday.
(b) The historic events of May 1st took place on May 1, 1886, in Chicago, at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.
(c) The workers struggled for an eight-hour workday.
(d) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded, and many others were injured.
(e) The workers were inspired to join the protest by the trade unions urging them to stand together and continue their struggle for better working conditions.

3. (a) was paid, (b) the 17th century, (c) celebrated, (d) proposed, (e) is credited.

4. (i) Stratford-upon-Avon, (ii) Moved to, (iii) Married, (iv) 1582, (v) April 23, 1616.

5. William Shakespeare (1564–1616) was an English playwright, poet, and actor, often regarded as one of the greatest writers in the English language. He wrote 39 plays, 154 sonnets, and several poems, with works that have left an unparalleled impact on literature and theater. His tragedies, such as Hamlet, Macbeth, and King Lear, delve into themes like ambition, betrayal, and human flaws, while his comedies, like A Midsummer Night's Dream, explore love and misunderstandings. Shakespeare's legacy endures worldwide, with his works still performed and adapted, resonating deeply with audiences across generations.

6. (a + iii + 1) Water pollution is harmful for human health.
(b + iv + 2) Waste and chemicals are mixed into rivers and canals.
(c + v + 4) Industrial waste causes damage to aquatic life.
(d + ii + 3) Polluted water spreads diseases like cholera and diarrhea.
(e + i + 5) To reduce pollution we must use proper waste systems.

7.

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

8. (a) The rolling mist came down and hid the land. This mist created a gloomy scene and foreshadowed Mary's fate.
(b) As the poet grew older, she felt her mother grew younger. They laughed together and shared a bond like typical mothers and daughters.
(c) He admits that he too is weak and flawed, no better than the crowds around him. This shows his honesty and self-reflection.
(d) The poet realized the mother she knew was slipping away. Her mother changed quickly, turning into someone unfamiliar.
(e) The poet says if you are glad, your friends will be many, but if you are sad, you will lose them all. It highlights the superficial nature of human relationships.
(f) When you rejoice, people come to you, but when you grieve, they turn away. This shows that society values happiness but avoids sadness.
(g) The poem says when you sing, the hills will echo back with joy. But when you sigh, the sound is lost in the air, showing how sorrow goes unheard.
(h) People saw golden hair floating above the nets at sea. It was Mary's drowned hair, reminding them of her beauty and her death.

9. (a) In *The Trial*, Shylock's joy is ironic because the judge he praises is actually Portia, who is preparing to use the law to defeat him.
(b) In *The Trial*, the trial shows the contrast between justice and mercy, as Shylock demands strict justice while Portia advocates mercy as the higher value.
(c) In *The Trial*, Portia's disguise allows her to enter the male-dominated court, outsmart Shylock, and save Antonio through her legal knowledge.
(d) He observed overturned buses, scattered vehicles, fallen trees, and buildings with exposed and twisted interiors.
(e) The damaged doorway shocked him because he realized he had stood there moments earlier, and many people behind the glass had been injured.
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, economy and social class influence nearly all of Sonabhan's choices since her poverty forces her to sell goods, apologise to neighbours, and depend emotionally on animals for comfort.
(g) Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting, and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicates that his cultural and social environment celebrates competitive rural sports that shape his personality.
(h) Rosamond convinces herself that the shoes will last by focusing on her desire for the jar and ignoring the discomfort she is already feeling.

Unit 05 : Problems around us

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

In the next class Ms Choudhury tells her students the story of Lipi.

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children-three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents, particularly the mother, found it really difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her.

She wanted to pursue her education. Her mother stood by her, though secretly. When her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. Tara Mia was a widower illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

Lipi first talked with her classmates and then with the Headteacher, who was very sympathetic to her. He called a meeting of the teachers and students of the school. He also invited the school managing committee members and some respectable persons of the village to attend the meeting. The Headteacher explained in detail the serious consequences that would follow Lipi's marriage. She would be having children from very early age-15 or 16.

It would create constant health hazards to her. Her education would stop. On top of all, her marriage against her will might shatter her future dream. At one stage, Tara Mia's father stood up and tried to argue, "You are all making mistakes. Lipi would be very happy if she got married with Tara Mia. She would have everything-money, clothes, home and status in the society. Why are you trying to deprive her of this opportunity?"

But no, the big majority, who attended the meeting, supported the Headteacher. Lipi's marriage was called off. She is now studying at Carmichael College, Rangpur.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What was Lipi's father's occupation?
(a) Farmer (b) Teacher
(c) Day labourer (d) Businessman

ii. How many children did Lipi's parents have?
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six

iii. What was Lipi's father's reason for wanting to marry her off?
(a) He wanted her to be happy
(b) He wanted to ease the family's financial burden
(c) He did not trust her education
(d) He wanted to find a suitable husband for her

iv. Which of the following describes Tara Mia?
(a) Young and educated
(b) Elderly and unimportant
(c) A widower and illiterate
(d) A teacher and wealthy

v. What was the Headteacher's argument about Lipi's marriage?
(a) It would benefit her financially
(b) It would harm her health and education
(c) It would make her famous
(d) It would improve her status in society

vi. Which of the following is an antonym of 'sympathetic' as used in the passage?
(a) Uncaring (b) Supportive
(c) Friendly (d) Kind

vii. Which of the following is a synonym of 'Inevitable' as used in the passage?
(a) Uncertain (b) Certain
(c) Optional (d) Unlikely

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What was the main reason Lipi's father wanted to marry her off?
(b) How did Lipi react to her father's decision about her marriage?
(c) Who supported Lipi's decision to continue her education?
(d) How did the Headteacher respond to the issue of Lipi's marriage?
(e) What was the outcome of the meeting about Lipi's marriage?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

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

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language-English.

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

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

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

English is important in many jobs because the world has (a) _____ smaller. Communication is (b) _____ easier through the internet and phones. A (c) _____ language is needed to communicate with people from different countries. English (d) _____ used for this purpose. In Bangladesh, learning English well (e) _____ the chance for a good job.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5.

Galileo Galilei (1564–1642) was an Italian astronomer, physicist, and mathematician, often celebrated as the "father of modern science." He was born in the city of Pisa, Italy, where he began his early studies. Galileo's curiosity and brilliance led him to challenge traditional views of the universe. In 1609, he improved the design of the telescope and used it to observe the night sky. Through his studies, he discovered the four largest moons of Jupiter and the phases of Venus, which provided strong evidence for the Copernican heliocentric theory. This theory stated that the Earth revolved around the Sun, opposing the long-accepted geocentric model supported by the Church. His support for heliocentrism caused serious conflict with religious authorities. In 1633, Galileo was tried by the Inquisition in Rome and forced to renounce his views. Despite these challenges, he continued his work while under house arrest. Galileo died in Florence in 1642, leaving a lasting legacy in science.

(গ্যালিলিও গ্যালিলি (১৫৬৪–১৬৪২) ছিলেন একজন ইতালীয় জ্যোতির্বিজ্ঞানী, পদার্থবিজ্ঞানী, এবং গাণিতিকবিদ, যাকে প্রায়ই "আধুনিক বিজ্ঞানের পিতা" হিসেবে সম্বোধিত করা হয়। তিনি ইতালির পিসা শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, যেখানে তিনি তার প্রাথমিক পড়াশোনা শুরু করেছিলেন। গ্যালিলিওর কৌতূহল এবং প্রতিভা তাকে মহাবিশ্ব সম্পর্কে প্রচলিত ধারণাগুলোর চ্যালেঞ্জ করতে উদ্বুদ্ধ করে। ১৬০৯ সালে, তিনি টেলিস্কোপের নকশা উন্নত করেন এবং তা দিয়ে রাতের আকাশ পর্যবেক্ষণ করতে শুরু করেন। তার গবেষণার মাধ্যমে, তিনি বৃহস্পতি গ্রহের চারটি বৃহত্তম চাঁদ এবং শনি গ্রহের পরিবর্তিত অবস্থা আবিষ্কার করেন, যা কোপেরনিকাসের সূর্যকেন্দ্রিক তত্ত্বের পক্ষে শক্তিশালী প্রমাণ সরবরাহ করেছিল। এই তত্ত্বটি বলেছিল যে পৃথিবী সূর্যকে কেন্দ্র করে আবর্তিত হয়, যা দীর্ঘদিন ধরে গীর্জা কর্তৃক সমর্থিত ভূকেন্দ্রিক মডেলের বিরুদ্ধে ছিল। সূর্যকেন্দ্রিক তত্ত্বের প্রতি তার সমর্থন ধর্মীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের সঙ্গে গুরুতর সংঘর্ষ সৃষ্টি করেছিল। ১৬৩৩ সালে, গ্যালিলিও রোমে ইনকুইজিশনের মাধ্যমে বিচার করা হয় এবং তাকে তার মতবাদ প্রত্যাখ্যান করতে বাধ্য করা হয়। এই সমস্ত চ্যালেঞ্জ সত্ত্বেও, তিনি গৃহবন্দী অবস্থায় তার কাজ চালিয়ে গিয়েছিলেন। গ্যালিলিও ১৬৪২ সালে ফ্লোরেন্সে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন, এবং বিজ্ঞানে তার অবদান আজও অবিরত প্রভাব ফেলছে।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Born	(i) _____	1564	Called the "father of modern science"
Improved telescope	—	(ii) ____	Discovered moons of Jupiter, phases of Venus
Supported (iii) _____	—	—	Conflict with Catholic Church
Tried by the inquisition	Rome, Italy	1633	Forced to (iv)_____
Died	Florence	(v) ____	Legacy transformed physics and astronomy

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B (shuffled)	Column C (shuffled)
(a) Mount Everest is	(i) extreme cold,	(1) summit in 1953.
(b) It is located	(ii) dream of climbing	(2) in the world.
(c) Climbers face	(iii) first reached the	(3) and China (Tibet).
(d) Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay	(iv) on the border between Nepal	(4) this mighty peak.
(e) Many people	(v) the highest mountain	(5) strong winds and low oxygen.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The crow drank the water and flew away happily.
(b) The crow thought of a clever idea.
(c) The crow found a pitcher with a little water in it.
(d) The crow dropped pebbles into the pitcher one by one.
(e) Soon, the water level was high enough for the crow to drink.
(f) The water slowly rose as the pebbles sank to the bottom.
(g) The crow tried to drink the water but the water level was too low.
(h) The crow had solved the problem with its intelligence.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What do the final lines, "But I have promises to keep, / And miles to go before I sleep," suggest about the speaker's situation in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(b) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", comment on the poem's tone — is it pleading, ironic, joyful, or something else? Give a brief reason.
(c) What is the "powerful play" mentioned in the poem "O Me! O Life!"?
(d) What message does the poem "O Me! O Life!" convey about life and existence?
(e) What was the first mother's role in the speaker's life in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) What does the speaker mean by "we'd come full circle" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) How does the speaker want the "old gipsy man" to stay in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(h) Which places are mentioned in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" as part of the "old gipsy man's" travels?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "The Purple Jar," what does Rosamond's excitement at the chemist's shop reveal about her decision-making process?
(b) In "The Purple Jar," what does Rosamond's failure to examine the jar before purchasing it symbolize about her priorities?
(c) What does the sudden death of Moti symbolize in *Mr. Moti*?
(d) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Sonabhan's reaction to Moti's death show the depth of her loneliness?
(e) How does the description of Sonabhan burying Moti beside her husband's grave in *Mr. Moti* strengthen the theme of family?
(f) In "The Great Derangement," why was the narrator unable to take shelter with the small crowd near the building's entrance?
(g) In "The Great Derangement," what alternative shelter did the narrator choose when the entrance area was full?
h) In "The Great Derangement," what sensory details describe the narrator's experience as the storm reached its height while he hid on the balcony?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	c	iii	b	iv	c	v	b
vi	a	vii	b						

2. (a) Lipi's father wanted to marry her off because he found it difficult to raise five children on his small income and hoped marriage would ease the financial burden.
(b) Lipi was upset by her father's decision and expressed her desire to pursue her education, despite her father's wishes.
(c) Lipi's mother stood by her secretly, and the Headteacher, along with classmates and village elders, supported her decision to continue her education.
(d) The Headteacher called a meeting to explain the harmful consequences of early marriage, including health risks, stopping her education, and ruining her future.
(e) The outcome of the meeting was that Lipi's marriage was called off, allowing her to continue studying at Carmichael College in Rangpur.

3. (a) become, (b) made, (c) common, (d) is, (e) increases.

4. (i) Pisa, Italy; (ii) 1609; (iii) Heliocentric theory; (iv) renounce views; (v) 1642.

5. Galileo Galilei was an Italian astronomer, physicist, and mathematician, known as the "father of modern science." He improved the telescope in 1609, discovering Jupiter's largest moons and Venus' phases, supporting the Copernican heliocentric theory. His advocacy for heliocentrism led to conflict with the Church. In 1633, he was tried and forced to renounce his views. Despite being under house arrest, he continued his work and left a lasting legacy in science after his death in 1642.

6. (a + v + 2) Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
(b + iv + 3) It is located on the border between Nepal and China (Tibet).
(c + i + 5) Climbers face extreme cold, strong winds and low oxygen.
(d + iii + 1) Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay first reached the summit in 1953.
(e + ii + 4) Many people dream of climbing this mighty peak.

7.

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

8. (a) These lines suggest that the speaker has responsibilities and commitments to fulfill before they can rest. The "miles to go" could be symbolic of the duties or life journey they still have to complete.
(b) The tone of the poem is mainly pleading, as the speaker desperately asks Time to stay, reflecting a sense of urgency and frustration with the passage of time and its fleeting nature.
(c) The "powerful play" refers to the ongoing, ever-evolving nature of life and the human experience, emphasizing that life continues despite struggles and that everyone has the opportunity to contribute their own verse.
(d) The poem conveys the message that life, despite its struggles and uncertainties, has inherent meaning. Each individual has a role to play, and their actions contribute to the larger story of humanity.
(e) The first mother's role was to give birth, nurture, and guide the speaker. She provided love, support, and set examples for the speaker to follow in life.
(f) "We'd come full circle" means that the cycle of life has completed its course. The speaker, as a child, was nurtured by the first mother, and now, as an adult, she has become the caregiver for the second mother, reflecting the full cycle of caregiving between mother and child.
(g) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the speaker requests the "old gipsy man" to stay for a day, offering him wealth, food, and luxury in exchange for his company.
(h) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the speaker refers to places like Babylon and Rome, indicating the vast travels of the "old gipsy man."

9. (a) Rosamond's excitement reveals that she is guided by emotion rather than careful thought, making her rush into a decision without examining the jar.
(b) Her failure to examine the jar symbolizes her tendency to prioritize superficial beauty over practical understanding or careful judgment.
(c) The sudden death of Moti in *Mr. Moti* symbolizes the loss of the last source of joy, comfort, and companionship in Sonabhan's life.
(d) Sonabhan's reaction to Moti's death in *Mr. Moti* shows the depth of her loneliness because she becomes motionless and heartbroken, unable to continue her daily routines.
(e) Sonabhan burying Moti beside her husband's grave in *Mr. Moti* shows how important Moti was to her and strengthens the theme of family by placing her loved ones together even in death.
(f) He could not shelter with the crowd because the entrance area was already full, leaving no space for him.
(g) He chose to jump over the parapet of a small balcony and crouch on the floor for protection.
(h) He heard a rising, frenzied noise and felt strong winds tugging at his clothes as dust and debris swirled around him.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

The class comes up with different problems. One group leader says, "The scarcity of food will be a serious problem in the years ahead. It is true that our agriculturists have developed new varieties of rice and its per acre production has definitely increased. But the rate of increase in food production cannot keep pace with the rate of population growth. This is because our land is fixed, i.e. we cannot increase it, while our population is increasing rapidly."

Another group leader comes up with the housing problem in the country, which he says adds much to the food problem. He says, "Families are growing larger in size and at the same time breaking into smaller families. Each smaller family needs a separate house to live in. Also, the arable fields are being divided by these smaller families among themselves. Mills and factories are being set up, which occupy a considerable portion of our land. So while we need more land to grow more food to feed more mouths, our land is shrinking day by day.

"No way," another student argues. "Trees are being cut, hills are being cleared and water bodies are being filled up all to meet the needs of too many people." "Thank you students," Ms Choudhury says. "You're quite right. Let me tell you about this village where I was born and brought up. Things were not like this in the past. I remember as a child, the village was so beautiful! The green paddy fields and yellow mustard fields seemed to be unending. They used to wave and dance in the breeze. There used to be a wood in the northern side of the village. There was a tall tamarind tree in the middle of the wood. Also there was a big banyan tree which looked like a huge green umbrella, with its aerial roots hanging down. I often used to go there with my friends. We would often have picnic there. While the boys would climb the tamarind tree and pick some tamarinds, I and my best friend Rima used to swing from the hanging roots. But now, look, the wood is gone. The beauty of the crop fields is spoiled by the unplanned houses built here and there."

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What is the main reason for the food scarcity problem according to the group leader?
(a) Increased food production
(b) Rapid population growth
(c) Decrease in food demand
(d) Lack of resources for agriculture

ii. What is happening to the land in the country, according to the group leader?
(a) The land is expanding rapidly
(b) It is shrinking due to urbanization and division
(c) Land is becoming more fertile
(d) It is being used for crops only

iii. How does the housing problem contribute to the food scarcity issue?
(a) Larger families occupy more houses
(b) Smaller families require separate houses, reducing arable land
(c) Housing development does not affect land
(d) Fewer families need housing

iv. What is the argument made by the student regarding environmental changes?
(a) Trees are being planted
(b) Water bodies are being preserved
(c) Natural resources like trees, hills, and water bodies are being destroyed
(d) More agricultural lands are being created

v. What was the village like when Ms. Choudhury was a child?
(a) It had no fields
(b) It was beautiful with vast green fields and a wood
(c) It was mostly urbanized
(d) It had many factories

vi. Which of the following is an antonym of 'shrinking' as used in the passage?
(a) Expanding (b) Decreasing
(c) Reducing (d) Contracting

vii. Which of the following is a synonym of 'unplanned' as used in the passage?
(a) Organized (b) Scheduled
(c) Chaotic (d) Managed

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
(a) What is the main reason for the food scarcity problem mentioned by the group leader?
(b) How does the housing problem contribute to the food scarcity in the country?
(c) What changes did Ms. Choudhury observe in her village compared to when she was a child?
(d) What environmental problems does the student mention regarding land use?
(e) How did the village look in the past, according to Ms. Choudhury's childhood memories?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

"Is there anybody here who has ever crossed a river by a country boat?"
"I have, teacher," said Jamil. "And I clearly remember what happened in that journey."
"Would you please tell us what happened?" the teacher asked.
"Okay, teacher. It happened when I was in class 6. On a weekly bazar day, people were coming back with their shopping bags and baskets in hands, on shoulders and heads. They had to cross the river. It was not a big river. There was a ferry boat plying on the river. The boat could cross it in 8-10 minutes. It was just after sunset. The weather was getting bad. The wind started blowing from the north-west. Black clouds were moving fast in the sky.
Everybody was trying to get into the boat. 'No more, no more, please wait,' shouted the boatman. But nobody listened to him."
"What happened then, Jamil?" asked Rumi.
"With too many people on board, the boat sank in the middle of the river," replied Jamil.

Jamil recalled a journey when he was in class 6. On a weekly bazar day, people were returning with shopping bags and baskets, and they had to cross the river. It wasn't a large river, and a ferry boat (a) _____ across it. The boat could cross in 8-10 minutes. As the weather worsened, the wind (b) _____ from the north-west and black clouds (c) _____ quickly in the sky. Too many people tried to get on board, and despite the boatman's warning, nobody (d) _____ to him. The boat eventually (e) _____ in the middle of the river.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5.

Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and one of the most influential thinkers in history. He was born in Stagira, a small town in northern Greece. At a young age, he traveled to Athens and joined Plato's Academy, where he studied philosophy for nearly twenty years. After leaving the Academy, Aristotle became the tutor of Alexander the Great, shaping the mind of one of the most powerful leaders of the ancient world. Aristotle wrote extensively on a wide range of subjects, including logic, ethics, politics, biology, and physics. In his famous work Nicomachean Ethics, he argued that happiness is achieved through the cultivation of virtue. In Politics, he examined the role of the state in creating a good life for citizens. Unlike his teacher Plato, Aristotle focused on careful observation and practical reasoning.

He later founded his own school, the Lyceum, in Athens. Aristotle died in Euboea in 322 BC, but his ideas continue to shape modern philosophy and science.

(অ্যারিস্টটল ছিলেন একজন গ্রীক দার্শনিক এবং ইতিহাসের অন্যতম প্রভাবশালী চিন্তাবিদ। তিনি স্ট্যাগিরা নামক গ্রীসের একটি ছোট শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। অল্প বয়সে তিনি অ্যাথেন্সে পাড়ি জমান এবং প্লেটোর একাডেমিতে যোগ দেন, যেখানে তিনি প্রায় বিশ বছর দার্শনিকতা অধ্যয়ন করেন। একাডেমি ছাড়ার পর, অ্যারিস্টটল আলেকজান্ডার দ্য গ্রেটের শিক্ষক হন, এবং প্রাচীন বিশ্বের অন্যতম শক্তিশালী নেতা আলেকজান্ডারের মনের গঠন করতে সাহায্য করেন। অ্যারিস্টটল বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে ব্যাপকভাবে লিখেছেন, যার মধ্যে যুক্তি, নীতি, রাজনীতি, জীববিদ্যা এবং পদার্থবিজ্ঞান অন্তর্ভুক্ত। তার বিখ্যাত গ্রন্থ নিকোমাখিয়ান এথিকস-এ তিনি যুক্তি দেন যে সুখ অর্জিত হয় গুণাবলির বিকাশের মাধ্যমে। পলিটিক্স-এ তিনি রাষ্ট্রের ভূমিকা আলোচনা করেন, যা নাগরিকদের একটি ভাল জীবন তৈরি করতে সহায়ক। তার শিক্ষক প্লেটোর বিপরীতে, অ্যারিস্টটল সতর্ক পর্যবেক্ষণ এবং ব্যবহারিক যুক্তিতে মনোনিবেশ করেছিলেন। পরবর্তীতে তিনি অ্যাথেন্সে তার নিজস্ব স্কুল লিসিয়াম প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। অ্যারিস্টটল ৩২২ খ্রিস্টপূর্বে ইউবোয়ায় মৃত্যুবরণ করেন, কিন্তু তার ধারণাগুলো আধুনিক দার্শনিকতা এবং বিজ্ঞানকে আজও প্রভাবিত করে।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Born	(i) _____	384 BC	Became one of the most influential philosophers
Studied at Plato's Academy	(ii) _____	—	for nearly 20 years
Tutor of (iii) _____	—	—	Influenced one of history's greatest leaders
Founded (iv)_____	Athens	—	Established his own school of philosophy
Died	(v) _____	322 BC	Legacy continues to shape philosophy and science

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Trekking is	(i) walking in mountains or forests with	(1) and fitness.
(b) People trek	(ii) well-being, health	(2) on marked trails or paths.
(c) It requires	(iii) a popular outdoor activity	(3) with friends or in groups.
(d) Trekking can improve	(iv) to enjoy nature and fresh air	(4) that involves walking in mountains or forests.
(e) Trekkers usually walk	(v) on marked trails or paths	(5) proper shoes and equipment.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) At the age of 23, he inherited vast property for his father's death.
(b) At the age of 18, his first work was published.
(c) In 1810, he entered into the University of Oxford.
(d) This famous poet died at the age of 30 by a boat-capsize.
(e) The next year he was expelled from the university for his controversial writing.
(f) PB Shelly was born in August in 1792.
(g) Shelly is known for his lyric poetry.
(h) He studied in Etson, the best school in London.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the main theme of the poem "Books"?
(b) How does the poet create a sad mood in "The Sands of Dee"?
(c) What does the horse symbolize in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(d) What is the story told in "The Sands of Dee"?
(e) How does the "old gipsy man's" movement get described in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(f) In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", how does the speaker describe the two mothers?

(g) What mood does the repetition of "Time, you old gipsy man" create in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(h) What does the "old gipsy man" going to the "tomb" imply in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Trial*, what does Portia's careful reading of the bond suggest about her approach to justice?
(b) In *The Trial*, how does Shylock react when Portia initially appears to support his legal claim?
(c) In *The Trial*, what is the turning point that stops Shylock from cutting Antonio's flesh?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," what does the joy at Belmont after Bassanio's success suggest about Portia's feelings toward him?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," how does the sudden arrival of Antonio's letter shift the tone of the story?
(f) In "The Three Caskets," what does Antonio's message reveal about his situation and his relationship with Bassanio?
(g) In "The Purple Jar," how does the discovery of the dark, foul-smelling liquid inside the jar change Rosamond's understanding of beauty?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," why is the moment when the jar turns out to be plain white especially heartbreaking for Rosamond?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	b	iii	b	iv	c	v	b
vi	a	vii	c						

2. (a) The main reason for food scarcity is the rapid population growth, which outpaces the increase in food production. Although new rice varieties have been developed, the land is fixed, and the population is growing too fast to keep up with food demands.
(b) The housing problem contributes to food scarcity because smaller families require more houses, which reduces the amount of arable land. The division of land among families and the development of mills and factories further shrink available land for agriculture.
(c) Ms. Choudhury observed that her village has changed drastically. In the past, it had vast green fields and a wood with tall trees, but now the beauty is ruined by unplanned houses and the disappearance of the wood.
(d) The student mentions environmental problems like deforestation, the clearing of hills, and the filling of water bodies to meet the needs of an increasing population. These activities contribute to land degradation and loss of natural resources.
(e) According to Ms. Choudhury's memories, the village was once beautiful, with endless green paddy fields and mustard fields. There was also a wood with a tall tamarind tree, where she and her friends would play and have picnics.

3. (a) was plying, (b) blew, (c) moved, (d) listened, (e) sank.

4. (i) Stagira, (ii) Athens, (iii) Alexander the Great, (iv) the Lyceum, (v) Euboea.

5. Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, was one of history's most influential thinkers. Born in Stagira, he studied at Plato's Academy for nearly twenty years. Later, he tutored Alexander the Great, influencing one of the ancient world's most powerful leaders. Aristotle wrote extensively on subjects like logic, ethics, politics, biology, and physics. In Nicomachean Ethics, he argued happiness comes through cultivating virtue, while in Politics, he examined the state's role in ensuring a good life. Aristotle founded the Lyceum and passed away in 322 BC, leaving a lasting impact on modern philosophy and science.

6. (a + iii + 4) Trekking is a popular outdoor activity that involves walking in mountains or forests.
(b + iv + 2) People trek to enjoy nature and fresh air on marked trails or paths.
(c + i + 5) It requires walking in mountains or forests with proper shoes and equipment.
(d + ii + 1) Trekking can improve well-being, health and fitness.
(e + v + 3) Trekkers usually walk on marked trails or paths with friends or in groups.

7.

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

8. (a) The poem celebrates the value of books as faithful companions. They not only provide knowledge but also guide the reader toward wisdom, moral lessons, and imagination.
(b) The poet uses haunting imagery, especially the waves calling "Mary, come home." This repetition reminds readers of her death and deepens the sense of loss and sorrow.
(c) The horse symbolizes practicality and responsibility, reminding the poet that he must continue his journey.
(d) It tells the tragic story of a girl named Mary who went to bring her cows home but drowned in the rising tides.
(e) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the "old gipsy man" is depicted as constantly moving, tightening his reins, and leaving from one place to another, symbolizing the passage of time.
(f) The speaker describes the two mothers as two different people with the same name. One is the biological mother who gave birth and nurtured the speaker, and the other is the mother who changed as she aged and became dependent, with the speaker becoming her strength.
(g) The repetition of "Time, you old gipsy man" in the poem creates a reflective and somewhat melancholic mood, emphasizing the passage of time and the fleeting nature of life.
(h) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the "old gipsy man" heading to the "tomb" symbolizes the finality of life, representing the inevitable approach of death.

9. (a) In *The Trial*, Portia's close reading of the bond shows that she relies on careful reasoning and legal precision to uncover a way to defeat Shylock.
(b) In *The Trial*, Shylock reacts with great excitement and admiration when Portia initially supports his claim, believing she is a wise judge who favors him.
(c) In *The Trial*, the turning point occurs when Portia reveals that the bond does not mention blood, making it impossible for Shylock to cut flesh without breaking the law.
(d) The joy at Belmont shows that Portia genuinely cared for Bassanio and hoped he would choose correctly.
(e) Antonio's letter shifts the tone from celebration to sorrow, introducing danger and urgency into the story.
(f) Antonio's message reveals that he is ruined financially and that he wants to see his beloved friend Bassanio one last time.
(g) The discovery of the dark liquid teaches her that what looks beautiful from the outside may hide something unpleasant inside.
(h) The moment the jar turns plain white is heartbreaking because Rosamond realizes she has lost both the beauty she admired and the chance to buy new shoes.

Unit 06 : Our neighbours

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

The Republic of Maldives is an island country in the Indian Ocean. It has 1196 islands that are clustered into 26 major atolls. An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced coral islands. The natural coral reefs of the Maldives are surrounded by the sea and stand out as a pearl in the Indian Ocean. The Maldives is the eighth smallest country in the world with an area of only 300 square kilometers. It is the smallest Asian country in terms of population and size.

People have been living on the islands of the Maldives for nearly 3000 years. They set sail from different parts of the world – Asia, Arabia, Europe, and America – to come to these islands. The earliest settlers of the Maldives were probably from southern India and Sri Lanka who came to these islands in the fourth and fifth centuries BC. In the 12th century AD, sailors from East Africa and Arab countries came to the Maldives. As a result, the Maldivians who were originally Buddhists were converted to Sunni Islam in the mid-12th century. In 1344 Ibn Battuta, a famous Arab historian and scholar, traveled around the Maldives.

In the 16th century, the Portuguese conquered the Maldives and ruled the country for 15 years. Although governed as an independent Islamic sultanate for most of its history from 1153 to 1968, the Maldives was a British colony from 1887 to 1965. Following independence from Britain in 1965, the sultanate continued to operate for another 3 years. On November 11, 1968, the sultanate was abolished and replaced by a republic and the country assumed its present name. The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination because of its pleasant weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts, and the peace-loving people. The Maldives was ranked as the best country for beautiful beaches and facilities for recreation in 2008.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. The tourists have a great _____ for visiting the Maldives. *[DB. 19]*

(a) devotion (b) attraction
(c) destination (d) attention

ii. Which of the following words best describes the weather of the Maldives? *[DB. 19]*

(a) Unpleasant (b) Tropical
(c) Warm (d) Enjoyable

iii. The Maldives is well recognized around the world for its _____. *[DB. 19]*

(a) smallness as a country
(b) multi-racial culture
(c) lowest land
(d) threat of global warming

iv. During the tsunami of 2004, many parts of the country were _____. *[DB. 19]*

(a) submerged (b) dried
(c) uprooted (d) eroded

v. he word 'idyllic' in the phrase 'idyllic natural beauty' means _____. *[DB. 19]*

(a) ideal (b) very peaceful
(c) very beautiful (d) idol shaped

vi. Global warming is a _____ to the Maldives. *[DB. 19]*

(a) threat (b) victim
(c) dangerous (d) warning

vii. The Maldives is faced with the threat of _____. *[DB. 19]*

(a) tsunami over and over again
(b) serious water pollution
(c) disappearing from map
(d) dangerous waves

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why is the Maldives a remarkable tourist spot? *[DB. 19]*
(b) Why is 2008 a significant year for the Maldives? *[DB. 19]*
(c) What may happen to the Maldives owing to global warming? *[DB. 19]*
(d) What happened to the Maldives during the tsunami of 2004? *[DB. 19]*
(e) Do you support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater? What could be the reason for holding such a strange meeting? *[DB. 19]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Anyone visiting Sri Lanka may often hear the word Ayubowan. This word means 'May you have the gift of long life'. It is with this traditional greeting that everyone is welcomed to Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is variously known as: Serendip, Ceylon, Teardrop of India, Pearl of the Indian Ocean, etc. These names reveal the richness and beauty of this island nation. Many travellers, from ancient mariners and merchants to present day tourists, have been attracted by the beauty of this island.

Sri Lanka is located in the Indian Ocean, just off the south-eastern coast of India. Shaped like a teardrop, the island of Sri Lanka measures about 415 kilometers from north to south, and about 220 kilometers from east to west, with a total land area of about 65,600 square kilometers. It has more than 1340 kilometers of coastline. Despite its modest size Sri Lanka has a population of about 20 million. Sri Lanka is a multi- religious, multi-racial and multi- lingual country. The four major ethnic groups are the Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils, Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Moors or Muslims. A fifth group, the Veddhas are the original inhabitants of the island. The ancient history of Sri Lanka is depicted in the Hindu epic the Ramayana and in the Mahavamsa or 'The Great Chronicle'.

Anyone visiting Sri Lanka may often (a)_____ the word Ayubowan, which means "May you have the gift of long life." This traditional greeting is used when people (b)_____ guests. Sri Lanka, known by many names, has long (c)_____ travelers from around the world. Although it is a small country, it has (d)_____ as a land of rich cultural and historical diversity. The ancient history of Sri Lanka is (e)_____ in the Hindu epic *Ramayana* and in the *Mahavamsa* or *The Great Chronicle.*

Read the passage on George Washington and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

George Washington, born on February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia, is celebrated as the first president of the United States and a key figure in the American Revolution. Before his presidency, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army in 1775, leading American forces to victory against Great Britain. His military leadership, particularly at the Battle of Trenton and the decisive victory at Yorktown, helped secure American independence. After the war, Washington became the first U.S. president in 1789, serving two terms until 1797. His presidency established crucial precedents, including the formation of the presidential cabinet and the tradition of serving only two terms. Washington's leadership and vision helped unify the newly independent states, setting the foundation for the young nation. He retired to his estate, Mount Vernon, where he passed away on December 14, 1799. Revered as the "Father of His Country," Washington's legacy continues to influence the United States. (জর্জ ওয়াশিংটন, ২২ ফেব্রুয়ারি, ১৭৩২ তারিখে ভার্জিনিয়ার ওয়েস্টমোরল্যান্ড কাউন্টিতে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, তিনি যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের প্রথম প্রেসিডেন্ট হিসেবে এবং আমেরিকান বিপ্লবে একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ চরিত্র হিসেবে পরিচিত। প্রেসিডেন্ট হওয়ার আগে, ১৭৭৫ সালে তাকে কন্টিনেন্টাল আর্মির কমান্ডার-ইন-চিফ পদে নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়, যেখানে তিনি আমেরিকান বাহিনীকে গ্রেট ব্রিটেনের বিরুদ্ধে বিজয়ী করেন। তার সামরিক নেতৃত্ব, বিশেষ করে ট্রেন্টন যুদ্ধ এবং ইয়র্কটাউন-এর চূড়ান্ত বিজয়ে, আমেরিকার স্বাধীনতা নিশ্চিত করতে সাহায্য করে। যুদ্ধের পর, ১৭৮৯ সালে ওয়াশিংটন প্রথম ইউ.এস. প্রেসিডেন্ট হন এবং ১৭৯৭ সাল পর্যন্ত দুইটি মেয়াদে দায়িত্ব পালন করেন। তার প্রেসিডেন্টশিপ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নীতিমালা স্থাপন করে, যার মধ্যে প্রেসিডেন্ট ক্যাবিনেট গঠন এবং শুধুমাত্র দুই মেয়াদে প্রেসিডেন্ট হওয়ার ঐতিহ্য অন্তর্ভুক্ত। ওয়াশিংটনের নেতৃত্ব এবং দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নতুন স্বাধীন রাজ্যগুলোকে একত্রিত করতে সহায়ক ছিল, যা যুব জাতির ভিত্তি স্থাপন করে। তিনি তার এস্টেট মাউন্ট ভারননে অবসর জীবন যাপন করেছিলেন এবং ১৪ ডিসেম্বর, ১৭৯৯ তারিখে মারা যান। "জাতির পিতা" হিসেবে গন্য, ওয়াশিংটনের উত্তরাধিকার এখনও যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে প্রভাব ফেলছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
(i) _____	Westmoreland County, Virginia	(ii) _____	
Commander-in-Chief of Continental Army	U.S.	1775-1783	Led (iii) _____
(iv) _____	U.S.	1789	
Died	(v) _____	1799	The "Father of His Country"

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B (shuffled)	Column C (shuffled)
(a) Science helps	(i) for testing ideas	(1) to solve real-world issues.
(b) Scientists use experiments	(ii) to gather information	(2) to test their ideas.
(c) The scientific method	(iii) a way to test hypotheses	(3) and how scientists gather information.
(d) Science is essential for	(iv) discover new things	(4) to improve lives.
(e) Experiments are	(v) improve lives and	(5) is a way to solve problems

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Lear decides to divide his kingdom among his three daughters based on their declarations of love for him.
(b) The two older daughters, Goneril and Regan, flatter Lear with false promises, while Cordelia, the youngest, refuses to indulge in flattery.
(c) Lear grows increasingly distraught and angry as he is betrayed by Goneril and Regan.
(d) Lear, unable to see the truth, disinherits Cordelia, and she marries the King of France.
(e) Lear begins to lose his sanity and is plagued by feelings of guilt and regret.
(f) Eventually, Lear realizes that Cordelia's love for him was genuine, but by then, it is too late.
(g) The play ends tragically with the death of Cordelia, and Lear dies shortly after, overwhelmed by grief.
(h) Lear's tragic flaw was his inability to discern between genuine love and mere flattery, which led to his downfall.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What kind of music is mentioned in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(b) What do books represent in the poem "Books" by Eleanor Farjeon?
(c) How does the speaker describe the experience of reading in the poem "Books"?
(d) What does each book represent in the poem "Books"?
(e) What does the poem say about the power of books for readers of all ages?
(f) What is said to happen with "little boys" and "sweet girls" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(g) What happened to the first mother as her mind began to change in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(h) How does the speaker describe the second mother in "Two Mothers Remembered"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "A Pound of Flesh," why is Antonio so beloved by the people of Venice, and how does this add depth to his character?
(b) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Bassanio's lifestyle contrast with Antonio's, and why is this contrast important to the story?
(c) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does Bassanio's need for money reveal about his intentions toward Portia?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," how does the reaction of each suitor to his failure reveal his true nature?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," what does the joy at Belmont after Bassanio's success suggest about Portia's feelings toward him?
(f) How does the description of Sonabhan burying Moti beside her husband's grave in *Mr. Moti* strengthen the theme of family?
(g) In *Mr. Moti*, what is the significance of the repeated word "empty" in the final section of the story?
(h) How does the behaviour of the birds waiting to be let out in *Mr. Moti* mirror Sonabhan's emotional state?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	d	iii	c	iv	a	v	b
vi	a	vii	c						

2. (a) The Maldives is a remarkable tourist spot due to its stunning natural beauty, including sandy beaches, azure seas, lush green hills, and cascading waterfalls. It is known for its luxurious resorts, abundant wildlife, and opportunities for various recreational activities such as snorkeling, swimming, fishing, and sailing, making it a perfect destination for tourists.
(b) The year 2008 is significant for the Maldives because it was ranked as the best country for beautiful beaches and recreational facilities, showcasing its popularity as a premier tourist destination.
(c) Due to global warming, the Maldives is at risk of being submerged by rising sea levels. Most of the country is only 1.5 meters above sea level, and predictions suggest that the islands could be wiped out as a result of the increasing water levels in the Indian Ocean.
(d) During the tsunami of 2004, many of the dry parts of the Maldives were flooded by sea water, causing significant damage. The country was severely affected, highlighting its vulnerability due to its low-lying islands.
(e) Yes, holding a cabinet meeting underwater is an innovative way to raise awareness about the threat of global warming and rising sea levels. The reason for holding such a meeting was to highlight the Maldives' vulnerability to climate change and to draw attention to the urgent need for global action to curb carbon emissions, which are contributing to the rising sea levels.

3. (a) hear, (b) welcome, (c) attracted, (d) flourished, (e) depicted.

4. (i) Born, (ii) 1732, (iii) the American forces during the Revolutionary War, (iv) Became first President, (v) Mount Vernon.

5. George Washington, born on February 22, 1732, in Virginia, was the first U.S. president and a pivotal figure in the American Revolution. Appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1775, he led American forces to victory, especially at the Battle of Yorktown. Elected president in 1789, he served two terms until 1797, setting important precedents, such as the two-term tradition and forming the presidential cabinet. After retiring to Mount Vernon, he passed away on December 14, 1799. Washington is honored as the "Father of His Country," with his legacy continuing to shape the U.S.

6. (a + iv + 4) Science helps discover new things to improve lives.
(b + ii + 2) Scientists use experiments to gather information to test their ideas.
(c + v + 5) The scientific method improves lives and is a way to solve problems.
(d + i + 1) Science is essential for testing ideas to solve real-world issues.
(e + iii + 3) Experiments are a way to test hypotheses and how scientists gather information.

7.

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

8. (a) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the speaker mentions that little boys will sing and sweet girls will shower him with may, creating a joyful and musical atmosphere.
(b) In "Books", books represent worlds of wonder, offering new ideas, people, and adventures that come alive in the imagination, expanding the mind and providing escape.
(c) The speaker describes reading as an immersive experience where the room melts away, and the reader becomes engaged with the characters and ideas in the book, even finding themselves at play.
(d) Each book is described as a magic box that, with a touch, unlocks a world of imagination, where stories and ideas are contained between its covers.

(e) In "Books", the poem indicates that books hold something for everyone, regardless of age, and can bring joy and knowledge to all those who love them.
(f) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", little boys sing, and sweet girls festoon the "old gipsy man" with may, creating a festive and celebratory environment around him.
(g) As the first mother's mind clouded, the speaker noticed that the mother she once knew was slowly disappearing. The first mother seemed to transform into the second mother, who was like a stranger, no longer in control of her actions.
(h) The second mother is described as a stranger who looks like the first mother but is no longer the same. She is portrayed as a person who dresses like the first mother but has changed in demeanor, requiring care and becoming dependent.

9. (a) Antonio is beloved because he is honest, kind, and generous to the poor, making him a respected and compassionate figure in the city.
(b) Bassanio's extravagant lifestyle contrasts with Antonio's responsible nature, highlighting the differences between recklessness and generosity.
(c) Bassanio's need for money reveals that he wants to impress Portia and win her affection by appearing wealthy and dignified.
(d) Each suitor's reaction shows his nature: Morocco leaves sadly but quietly, while Spain leaves offended, showing his arrogance.
(e) The joy at Belmont shows that Portia genuinely cared for Bassanio and hoped he would choose correctly.
(f) Sonabhan burying Moti beside her husband's grave in *Mr. Moti* shows how important Moti was to her and strengthens the theme of family by placing her loved ones together even in death.
(g) The repeated use of the word "empty" at the end of *Mr. Moti* emphasizes the emotional emptiness Sonabhan feels after losing both her son's company and Moti's companionship.
(h) The birds waiting to be let out in *Mr. Moti* mirror Sonabhan's emotional state because, like them, she feels trapped in grief and unable to move forward.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Known as the Land of Everest, Nepal is one of the most charming countries in Asia. The Kingdom of Nepal is a small land of sublime beauty. It has some of the world's best and very important temples. It is a country that is rich in scenic beauty and cultural heritage. Nepal lies between India and the Tibetan part of China. This small country has an area of 147,181 square kilometers. Southern Nepal is tropical low land known as the Terai Plains. This part of Nepal has hot summers and warm winters. Here the temperatures reach up to 40°C in April and May and monsoon rains drench this region from June to September. The central hill-lands including the Kathmandu and Pokhara valleys have a temperate climate and are also influenced by the monsoon. North of that is the slope of the main section of the Himalayan range. This part of Nepal has some of the highest peaks of the world including Everest.

Nepal is home to nearly 29,000,000 people. The population is primarily rural. Kathmandu, the capital city, has less than one million inhabitants. Nepal's demographic features are complicated not only by dozens of ethnic groups, but by different castes. In total, there are 103 castes and ethnic groups living in this small country. The two largest of such groups are known as Chetri and Bahun. Others include Magar. Tharu and Tamang, Newar Muslim, Gurung and Damai. About 48 percent of the people speak Nepali. Among other languages spoken are Maithali, Bhojpuri, Tharu and Tamang.

Nepal is the holy land of Lord Pashupatinath and Gautam Buddha where the Hindus and Buddhists have lived together in harmony for centuries. The Temple of Pashupatinath is the most sacred Hindu shrine and one of the four most important sites in the world for Shiva worshippers. Lord Buddha, the light of Asia, was born in Lumbini in Nepal's southern plains, which makes this a sacred pilgrimage destination

for the Buddhists as well. In fact, many Nepalese combine Hindu and Buddhist practices; many temples and shrines are shared between the two faiths, and some deities are worshipped by both Hindus and Buddhists.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What is Nepal known as?
(a) Land of the Everest
(b) Land of the Himalayas
(c) Land of Pashupatinath
(d) Land of Buddha

ii.What is the capital of Nepal?
(a) Kathmandu (b) Lumbini
(c) Pokhara (d) Dharan

iii. Which ethnic group is the largest in Nepal?
(a) Bahun (b) Chetri
(c) Magar (d) Tamang

iv. What is the temperature in southern Nepal during the summer?
(a) 20°C (b) 40°C
(c) 30°C (d) 25°C

v. What is the main religion in Nepal?
(a) Buddhism (b) Hinduism
(c) Christianity (d) Islam

vi. Which language is spoken by the majority of people in Nepal?
(a) Bhojpuri (b) Nepali
(c) Maithali (d) Tamang

vii. What is the synonym of 'sacred'?
(a) Holy (b) Sinful
(c) Sacred (iv) Unholy

2. Read the above text again and answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the capital of Nepal?
(b) How many ethnic groups are there in Nepal?
(c) What is the significance of Lumbini in Nepal?
(d) What is the climate like in southern Nepal?
(e) How does Nepal's geographical location affect its weather and climate?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

It was in the 17th century that the Europeans came to India. This coincided with the disintegration of the Mughal Empire, paving the way for supremacy of the English, the French, the Dutch and the Portuguese who were vying with each other to gain control of India. The English emerged as the victors. In 1774, Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor General of India by the East India Company. In 1876, Queen Victoria was given the title 'Empress of India' by the British Parliament and India came under British rule. The British ruled India for nearly two hundred years. This period was marked by India's struggle for independence. Through a series of heroic and patriotic movements to restore freedom, India got its independence in 1947.

The culture of India is one of the oldest and the most unique in the world. There is amazing cultural diversity throughout the country. The South, North, and Northeast have their own distinct cultures and almost every state has carved out its own cultural distinction. There is hardly any culture in the world that is as varied and unique as India. There are 17 major languages and 844 dialects used by the people of India.

It was in the 17th century that the Europeans (a) _____ to India. This (b) _____ with the disintegration of the Mughal Empire, (c) _____ the way for the supremacy of the English, the French, the Dutch, and the Portuguese. The English (d) _____ as the victors. The British (e) _____ India for nearly two hundred years.

Read the passage on Albert Einstein and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Albert Einstein, born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany, is one of the most renowned and influential physicists in history. He revolutionized the field of physics with his groundbreaking theories, most notably the theory of relativity. In 1905, known as his "Annus Mirabilis" or miracle year, he published

four papers that would change the course of science, including his famous equation, $E=mc^2$. This equation fundamentally altered the way we understand energy and mass. Einstein's work on the photoelectric effect earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. As the rise of the Nazi regime in Germany posed a threat to his safety, Einstein moved to the United States in 1933 and became a U.S. citizen in 1940. He continued to work as a professor at Princeton University until his retirement in 1955. He also played a key role in alerting President Roosevelt about the potential of atomic bombs during World War II. Albert Einstein passed away on April 18, 1955, in Princeton, leaving behind a lasting legacy that continues to influence scientific thought and technological advancements today. His ideas are still integral to modern physics and the development of quantum mechanics and cosmology. (আলবার্ট আইনস্টাইন, ১৪ মার্চ, ১৮৭৯ তারিখে জার্মানির উলমে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, তিনি ইতিহাসের অন্যতম বিখ্যাত এবং প্রভাবশালী পদার্থবিজ্ঞানী। তার বিপ্লবী তত্ত্বগুলোর মধ্যে সবচেয়ে উল্লেখযোগ্য হলো আপেক্ষিকতার তত্ত্ব, যা পদার্থবিজ্ঞানকে নতুনভাবে সংজ্ঞায়িত করে। ১৯০৫ সালে, যেটি তার "অ্যানাস মিরাবিলিস" বা অলৌকিক বছর হিসেবে পরিচিত, তিনি চারটি প্রবন্ধ প্রকাশ করেন যা বিজ্ঞানের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বদলে দেয়, যার মধ্যে তার বিখ্যাত সূত্র $E=mc^2$ অন্তর্ভুক্ত। এই সূত্রটি শক্তি এবং ভর সম্পর্কে আমাদের বোঝার পদ্ধতিতে মৌলিক পরিবর্তন এনেছিল। ফটোইলেকট্রিক ইফেক্ট নিয়ে তার কাজের জন্য ১৯২১ সালে তাকে পদার্থবিজ্ঞানে নোবেল পুরস্কারে সম্মানিত করা হয়। জার্মানিতে নাৎসি শাসনের উত্থান তার নিরাপত্তার জন্য হুমকি সৃষ্টি করলে আইনস্টাইন ১৯৩৩ সালে মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে চলে যান এবং ১৯৪০ সালে তিনি ইউএস নাগরিকত্ব গ্রহণ করেন। প্রিন্সটন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ১৯৫৫ পর্যন্ত অধ্যাপক হিসেবে কাজ করার পর তিনি অবসর নেন। দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধে পারমাণবিক বোমার সম্ভাবনা নিয়ে প্রেসিডেন্ট রুজভেল্টকে সতর্ক করতে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেছিলেন তিনি। ১৮ এপ্রিল, ১৯৫৫ তারিখে প্রিন্সটনে আইনস্টাইন মারা যান, কিন্তু তার উত্তরাধিকার আজও বৈজ্ঞানিক চিন্তাভাবনা এবং প্রযুক্তিগত অগ্রগতিতে প্রভাব ফেলছে। তার ধারণাগুলোআধুনিক পদার্থবিজ্ঞান, কোয়ান্টাম মেকানিক্স এবং মহাবিশ্ববিদ্যায় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করছে।)

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Born	(i)_____	1879	Brilliant physicist, famous for his theory of relativity
Earned Nobel Prize in Physics	-	(ii)_____	For his work on the photoelectric effect
Became U.S. Citizen	United States	(iii)_____	Moved to the U.S. to escape Nazi regime
Served as a Professor	(iv)_____	1933-1955	Worked at the Institute for Advanced Study
Died	Princeton, U.S.	1955	Remembered as (v)_____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Trekking is	(i) that involves walking in mountains or forests	(1) health and fitness.
(b) People trek	(ii) proper shoes and equipment	(2) on marked trails or paths.
(c) It requires	(iii) a popular outdoor activity	(3) with friends or in groups.
(d) Trekking can improve	(iv) to enjoy nature and fresh air	(4) that involves walking in mountains or forests.
(e) Trekkers usually walk	(v) on marked trails or paths	(5) proper shoes and equipment.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) One day, a fox was very hungry and came across a vine with ripe grapes hanging from it.

(b) The fox jumped high but failed to reach the grapes, no matter how hard he tried.

(c) The fox, feeling defeated, finally gave up and walked away.
(d) After several attempts, the fox declared that the grapes were probably sour and not worth eating.
(e) The fox noticed the grapes hanging high on the vine and thought they would be a delicious treat.
(f) Instead of admitting he couldn't reach them, the fox convinced himself that he didn't want them anyway.
(g) He tried to reach the grapes by jumping, but they were too high.
(h) The fox walked away, convinced that those grapes were not worth having.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is Mary asked about in the poem, and what is her response in "The Sands of Dee"?
(b) In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what does the speaker offer to the "old gipsy man"?
(c) What does the poem say about the physical body and mind during reading in "Books"?
(d) What is the main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life"?
(e) What is the significance of the line "His house is in the village, though" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(f) What is the main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) What is the meaning of the line "My little horse must think it queer" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what do the lines "Bells for your jennet / Of silver the best" suggest about the speaker's attitude toward Time?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "The Great Derangement," what destruction did the narrator observe once the storm had passed?
(b) In "The Great Derangement," why was the scene of the damaged glass-fronted doorway especially shocking to the narrator?
(c) In "The Great Derangement," what realization did the narrator come to about his own survival after surveying the damage?
(d) In "The Purple Jar," how does Rosamond's disappointment reflect the theme of appearance versus reality?
(e) In "The Purple Jar," how do Rosamond's worsening shoes contribute to the moral lesson of the story?
(f) In "The Purple Jar," what does Rosamond's inability to run or play for a month reveal about the real cost of her choice?
(g) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does the unusual penalty suggest about Shylock's intentions toward Antonio?
(h) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Antonio's lack of concern for money shape the conflict between him and Shylock?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	a	ii	a	iii	b	iv	b	v	b
vi	b	vii	a						

2. (a) The capital of Nepal is Kathmandu. It is the largest city in the country and serves as the political, cultural, and economic center of Nepal.
(b) There are 103 ethnic groups in Nepal. The major groups include the Chetri, Bahun, Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Newar, and Gurung, with many languages spoken throughout the country.
(c) Lumbini is the birthplace of Lord Buddha and is considered one of the most important pilgrimage sites for Buddhists. It is located in Nepal's southern plains and attracts visitors from all over the world.
(d) Southern Nepal, known as the Terai Plains, has a tropical climate with hot summers and warm winters. Temperatures can reach 40°C in the summer, and the region experiences monsoon rains from June to September.
(e) Nepal's climate is influenced by its geographical position between India and Tibet, and its Himalayan range. The central hill-lands, including Kathmandu and Pokhara, experience a temperate climate affected by the monsoon, while the northern areas are home to some of the world's highest peaks, including Mount Everest.

3. (a) came, (b) coincided, (c) paving, (d) emerged, (e) ruled.

4. (i) Ulm, Germany, (ii) 1921, (iii) 1940, (iv) Princeton, (v) one of the most influential scientists.

5. Albert Einstein, born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany, was a revolutionary physicist known for his theory of relativity and the equation $E=mc^2$. His 1905 papers reshaped scientific thought, and his work on the photoelectric effect earned him the Nobel Prize in 1921. Fleeing Nazi persecution, he moved to the U.S. in 1933 and became a citizen in 1940, working at Princeton University until 1955. He also warned President Roosevelt about atomic bombs during WWII. Einstein passed away on April 18, 1955, leaving a profound legacy in physics, quantum mechanics, and cosmology.

6. (a + iii + 4) Trekking is a popular outdoor activity that involves walking in mountains or forests.
(b + iv + 2) People trek to enjoy nature and fresh air on marked trails or paths.
(c + i + 5) It requires that involves walking in mountains or forests and proper shoes and equipment.
(d + ii + 1) Trekking can improve proper shoes and equipment and health and fitness.
(e + v + 3) Trekkers usually walk on marked trails or paths with friends or in groups.

7.

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

8. (a) In "The Sands of Dee", Mary is asked whether the object in the water is weed, fish, or floating hair. It is revealed to be a drowned maiden's golden hair, symbolizing a tragic loss.
(b) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the speaker offers the "old gipsy man" a caravan, gold, and other riches, asking him to stay for just a day.
(c) In "Books", the poem suggests that while the body remains seated, the mind travels to other worlds, as the reader's imagination engages with the story, transporting them mentally.
(d) The main theme of the poem is the contemplation of life's struggles, the questioning of its purpose, and the meaning of existence. Whitman reflects on the recurring doubts people have about life, especially the feeling of being caught in a cycle of futility and the frustration of unanswered questions.
(e) This line suggests that the speaker is not far from civilization, yet he chooses to stop and appreciate the quiet solitude of the woods, emphasizing a contrast between nature and human life.

(f) The main theme of the poem Two Mothers Remembered is the evolving relationship between the speaker and her mother. It reflects on the roles mothers play, the passage of time, and how a mother can change physically and mentally, but still be loved unconditionally.
(g) The line reflects the horse's possible confusion or curiosity about the unexpected stop in the middle of the snowy woods, as it is not usual to stop in such a quiet and isolated place.
(h) These lines suggest that the speaker views time as deserving of the best treatment, perhaps as a way to honor its inevitable yet unstoppable passage.

9. (a) He observed overturned buses, scattered vehicles, fallen trees, and buildings with exposed and twisted interiors.
(b) The damaged doorway shocked him because he realized he had stood there moments earlier, and many people behind the glass had been injured.
(c) He realized that he would likely have been injured or killed if he had remained near the glass doors, and this recognition left him stunned.
(d) Her disappointment shows that appearances can be deceiving and that judging only by looks can lead to poor decisions.
(e) Her worsening shoes remind her daily of the necessity she ignored, reinforcing the story's lesson about choosing needs over wants.
(f) Her inability to run or play demonstrates that the consequences of her choice were far more serious than she expected.
(g) The unusual penalty suggests that Shylock's true intention is to physically hurt Antonio rather than simply ensure repayment.
(h) Antonio's lack of concern for money frustrates Shylock and intensifies their conflict, since their values are completely opposite.

Unit 07 : People who stand out

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

It was late summer, 26 August 1910. A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchants' family of Albanian descent in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who could imagine at the time that this little girl would one day become the mother of humanity, loving and serving the poorest of the poor. Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the widespread poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to caring for the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What does 'mother of humanity' refers to in the passage? *[CtgB. 24]*

(a) a mother who takes a great care of her children
(b) an affectionate mother.
(c) a mother who serves the poor like her own children
(d) a mother who dislikes humanity

ii. From childhood Mother Teresa desired to be a- *[CtgB. 24]*

(a) social worker (b) missionary
(c) religious person (d) political figure

iii. The voice within her urged her with a view to - *[CtgB. 24]*

(a) spread (b) hinder
(c) hindering (d) spreading

iv. 'The Sisters of Loreto' is an organisation of Irish. *[CtgB. 24]*

(a) monks (b) nuns
(c) clergymen (d) priests

v. The poorest of the poor' stands for the people who live _____. *[CtgB. 24]*

(a) above the poverty line
(b) with much poverty
(c) under the poverty line
(d) in poor condition

vi. What shocked Mother Teresa most in Kolkata? *[CtgB. 24]*

(a) discrimination (b) less poverty
(c) extreme poverty (d) food crisis

vii. What is the main theme of the passage? *[CtgB. 24]*

(a) To spread Christianity
(b) To remove poverty.
(c) To spread education
(d) Love for the distressed

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) where did Mother Teresa come of? *[CtgB. 24]*
(b) Why did Mother Teresa decide to be a missionary? *[CtgB. 24]*
(c) How did she become the mother of humanity? *[CtgB. 24]*
(d) What did Mother Teresa do in the first seventeen years in India? *[CtgB. 24]*
(e) Why did she leave her parental home? *[CtgB. 24]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Steven Paul Jobs (24 February 1955 – 5 October 2011), most popularly known as Steve Jobs was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. This became possible through the marketing of Apple computers. In 1985, Jobs left Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors. He then founded NeXT, a computer platform development company

specializing in the higher education and business market. Apple, however, failed to bring up any new operating system during Jobs' absence. Jobs returned to Apple as an adviser, and took control of the company as an interim CEO. By 1998, Jobs brought Apple back to profitability from the verge of bankruptcy. He supervised the development of iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad. These devices are so simple and user friendly that even a child can operate them. He supervised the company's Apple Stores, iTunes Stores and the App Stores too. The success of these products and services brought about steady financial returns for several years and pushed Apple to become the world's most valuable publicly traded company in 2011. This triumph is regarded as the greatest turnarounds in the business history.

Steven Paul Jobs (24 February 1955 – 5 October 2011), most popularly known as Steve Jobs, was the co-founder, chairman, and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. He was the (a) _____ of the personal computer revolution. He (b) _____ for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. In 1985, Jobs (c) _____ Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors. However, Jobs (d) _____ to Apple in 1998 and (e) _____ the company back to profitability.

Read the passage on Leonardo da Vinci and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15, 1452, in the town of Vinci, near Florence, Italy. He was a true polymath of the Renaissance period, excelling as an artist, inventor, scientist, and engineer whose genius spanned multiple disciplines. Trained under the artist Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence, Leonardo mastered painting, anatomy, mechanics, and architecture. His most famous works, *The Last Supper* (1495–1498) and *Mona Lisa* (1503–1506), are celebrated for their lifelike detail, emotional depth, and innovative use of perspective. Leonardo's scientific curiosity is evident in his thousands of pages of notebooks filled with anatomical sketches, engineering designs, and scientific observations. He conceptualized flying machines, tanks, hydraulic systems, and early versions of the helicopter centuries ahead of their time. His anatomical drawings, based on dissections, made significant contributions to medical knowledge and scientific accuracy. In 1516, Leonardo moved to France under the patronage of King Francis I, where he continued his artistic and scientific pursuits until his death on May 2, 1519, in Amboise. Although he received no major honors during his lifetime, his legacy as the ultimate Renaissance thinker endures, inspiring generations through his fusion of art, science, and imagination.
(লিওনার্দো দা ভিঞ্চি ১৪৫২ সালের ১৫ এপ্রিল ইতালির ফ্লোরেন্সের কাছে ভিঞ্চি নামের একটি শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন রেনেসাঁ যুগের এক সত্যিকারের বহুমুখী প্রতিভা, যিনি একাধারে একজন শিল্পী, উদ্ভাবক, বিজ্ঞানী এবং প্রকৌশলী। ফ্লোরেন্সে শিল্পী আন্দ্রেয়া দেল ভেরোকিওর অধীনে প্রশিক্ষণ নিয়ে লিওনার্দো চিত্রকলা, শারীরবিদ্যা, যন্ত্রবিজ্ঞান এবং স্থাপত্যকলায় পারদর্শী হয়ে ওঠেন। তাঁর বিখ্যাত দুটি শিল্পকর্ম *দ্য লাস্ট সাপার* (১৪৯৫–১৪৯৮) এবং *মোনালিসা* (১৫০৩–১৫০৬) বাস্তবসম্মত রূপ, আবেগের গভীরতা এবং অনন্য দৃষ্টিকোণের জন্য বিশ্বব্যাপী সমাদৃত। লিওনার্দোর বৈজ্ঞানিক কৌতূহল প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে তাঁর হাজার হাজার পাতার নোটবুকে, যেখানে রয়েছে শারীরিক গঠনচিত্র, প্রকৌশল নকশা এবং বৈজ্ঞানিক পর্যবেক্ষণ। তিনি উড্ডয়নযান, ট্যাংক, জলচালিত যন্ত্র এবং হেলিকপ্টারের প্রাথমিক নকশা শতাব্দী আগে কল্পনা করেছিলেন। মানবদেহ বিচ্ছেদ করে করা তাঁর শারীরিক অঙ্কন চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞানের অগ্রগতিতেও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখে। ১৫১৬ সালে লিওনার্দো ফ্রান্সের রাজা ফ্রান্সিস ১ এর পৃষ্ঠপোষকতায় ফ্রান্সে চলে যান, যেখানে তিনি ১৫১৯ সালের ২ মে আমবোয়াজ শহরে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। মৃত্যু আগ পর্যন্ত তিনি তাঁর শিল্প ও বৈজ্ঞানিক গবেষণা চালিয়ে যান। যদিও জীবদ্দশায় তিনি বড় কোনো পুরস্কার পাননি, তবু তাঁর কীর্তি আজও অমলিন, যেখানে শিল্প, বিজ্ঞান ও কল্পনার মেলবন্ধন প্রজন্মের পর প্রজন্মকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে চলেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Born	Vinci, near Florence, Italy	(i) _____	
(ii) _____		1503–1506	celebrated for lifelike detail and depth
Moved to France	(iii) _____	1516	invited by (iv) _____
Died	(v) _____	May 2, 1519	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Mountains are	(i) when tectonic plates	(1) from the mountain glaciers.
(b) They are formed	(ii) is often	(2) the earth's surface.
(c) The weather in mountains	(iii) originate	(3) collide or fold.
(d) Many rivers	(iv) for adventure activities	(4) like climbing and skiing.
(e) People visit mountains	(v) natural elevations of	(5) very cold and windy.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The fox looked at the grapes again and said, "These grapes are probably sour."
(b) After many attempts, he became tired and sat down under the vine.
(c) Once a hungry fox was wandering through a vineyard in search of food.
(d) He walked away pretending he didn't want them at all.
(e) He saw a bunch of ripe grapes hanging high from a vine.
(f) The fox felt disappointed but tried to hide his failure with an excuse.
(g) The fox jumped several times to reach the grapes but failed each time.
(h) The story teaches us that it's easy to despise what we cannot get.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How did the poet describe the "second mother" in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(b) In "O Me! O Life!", what is the significance of "eyes that vainly crave the light"?
(c) Why does the poet call himself foolish and faithless in "O Me! O Life!"?
(d) What is the final message of the poem "O Me! O Life!"?
(e) How does the speaker describe the two mothers in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) What does the speaker mean by "We'd come full circle, we women three" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", which historical places are mentioned and what do they imply about Time's reach?
(h) What is the meaning of the line "My little horse must think it queer" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "The Purple Jar," how is the mother's parenting style reflected in the way she allows Rosamond to face the consequences of her decision?
(b) In *The Trial*, why would Shylock lose all his property if he shed Antonio's blood?
(c) In *The Trial*, how does Portia use Shylock's own insistence on the law against him?
(d) In *The Trial*, what does the Duke's decision to allow Doctor Balthazar to defend Antonio show about his character?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," what does Antonio's message reveal about his situation and his relationship with Bassanio?
(f) In "The Three Caskets," how does Bassanio's decision to leave Belmont immediately show the depth of his loyalty?
(g) In "The Three Caskets," how does the contrast between the joyful wedding and the tragic letter highlight the theme of fate?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how does Rosamond convince herself that her shoes might still last until the end of the month?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	b	iii	d	iv	b	v	b
vi	c	vii	d						

2. (a) Mother Teresa comes of a rich catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in Macedonia.
(b) Mother Teresa decided to be a missionary to spread the love of Christ among people.
(c) Mother Teresa became the mother of humanity due to her selfless dedication to serving the poor, helpless and sick people.
(d) She used to teach geography and theology at a school in the first seventeen years in India.
(e) Mother Teresa left her parental home to join the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish Community of nuns, where she began her journey as a nun.

3. (a) pioneer, (b) was famous, (c) left, (d) returned, (e) brought.

4. (i) 1452, (ii) Painted Mona Lisa, (iii) Amboise, France, (iv) King Francis I, (v) Amboise, France.

5. Leonardo da Vinci, born on April 15, 1452, in Vinci, Italy, was a Renaissance polymath who excelled as an artist, inventor, and scientist. Trained by Andrea del Verrocchio, he mastered painting, anatomy, and mechanics. His masterpieces *The Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa* are celebrated for their depth and realism. Leonardo's notebooks contained studies on anatomy, flight, and engineering, including designs for flying machines and helicopters. Moving to France in 1516 under King Francis I's patronage, he continued his work until his death on May 2, 1519. His genius still inspires art and science today.

6. (a + v + 2) Mountains are natural elevations of the earth's surface.
(b + i + 3) They are formed when tectonic plates collide or fold.
(c + ii + 5) The weather in mountains is often very cold and windy.
(d + iii + 1) Many rivers originate from the mountain glaciers.
(e + iv + 4) People visit mountains for adventure activities like climbing and skiing.

7.

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

8. (a) The second mother appeared like a stranger, though she wore her mother's clothes. She looked the same but was childlike, depending on the poet's strength.
(b) This represents a yearning for truth, clarity, and meaning, symbolizing a deep desire to understand life, yet feeling like the answers are elusive.
(c) He admits that he too is weak and flawed, no better than the crowds around him. This shows his honesty and self-reflection.
(d) The poem ends with a hopeful message. It tells us that despite hardships, being alive gives us purpose and the chance to make a difference.
(e) The speaker describes two mothers who share the same name but are different individuals in different stages of life. The first mother is the one who gave birth and nurtured her, while the second is the mother who, as she grew older, became more like a child.
(f) The phrase means that the relationship has completed a natural cycle, where the mother once cared for the daughter, and now the daughter must care for the mother, as their roles reverse due to age and illness.
(g) The historical places mentioned are Babylon and Rome. These imply the vast and far-reaching nature of Time, as it affects all civilizations, both past and present.
(h) The line reflects the horse's possible confusion or curiosity about the unexpected stop in the middle of the snowy woods, as it is not usual to stop in such a quiet and isolated place.

9. (a) The mother's parenting style is shown through her patience and her belief that children learn best by experiencing the results of their own decisions.
(b) In *The Trial*, Shylock would lose all his property if he shed blood because the law punished anyone who endangered a citizen's life by taking away everything they owned.
(c) In *The Trial*, Portia uses Shylock's own insistence on strict justice to trap him by applying the law even more strictly against him.
(d) In *The Trial*, the Duke's decision to allow Doctor Balthazar to defend Antonio shows that he is open-minded and willing to try every possible way to save the merchant.
(e) Antonio's message reveals that he is ruined financially and that he wants to see his beloved friend Bassanio one last time.
(f) Bassanio's immediate departure shows that he values his friend's life more than his own happiness or comfort.

(g) The contrast shows that happiness can be fragile and that unexpected misfortune can change circumstances instantly.
(h) Rosamond convinces herself that the shoes will last by focusing on her desire for the jar and ignoring the discomfort she is already feeling.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women, and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmol Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment.

Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family!"

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste, and religion. The picture of Mother Teresa, draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What did Mother Teresa teach us? *[CtgB. 23]*

(a) She taught us crime
(b) She taught us humanity
(c) She taught us cruelty
(d) She taught us English

ii. She got Nobel Prize for peace in _____. *[CtgB. 23]*

(a) 1971 (b) 1972
(c) 1978 (d) 1979

iii. Teresa founded _____. *[CtgB. 23]*

(a) Nirmal Hriday (b) Niramoy Centre
(c) Niribili Kendra (d) Rest House

iv. Mother Teresa used to wear _____. *[CtgB. 23]*

(a) sari (b) shirt
(c) coat (d) veil

v. Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for _____. *[CtgB. 23]*

(a) humanity (b) charity
(c) peace (d) rehabilitation

vi. Mother Teresa showed to the unloved and uncared for people _____. *[CtgB. 23]*

(a) great love (b) little love
(c) hatred (d) no sympathy

vii. The streets of Kolkata are trodden by _____. *[CtgB. 23]*

(a) Mother Teresa (b) her fellow sisters
(c) the dying people (d) both a and b

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards? *[CtgB. 23]*
(b) Why did Mother Teresa win the Nobel-Prize? *[CtgB. 23]*
(c) Why do you think the home is named 'Nirmal Hriday'? *[CtgB. 23]*
(d) Why did Mother Teresa want the dying people to feel that they too deserve care and love? *[CtgB. 23]*
(e) What are the things that we have, learnt from Mother Teresa? *[CtgB. 23]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Jobs' mother taught him how to read and write before he went to the elementary school. So, when he went to school, he found out that he knew everything that the teachers were teaching. He got bored and played pranks to keep himself busy. This continued for the first few years. It was clear from his behaviour that he could not accept other people's authority. He said, "I encountered authority of a different kind that I have never encountered before, and I did not like it." A turning point came when he was in grade four. His teacher Imogene Hill watched him very closely for some time and soon found out how to handle him and get things done by him. In order to get things done she used to give him money and food. One day after school, she gave Jobs a workbook with math problems in it. She said, "I want you to take it home and do this." She showed Jobs a huge lollipop and said, "When you are done with it, if you get it mostly right, I will give you this and five dollars." Within two days, Jobs solved the math problem and returned the book to his teacher. This continued for a couple of months and Jobs enjoyed learning so much that he did not need any return. Also, he liked his teacher very much and wanted to please her. In Ms. Hill's class, Jobs felt he was special. At the end of the fourth grade, Jobs did very well. It was clear not only to Jobs and his parents but also to the teachers that he was exceptionally intelligent. The school proposed that Jobs should skip two classes and go into the seventh grade. This would mean that Jobs would find the study challenging and he would be motivated to study. His parents had him skip only one grade.

Jobs' mother taught him how to read and write before he (a) _____ school. Upon entering school, it became (b) _____ that he was already familiar with all the material being taught. This (c) _____ him to lose interest, and he (d) _____ mischief to entertain himself. Eventually, his teacher, Imogene Hill, (e) _____ a method to engage him effectively.

Read the passage on Jagadish Chandra Bose and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Jagadish Chandra Bose was born on November 30, 1858, in Mymensingh, Bengal Presidency, British India, which is now in Bangladesh. He was a pioneering Indian physicist, biologist, and inventor whose groundbreaking work bridged the gap between science and nature. Bose was educated at the University of Calcutta and later at the University of Cambridge. His early research in radio waves led him to develop the crescograph, an instrument that could measure plant growth and response to external stimuli, proving that plants have life-like reactions to the environment. In 1895, Bose became one of the

of his inventions, believing that scientific knowledge should benefit humanity freely. He was knighted in 1917 and later founded the Bose Institute in Calcutta in 1917, one of India's earliest research centers dedicated to multidisciplinary scientific studies. Bose's contributions extended beyond physics and biology as he also wrote science fiction in Bengali, becoming one of the earliest writers in the genre. He passed away on November 23, 1937, in Giridih, Jharkhand. (জগদীশ চন্দ্র বসু ১৮৫৮ সালের ৩০ নভেম্বর ব্রিটিশ ভারতের বেঙ্গল প্রেসিডেন্সির ময়মনসিংহে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, যা বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশের অন্তর্ভুক্ত। তিনি ছিলেন একজন অগ্রগামী ভারতীয় পদার্থবিজ্ঞানী, জীববিজ্ঞানী ও উদ্ভাবক, যার যুগান্তকারী গবেষণা বিজ্ঞান ও প্রকৃতির মধ্যে সংযোগ স্থাপন করে। তিনি কলকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষা লাভ করেন এবং পরে ক্যামব্রিজ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে উচ্চশিক্ষা সম্পন্ন করেন। রেডিও তরঙ্গ নিয়ে তাঁর প্রাথমিক গবেষণার ফলস্বরূপ তিনি 'ক্রেসকোগ্রাফ' নামক একটি যন্ত্র উদ্ভাবন করেন, যা উদ্ভিদের বৃদ্ধি ও বাহ্যিক উদ্দীপনার প্রতিক্রিয়া মাপতে সক্ষম। এই যন্ত্রের মাধ্যমে তিনি প্রমাণ করেন যে উদ্ভিদেও জীবন্ত প্রাণীর মতো প্রতিক্রিয়া বিদ্যমান। ১৮৯৫ সালে তিনি বিশ্বের প্রথম বিজ্ঞানীদের একজন হিসেবে রেডিও তরঙ্গ ব্যবহার করে তারবিহীন যোগাযোগ প্রদর্শন করেন। তিনি তাঁর বহু আবিষ্কারের কৃতিস্বত্ব রাখেননি। কারণ তিনি বিশ্বাস করতেন যে বিজ্ঞান মানবকল্যাণের জন্য উন্মুক্ত থাকা জরুরি। ১৯১৭ সালে তাঁকে 'নাইট' উপাধিতে ভূষিত করা হয় এবং একই বছর তিনি কলকাতায় 'বসু ইনস্টিটিউট' প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন, যা ভারতের অন্যতম প্রাচীন গবেষণা কেন্দ্র হিসেবে পরিচিত। তাঁর অবদান কেবল পদার্থবিদ্যা ও জীববিজ্ঞানে সীমাবদ্ধ ছিল না; তিনি বাংলা ভাষায় বৈজ্ঞানিক কল্পকাহিনীও রচনা করেন এবং এই ধারার প্রথম দিকের লেখকদের একজন হিসেবে স্বীকৃত হন। তিনি ১৯৩৭ সালের ২৩ নভেম্বর ঝাড়খণ্ডের গিরিডিতে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Born	(i)_____	1858	
Demonstrated wireless communication using radio waves		(ii)_____	one of the first scientists to do so
(iii)_____		1917	one of India's earliest multidisciplinary research centers
(iv)_____	Giridih, Jharkhand	(v)_____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) A rainy day	(i) use umbrellas and raincoats	(1) before rain.
(b) The sky	(ii) makes the air cool	(2) to grow crops.
(c) Rainwater	(iii) becomes dark and cloudy	(3) and the ground gets wet.
(d) People	(iv) can cause damage	(4) in low areas.
(e) Floods	(v) helps farmers	(5) when it rains.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The crow was surprised to hear this and realized the value of freedom.
(b) The peacock smiled sadly and said, "I am not as happy as you think; I live in a cage."
(c) He flew away happily, thankful for the freedom he enjoyed.
(d) One day, a crow saw a peacock dancing gracefully and admired its colorful feathers.
(e) The story teaches us that freedom is more precious than beauty.
(f) The crow went to the peacock and said, "You are so beautiful, everyone loves you."
(g) The crow felt jealous and thought that the peacock was the happiest bird in the world.
(h) The peacock added, "You are free to fly wherever you want, while I am trapped behind bars."

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the story told in "The Sands of Dee"?
(b) Why does the poet call time a gipsy man in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(c) What does the horse symbolize in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(d) What role do books play in life according to "Books"?
(e) What is the tragedy in "The Sands of Dee"?
(f) How does the poet create a sad mood in "The Sands of Dee"?
(g) How is Time addressed in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(h) What message does the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" give about life?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Trial*, how does the trial demonstrate the difference between justice and mercy?
(b) In *The Trial*, what effect does Portia's disguise have on the outcome of the trial?
(c) In *The Trial*, why does Shylock leave the courtroom "without another word"?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," how does the reaction of each suitor to his failure reveal his true nature?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," what does the joy at Belmont after Bassanio's success suggest about Portia's feelings toward him?
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, how does the warning from the Chowkidar's wife highlight the challenges of raising animals in poor households?
(g) Why does Sonabhan refuse to lend Moti for cockfighting in *Mr. Moti*, and what does this reveal about her values?
(h) In *Mr. Moti*, how is Moti the cockerel portrayed as more than just an animal in Sonabhan's life?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	d	iii	a	iv	a	v	c
vi	a	vii	d						

2. (a) She won so many awards for her selfless love and compassion for distressed humanity.
(b) Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for promoting peace in society.
(c) As 'Nirmal Hriday' means 'Pure Heart, the home is named such because they wanted to provide love and compassion for the whole humanity. They wanted to look after the dying people irrespective of their creed, caste and religion.
(d) Mother Teresa wanted the dying people to feel that they deserve care and love too because she thinks all are children of God.
(e) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.

3. (a) started, (b) evident, (c) caused, (d) engaged in, (e) developed.

4. (i) Mymensingh, Bengal Presidency, British India; (ii) 1895; (iii) Founded Bose Institute; (iv) Died; (v) 1937.

5. Jagadish Chandra Bose, born on November 30, 1858, in Mymensingh, Bengal Presidency, was a pioneering Indian physicist, biologist, and inventor. Educated at the University of Calcutta and Cambridge, he made groundbreaking contributions to plant physiology and radio science. In 1895, he

plant responses, proving plants have life-like reactions. Knighted in 1917, he founded the Bose Institute in Calcutta the same year. Bose also wrote early Bengali science fiction. He passed away in 1937 in Giridih, Jharkhand.

6. (a + ii + 3) A rainy day makes the air cool and the ground gets wet.
(b + iii + 1) The sky becomes dark and cloudy before rain.
(c + v + 2) Rainwater helps farmers to grow crops.
(d + i + 5) People use umbrellas and raincoats when it rains.
(e + iv + 4) Floods can cause damage in low areas.

7.

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

8. (a) It tells the tragic story of a girl named Mary who went to bring her cows home but drowned in the rising tides.
(b) Because like a gipsy, time wanders restlessly and unpredictably, never settling in one place.
(c) The horse symbolizes practicality and responsibility, reminding the poet that he must continue his journey.
(d) Books open doors to imagination, knowledge, and freedom. They provide journeys into worlds one may never physically visit.
(e) The poem tells the sad story of Mary, who went out to bring the cattle home. Unfortunately, she drowned in the rising tide, never returning to her loved ones.
(f) The poet uses haunting imagery, especially the waves calling "Mary, come home." This repetition reminds readers of her death and deepens the sense of loss and sorrow.
(g) Time is personified as an old gipsy man who wanders restlessly. The poet speaks to Time directly, highlighting how unstoppable and endless its journey is.
(h) The poem suggests that time moves swiftly and never waits for anyone. Therefore, people should cherish every moment and live meaningfully before life passes away.

9. (a) In *The Trial*, the trial shows the contrast between justice and mercy, as Shylock demands strict justice while Portia advocates mercy as the higher value.
(b) In *The Trial*, Portia's disguise allows her to enter the male-dominated court, outsmart Shylock, and save Antonio through her legal knowledge.
(c) In *The Trial*, Shylock leaves the courtroom silently because he knows he has been defeated completely and has no argument left to defend himself.
(d) Each suitor's reaction shows his nature: Morocco leaves sadly but quietly, while Spain leaves offended, showing his arrogance.
(e) The joy at Belmont shows that Portia genuinely cared for Bassanio and hoped he would choose correctly.
(f) The warning from the Chowkidar's wife in *Mr. Moti* highlights the challenges of raising animals in poor households because it shows how easily conflicts can arise when animals disturb neighbours.
(g) Sonabhan refuses to lend Moti for cockfighting in *Mr. Moti* because she sees him as a beloved family member rather than a fighting animal, which reveals her compassionate and protective nature.
(h) In *Mr. Moti*, Moti the cockerel is portrayed as more than just an animal because Sonabhan treats him like her own child and finds emotional comfort in his presence.

Unit 08 : World Heritage

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generations of the entire world. The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gombuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. A Muslim colony founded near the sea-coast in Bagerhat was a _____ place. *[JB. 20]*

(a) barbarous (b) desolate
(c) crowded (d) welcoming

ii. The phrase *"Our future generations"* means _____. *[JB. 20]*

(a) people who can see the future
(b) people who passed away
(c) our future activities
(d) those who will come after us

iii. The word *'originally'* refers to _____. *[JB. 20]*

(a) gradually (b) ultimately
(c) eventually (d) initially

iv. The word *'habitable'* in the context means _____. *[JB. 20]*

(a) livelihood
(b) fit for human habitation
(c) live on
(d) habituated

v. What does the expression *'the outskirts of Bagerhat town'* in the text mean? *[JB. 20]*

(a) in the middle of Bagerhat town
(b) the closest part of Bagerhat town
(c) the furthest part of Bagerhat town
(d) at the centre of Bagerhat town

vi. Which of the followings has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant? *[JB. 20]*

(a) Its Turkish design
(b) Its being World Heritage Site
(c) Its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture
(d) Its being an ancient mosque

vii. The original name of the city of Shat Gambuj Mosque was _____. *[JB. 20]*

(a) Bagerhat (b) Sundarbans
(c) Khalifatabad (d) Khulna

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What do you understand/mean by 'World Heritage'? *[JB. 20, MB. 20]*
(b) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal? *[JB. 20, CtgB. 20, MB. 20]*
(c) Why is the Shat Gambuj Mosque one of the greatest-fourist attractions? *[JB. 20]*
(d) How did Khan Jahan Ali make the city habitable? *[JB. 20]*
(e) "The vast prayer hall served different purpose." -Explain it in 2/3 senterices. *[JB. 20]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Paharpur is an important archaeological site situated in a village named 'Paharpur' in Naogaon district of northern Bangladesh. Naogaon is mainly plain land but in the middle of it stood a hill covered with jungle. When the jungle was cleared and the hill excavated, there emerged a lofty ruin of an ancient temple. The Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh brought the site under further excavation after independence. The operations took place in two phases. The first phase was initiated in 1981-82 and continued till 1984-1985. The second phase was started in 1988-89 and continued till 1990-91. Pre-liberation expeditions have revealed the architecture of a vast Buddhist monastery, the Somapura Mahavihara. It is dominated by the central shrine, attracting immediate attention by its lofty height and unusual architectural design. The Pala rulers were devout Buddhists and they founded a number of monasteries throughout their growing empire. Some of them became great centres of learning and their reputation quickly spread throughout Asia. Somapura Mahavihara's close relationship with the ruling dynasty implied that it shared the political ups and downs of its benefactors.

Paharpur, located in Naogaon district, Bangladesh, is an ancient archaeological site. A hill, once covered by jungle, (a) _____ the remains of a Buddhist monastery, Somapura Mahavihara, after excavation. The site has been (b) _____ through numerous expeditions, uncovering the grand architecture and intricate design of the central shrine. It (c) _____ that the Pala rulers, devout Buddhists, (d) _____ several monasteries throughout their empire, many of which (e) _____ prominent learning centers.

Read the passage on Leonardo da Vinci and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15, 1452, in the town of Vinci, near Florence, Italy. He was a true polymath of the Renaissance period, excelling as an artist, inventor, scientist, and engineer whose genius spanned multiple disciplines. Trained under the artist Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence, Leonardo mastered painting, anatomy, mechanics, and architecture. His most famous works, *The Last Supper* (1495–1498) and *Mona Lisa* (1503–1506), are celebrated for their lifelike detail, emotional depth, and innovative use of perspective. Leonardo's scientific curiosity is evident in his thousands of pages of notebooks filled with anatomical sketches, engineering designs, and scientific observations. He conceptualized flying machines, tanks, hydraulic systems, and early versions of the helicopter centuries ahead of their time. His anatomical drawings, based on dissections, made significant contributions to medical knowledge and scientific accuracy. In 1516, Leonardo moved to France under the patronage of King Francis I, where he continued his artistic and scientific pursuits until his death on May 2, 1519, in Amboise. Although he received no major honors during his lifetime, his legacy as the ultimate Renaissance thinker endures, inspiring generations through his fusion of art, science, and imagination.
(লিওনার্দো দা ভিঞ্চি ১৪৫২ সালের ১৫ এপ্রিল ইতালির ফ্লোরেন্সের কাছে ভিঞ্চি নামের একটি শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন রেনেসাঁ যুগের এক সত্যিকারের বহুমুখী প্রতিভা, যিনি একাধারে একজন শিল্পী, উদ্ভাবক, বিজ্ঞানী এবং প্রকৌশলী। ফ্লোরেন্সে শিল্পী আন্দ্রেয়া দেল ভেরোকিওর অধীনে প্রশিক্ষণ নিয়ে লিওনার্দো চিত্রকলা, শারীরবিদ্যা, যন্ত্রবিজ্ঞান এবং স্থাপত্যকলায় পারদর্শী হয়ে ওঠেন। তাঁর বিখ্যাত দুটি শিল্পকর্ম *দ্য লাস্ট সাপার* (১৪৯৫–১৪৯৮) এবং *মোনালিসা* (১৫০৩–১৫০৬) বাস্তবসম্মত রূপ, আবেগের গভীরতা এবং অনন্য দৃষ্টিকোণের জন্য বিশ্বব্যাপী সমাদৃত। লিওনার্দোর বৈজ্ঞানিক কৌতূহল প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে তাঁর হাজার হাজার পাতার নোটবুকে, যেখানে রয়েছে শারীরিক গঠনচিত্র, প্রকৌশল নকশা এবং বৈজ্ঞানিক পর্যবেক্ষণ। তিনি উড্ডয়নযান, ট্যাংক, জলচালিত যন্ত্র এবং হেলিকপ্টারের প্রাথমিক নকশা শতাব্দী আগে কল্পনা করেছিলেন। মানবদেহ বিচ্ছেদ করে করা তাঁর শারীরিক অঙ্কন চিকিৎসাবিজ্ঞানের অগ্রগতিতেও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখে। ১৫১৬ সালে লিওনার্দো ফ্রান্সের রাজা ফ্রান্সিস ১ এর পৃষ্ঠপোষকতায় ফ্রান্সে চলে যান, যেখানে তিনি ১৫১৯ সালের ২ মে আমবোয়াজ শহরে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। মৃত্যু আগ পর্যন্ত তিনি তাঁর শিল্প ও বৈজ্ঞানিক গবেষণা চালিয়ে যান। যদিও জীবদ্দশায় তিনি বড় কোনো পুরস্কার পাননি, তবু তাঁর কীর্তি আজও অমলিন, যেখানে শিল্প, বিজ্ঞান ও কল্পনার মেলবন্ধন প্রজন্মের পর প্রজন্মকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে চলেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Remarks
(i) _____	Vinci, Italy	1452	
Apprenticeship	(ii) _____	1466-1476	Early work
(iii) _____	France	Early 1500s	Masterpiece
Died	(iv) _____	(v) _____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) A Kabaddi team has	(i) the national game of	(1) quick reflexes
(b) Kabaddi requires	(ii) a popular sport in	(2) Bangladesh
(c) Kabaddi is	(iii) seven players on	(3) half of the court
(d) The raider enters	(iv) strength, skill, and	(4) South Asia
(e) Kabaddi is recognized as	(v) the opponent's	(5) each side

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The peacock said, "Look at my beautiful feathers. I am the most beautiful bird in the world!"
(b) Later, when a hunter appeared, the peacock was caught due to its inability to fly well, while the crow easily flew away to safety.
(c) The peacock, proud of its beauty, walked away, but the crow remained content with its simple life.
(d) The crow, feeling insulted, replied, "You may have colorful feathers, but I have something more important—freedom!"
(e) One day, a proud peacock saw a crow sitting on a branch and decided to boast about its beauty.
(f) The peacock learned that beauty alone does not guarantee safety or freedom.
(g) The peacock, irritated by the crow's response, started to boast even more, "But I can sing beautifully too!"
(h) The crow remained quiet and said, "I may not have your beauty, but I am free to fly wherever I want, without worry."

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What does the line "The only other sound's the sweep / Of easy wind and downy flake" symbolize in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(b) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", how does the repeated question "Will you not stay, / Put up your caravan / Just for a day?" affect the poem's mood?
(c) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what do the lines "Bells for your jennet / Of silver the best" suggest about the speaker's attitude toward Time?
(d) What does the speaker refer to with "the poor results of all, of the plodding and sordid crowds" in "O Me! O Life!"?
(e) In "O Me! O Life!", what is the significance of "eyes that vainly crave the light"?
(f) What is the answer to the speaker's question in "O Me! O Life!"?
(g) What is the speaker contemplating in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what is meant by the phrase "You tighten your rein Only a moment"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Purple Jar*, how does Rosamond's mother use everyday items to teach lessons about responsibility and decision-making?
(b) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Sonabhan's care for Moti reflect her coping with loneliness?
(c) In *A Pound of Flesh*, why does Bassanio's desire to impress Portia create a financial risk for Antonio?
(d) In *The Great Derangement*, how does the narrator's perception of the sky signal the approach of the storm?
(e) In *The Three Caskets*, what does Bassanio's choice of the lead casket reveal about his understanding of true value?

(f) In *Mr. Moti*, how do the neighbors' complaints about Ameen highlight aspects of his childhood personality?
(g) In *The Purple Jar*, what does Rosamond's realization about the jar suggest about the difference between desire and need?
(h) In *The Great Derangement*, what does the variety of debris lifted by the storm illustrate about its power and unpredictability?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	d	iii	d	iv	b	v	c
vi	b	vii	c						

2. (a) By 'World Heritage' we understand places and sites that we inherited from the past, and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.
(b) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in the Islamic architecture and the combined decorations of Mughal and Turkish architecture.
(c) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is one of the greatest tourist attractions as it became a UNESCO World Heritage site.
(d) Khan Jahan Ali made the city habitable by building a network of roads, bridges, public buildings, and reservoirs.
(e) The vast prayer hall served different purposes as besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used it as his court too.

3. (a) revealed, (b) examined, (c) is believed, (d) built, (e) became.

4. (i) born; (ii) Florence; (iii) Painted Mona Lisa; (iv) Amboise, France; (v) 2 May, 1519.

5. Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was an Italian polymath, celebrated for his work as a painter, sculptor, engineer, and inventor. His famous works, such as the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper, display his mastery in art, perspective, and human emotion. Beyond art, he made significant contributions to science and engineering with sketches of human anatomy, flying machines, and water systems. Despite many inventions remaining unbuilt, his notebooks reflect his innovative thinking. Leonardo's interdisciplinary approach bridged art and science, leaving a lasting legacy that continues to inspire the world.

6. (a + iii + 5) A Kabaddi team has seven players on each side.
(b + iv + 1) Kabaddi requires strength, skill, and quick reflexes.
(c + ii + 4) Kabaddi is a popular sport in South Asia.
(d + v + 3) The raider enters the opponent's half of the court.
(e + i + 2) Kabaddi is recognized as the national game of Bangladesh.

7.

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

8. (a) This line symbolizes the peacefulness and solitude of the moment, where the only sounds are natural and gentle, reinforcing the theme of tranquility.
(b) The repeated question creates a tone of pleading and urgency, suggesting the speaker's desire to hold onto the present moment, asking Time to pause, even if only briefly.
(c) These lines suggest that the speaker views time as deserving of the best treatment, perhaps as a way to honor its inevitable yet unstoppable passage.
(d) The speaker criticizes the meaningless or disappointing outcomes of people's efforts, particularly those who live unfulfilled lives, contributing little to society or the greater good.

(e) This represents a yearning for truth, clarity, and meaning, symbolizing a deep desire to understand life, yet feeling like the answers are elusive.
(f) The answer provided is that life exists and has meaning, and that the individual can contribute to the ongoing "play" of life, no matter how small their contribution may seem.
(g) The speaker is contemplating the beauty and quietness of the snow-covered woods. He is stopping to watch the woods fill with snow, while reflecting on his journey.
(h) The phrase suggests that Time controls everything, and even though the speaker is asking for more time, Time is fleeting and can only give a "moment" before moving on.

9. (a) Rosamond's mother teaches responsibility by refusing to buy items without a practical purpose, encouraging Rosamond to consider usefulness before desire.
(b) Sonabhan's care for Moti shows that animals provide her comfort and companionship, helping her cope with the emptiness of her daily life.
(c) Bassanio's wish to impress Portia leads him to borrow money from Antonio, putting Antonio at financial risk and triggering the main conflict.
(d) The narrator notices a gray, tube-like formation hanging from dark clouds, which signals the approaching tornado-like storm.
(e) Bassanio's choice of the lead casket reveals that he values inner qualities, wisdom, and sincerity over outward appearance or wealth.
(f) The neighbors' complaints show that Ameen was mischievous, adventurous, and sometimes reckless during his childhood.
(g) Rosamond's disappointment shows that desires based on appearance can conflict with practical needs, teaching her to weigh necessity over temptation.
(h) The flying debris from bicycles to lampshades illustrates the storm's extreme violence and the unpredictability of natural forces.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Paharpur is an important archaeological site situated in a village named 'Paharpur' in Naogaon district of northern Bangladesh. Naogaon is mainly plain land but in the middle of it stood a hill covered with jungle. When the jungle was cleared and the hill excavated, there emerged a lofty ruin of an ancient temple. The temple is about 24 meter high from the surrounding level. 'Pahar' means hill. Hence the name Paharpur.

The Paharpur site has been excavated and re-excavated a number of times by archaeologists. Sir Alexander Cunningham, archaeological surveyor of India, visited the place in 1879. He intended to carry out an extensive excavation but was prevented by the land owner. Nevertheless, he was satisfied with whatever excavation he was permitted to carry out. The site was declared to be protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1919 under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.

Systematic and regular excavation started jointly by the Archaeological Survey of India, and Varendra Research Society of Rajshahi and Calcutta University in 1923. They excavated the south-west corner of the monastery. Next. in 1925-26, historian and archaeologist RD Banerjee excavated the northern part of the central mound. From 1926-27 onward, excavation was carried out under the super- vision of KN Dikshit.

The Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh brought the site under further excavation after independence. The operations took place in two phases. The first phase was initiated in 1981-82 and continued till 1984-1985. The second phase was started in 1988-89 and continued till 1990-91. Pre-liberation expeditions have revealed the architecture of a vast Buddhist monastery, the Somapura Mahavihara. It is dominated by the central shrine, attracting immediate attention by its lofty height and unusual architectural design.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Where is the Paharpur archaeological site located?
(a) Naogaon district
(b) Dhaka district
(c) Chattogram district
(d) Rajshahi district

ii. Who first visited the Paharpur site in 1879?
(a) Sir Alexander Cunningham
(b) Khan Jahan Ali
(c) R.D. Banerjee
(d) K.N. Dikshit

iii. What is the height of the temple at Paharpur?
(a) 10 meters (b) 24 meters
(c) 50 meters (d) 12 meters

iv. Which act declared the Paharpur site to be protected in 1919?
(a) Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904
(b) Archaeological Survey Act of 1898
(c) Protection of Heritage Act
(d) Indian Monuments Preservation Act

v. Which society partnered with the Archaeological Survey of India for excavations at Paharpur in 1923?
(a) Varendra Research Society
(b) Bangladesh Archaeological Society
(c) Calcutta Historical Society
(d) Dhaka University Archaeological Society

vi. Who led the excavation of the northern part of the central mound in 1925-26?
(a) Sir Alexander Cunningham
(b) K.N. Dikshit
(c) R.D. Banerjee
(d) Archaeological Survey of India

vii. When did the second phase of excavation by the Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh take place?
(a) 1979-80 to 1981-82
(b) 1988-89 to 1990-91
(c) 1991-92 to 1994-95
(d) 1981-82 to 1984-85

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Where is the Paharpur archaeological site located?
(b) Who first visited the Paharpur site and when?
(c) What was the role of the Archaeological Survey of India in Paharpur's excavation?
(d) What was discovered during the excavations of Paharpur?
(e) When did Bangladesh's Department of Archaeology start further excavations at Paharpur?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture. Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gombuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, admired for its unique design and historical significance. Originally, the city where it was built was known as (a) _____. The mosque is notable for its (b) _____ design and (c) _____ monumental arches, which support the roof. The mosque was constructed by the Turkish general (d) _____ in the 15th century, who was also responsible for the development of the surrounding city. The buildings of the mosque were made using (e) _____, a material that shows the advanced technical and architectural skills of its time.

Read the passage on Anne Frank and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Anne Frank (1929–1945) was a Jewish girl who gained fame posthumously with the publication of her diary, The Diary of a Young Girl. Born in Frankfurt, Germany, Anne's family fled to the Netherlands to escape the rising Nazi threat. However, in 1942, the family went into hiding to avoid being captured by the Nazis. They hid in the secret annex of her father's office building in Amsterdam. During this time, Anne wrote in her diary, which she named Kitty, about the challenges she faced, her thoughts on human nature, and her dreams for the future. Her writings provide a powerful and personal account of the horrors of the Holocaust. Unfortunately, in 1944, the family was betrayed, and Anne was arrested. She later died in a concentration camp in 1945. Anne's diary was published by her father, Otto Frank, the sole survivor of the family, and it has since been translated into many languages and read by millions around the world, serving as a poignant reminder of the impact of the Holocaust. (এ্যানি ফ্রাঙ্ক (১৯২৯–১৯৪৫) ছিলেন একজন ইহুদি মেয়ে, যিনি তার ডায়েরি দ্য ডায়েরি অব আ ইয়াং গার্ল এর প্রকাশের পর মৃত্যুর পর বিখ্যাত হন। জার্মানির ফ্রাঙ্কফুর্ট শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করা এ্যানির পরিবার নাজি শাসনের বৃদ্ধি থেকে বাঁচতে নেদারল্যান্ডসে পালিয়ে যায়। তবে, ১৯৪২ সালে তাদের পরিবারকে গ্রেপ্তার হওয়া থেকে রক্ষা পেতে গোপন স্থানে লুকিয়ে থাকতে হয়। তারা আমস্টারডামের তার বাবা-য়ের অফিস বিল্ডিংয়ের গোপন অ্যানেক্সে লুকিয়ে ছিল। এই সময়টাতে এ্যানি তার ডায়েরিতে, যা সে কিটি নামে ডাকত, তার মুখোমুখি হওয়া চ্যালেঞ্জ, মানব প্রকৃতির প্রতি তার চিন্তা এবং ভবিষ্যতের স্বপ্ন সম্পর্কে লিখেছিল। তার লেখাগুলো হল হলোকাস্টের বিভীষিকার একটি শক্তিশালী এবং ব্যক্তিগত হিসাব। দুর্ভাগ্যক্রমে, ১৯৪৪ সালে পরিবারটি প্রতারণার শিকার হয় এবং এ্যানি গ্রেপ্তার হন। পরবর্তীতে ১৯৪৫ সালে একটি কনসেনট্রেশন ক্যাম্পে তিনি মারা যান। এ্যানির ডায়েরিটি তার বাবা, ওটো ফ্রাঙ্ক, যিনি পরিবারটির একমাত্র জীবিত সদস্য ছিলেন, প্রকাশ করেন এবং এটি বহু ভাষায় অনূদিত হয়ে বিশ্বব্যাপী লাখো মানুষের কাছে পৌঁছে, হলোকাস্টের প্রভাবের একটি স্পর্শকাতর স্মৃতিচিহ্ন হিসেবে কাজ করে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Remarks
(i) _____	Frankfurt, Germany	1929	in a Jewish family
Went into hiding	(ii) _____	1942	from the Nazis
She was arrested	Amsterdam, Netherlands	(iii) _____	Arrested and sent to concentration camp
(iv) _____	Amsterdam, Netherlands	1947	Published by (v) _____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The ozone layer is	(i) health problems like	(1) ozone-depleting substances
(b) It protects	(ii) caused by	(2) about 15–35 km above the Earth's surface
(c) Depletion of the ozone layer is	(iii) the Earth from harmful	(3) skin cancer and cataracts
(d) Ozone layer depletion leads to	(iv) located in the Earth's stratosphere,	(4) ultraviolet rays
(e) We can protect the ozone layer by	(v) reducing the use of	(5) gases like CFCs and halons

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Lincoln became a lawyer and entered politics, eventually being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1846.

(b) In 1860, he was elected the 16th President of the United States.

(c) Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, but shortly after, he was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in April 1865.

(d) Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky in 1809.

(e) In 1830, Lincoln's family moved to Illinois, where he grew up and worked various jobs.

(f) Lincoln led the country through the Civil War, emphasizing the importance of preserving the Union.
(g) He issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, freeing slaves in Confederate states.
(h) His leadership during the Civil War and his fight for the abolition of slavery have made him one of America's greatest presidents.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How does the speaker describe his own feelings in "O Me! O Life!"?
(b) What does the speaker mean by "the endless trains of the faithless, of cities fill'd with the foolish" in "O Me! O Life!"?
(c) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", who is the speaker addressing and why?
(d) What is the significance of the final line "And miles to go before I sleep" in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(e) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", interpret the line "Now blind in the womb, / Off to another / Ere that's in the tomb." What idea about Time does it convey?
(f) How does the tone of "O Me! O Life!" shift from the beginning to the end?
(g) How does the poem "O Me! O Life!" reflect the themes of existentialism?
(h) What is the speaker asking in the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Three Caskets*, how do the reactions of the unsuccessful suitors highlight the purpose of the casket test?
(b) In *The Purple Jar*, how does Rosamond react when she realizes she has made the wrong choice, and what does this reveal about her character?
(c) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Sonabhan's attachment to Moti show the emotional role he plays in her life?
(d) In *The Great Derangement*, how does the narrator describe the atmosphere just before the storm becomes violent?
(e) In *A Pound of Flesh*, how does Shylock's unusual demand for collateral show his distrust of Antonio?
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Ameen's attitude toward Moti reveal his beliefs about bravery and strength?
(g) In *The Purple Jar*, how does the jar's changing appearance transform Rosamond's excitement into regret?
(h) In *The Great Derangement*, how does the narrator's reaction during the storm highlight the unpredictability of nature?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	a	ii	a	iii	b	iv	a	v	a
vi	c	vii	b						

2. (a) The Paharpur archaeological site is located in a village named 'Paharpur' in Naogaon district, northern Bangladesh. It is situated in the middle of a plain land with a hill covered by jungle.
(b) Sir Alexander Cunningham, the archaeological surveyor of India, visited the Paharpur site in 1879. He intended to carry out an extensive excavation but was prevented by the landowner.
(c) The Archaeological Survey of India declared the site protected in 1919 under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. Systematic excavations began in 1923 by the Archaeological Survey of India, the Varendra Research Society, and Calcutta University.
(d) The excavations revealed the architecture of a vast Buddhist monastery, Somapura Mahavihara, dominated by the central shrine with a lofty height and an unusual architectural design.
(e) After the independence of Bangladesh, the Department of Archaeology began further excavations at Paharpur. The operations took place in two phases: the first phase started in 1981-82 and the second in 1988-89.

3. (a) Khalifatabad, (b) multi-domed, (c) slender, (d) Ulugh Khan Jahan, (e) baked bricks.

4. (i) born, (ii) Secret Annex, Amsterdam, Netherlands, (iii) 1944, (iv) The Diary of a Young Girl, (v) her father (Otto Frank).

5. Anne Frank (1929–1945) was a Jewish girl who gained fame posthumously with the publication of The Diary of a Young Girl. Born in Frankfurt, Germany, her family fled to the Netherlands to escape the Nazi threat. In 1942, they went into hiding in Amsterdam. Anne's diary chronicles her life during this time. After being betrayed in 1944, Anne was arrested and later died in a concentration camp. Her diary was published by her father, Otto Frank, and has since become an important testament to the Holocaust.

6. (a + iv + 2) The ozone layer is located in the Earth's stratosphere, about 15–35 km above the Earth's surface.
(b + iii + 4) It protects the Earth from harmful ultraviolet rays.
(c + ii + 5) Depletion of the ozone layer is caused by gases like CFCs and halons.
(d + i + 3) Ozone layer depletion leads to health problems like skin cancer and cataracts.
(e + v + 1) We can protect the ozone layer by reducing the use of ozone-depleting substances.

7.

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

8. (a) The speaker expresses self-reproach, wondering if anyone is more foolish than he is and feeling overwhelmed by the struggle for meaning and purpose.
(b) The speaker refers to the people who live aimlessly and without purpose, possibly caught in the distractions of modern life, which may seem meaningless or misguided.
(c) The speaker is addressing Time as a person, metaphorically calling it an "old gipsy man" and asking it to stop or stay for a while, possibly to reflect on its passage and impact.
(d) The final line serves as a metaphor for the speaker's life journey and obligations, implying that he has many responsibilities left to complete before his death.
(e) This line expresses the idea that time is both inevitable and relentless, even before we are born blind in the womb. Time is already leading us toward our eventual death.
(f) The tone shifts from despair and questioning to one of resolution and acceptance. Initially, the speaker is overwhelmed by the futility of life, but by the end, he finds hope in his ability to contribute to the ongoing story of existence.
(g) The poem explores existential themes by questioning the meaning of life, the human struggle for purpose, and the individual's responsibility to find significance in the face of uncertainty and suffering.
(h) The speaker is asking about the meaning and value of life, questioning the purpose of existence and his role in the world amidst all the suffering and confusion.

9. (a) The angry and disappointed reactions of the unsuccessful suitors show that they judged the caskets by appearance, proving the test was designed to expose superficial thinking.
(b) Rosamond becomes upset and disappointed, revealing her innocence and showing that she still has much to learn about making thoughtful decisions.
(c) Sonabhan's deep attachment to Moti shows that he provides her comfort, companionship, and emotional support in an otherwise lonely life.
(d) The narrator describes the air as heavy, still, and strangely tense, giving a sense of foreboding before the storm suddenly intensifies.
(e) Shylock's demand for a pound of flesh reveals his deep mistrust and lingering resentment toward Antonio, showing their strained history.
(f) Ameen's attitude shows that he believes bravery and strength come from fighting, revealing his youthful nature, inherent fighting spirit and stubborn determination, traits he inherited from his late father.
(g) When the jar turns out to be dark and dull, Rosamond's excitement fades into regret, teaching her that appearances can be misleading.
(h) His quick search for shelter and sudden fear reveal how unpredictable and overpowering natural forces can be.

Unit 09 : Unconventional Jobs

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

I was a desk clerk in an office. But believe me I never liked my job. Nothing can be more boring than being stuck in an office all day with computers and telephone.

So, after two years or so, I decided to leave my job though I had a good salary. Now I'm the owner of a nursery. Planting seeds, budding, grafting, taking care of saplings, cleaning the flower beds and spending time with trees are different parts of my full-time job. I start work very early. In summer I usually leave home at 5:30 in the morning, but in winter not until about 7. I've a small hut in my nursery. There cannot be any more pleasure for me than when I see the moon from there or walk through the trees in the soft moonlit night. The winter is just over. So I'm cleaning up the winter flower garden. Now I'm busy producing more timber and medicinal plants which people will buy from July. Every season is so different and I love them all. When I compare my present days with the past, I simply can't understand how I could survive in my previous job. I love nature. I just love working outside in the open air after all those months in a stuffy office. Gadgets never attract me and perhaps never will. I'm not married. I do my own work, even cook my own food. I try not to depend on others for the work which I myself can do. Often my friends are annoyed with me. They say, I should engage a maid for household chores. They are not happy to see me in this rustic life. They are professionals. They earn a lot. Maybe much more than what I do, but I think I enjoy my work more.

At weekends, I often go to the countryside. Sometimes with my friends, sometimes alone. I love collecting unknown saplings. I have another hobby. I love collecting stamps. I have a Russian stamp from the period of Lenin. I don't watch TV.

The only problem I face is I do not earn enough money in all seasons. The winter and the monsoon are two busy seasons for me. But it's OK. Maybe I do not earn enough like many other people around me. But I at least earn enough for my family, employees, and myself to run a decent life. I must say I'm a very happy man!

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What was the speaker's previous job before starting the nursery?
(a) Teacher (b) Desk clerk
(c) Engineer (d) Doctor

ii. What is the speaker's main job now?
(a) Selling flowers (b) Nursery owner
(c) Office clerk (d) Factory worker

iii. According to the passage, what does the speaker enjoy the most about their job?
(a) Seeing the moon and walking through trees
(b) Talking to customers
(c) Using gadgets
(d) Reading books

iv. How does the speaker feel about working in a stuffy office?
(a) He loves it (b) He feels trapped
(c) He is okay with it (d) He feels comfortable

v. Which of the following hobbies does the speaker enjoy?
(a) Collecting saplings and stamps
(b) Watching TV and reading
(c) Cooking and traveling
(d) Painting and fishing

vi. What is the speaker's view on earning money compared to others around him?
(a) He earns a lot more than others
(b) He doesn't mind earning less if he enjoys his work
(c) He thinks he should earn more
(d) He depends on others for income

vii. What is a synonym for "stuffy" (used in the passage to describe the office)?
(a) Airy (b) Constrained
(c) Spacious (d) Comfortable

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What was the speaker's previous job before becoming the owner of a nursery?
(b) Why did the speaker leave their office job?

(c) What does the speaker love the most about their current job?
(d) How does the speaker describe their current work environment compared to their past job?
(e) What challenges does the speaker face in their current job, and how do they feel about it?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Daisies, violets, tulips, marigolds, dahlias, lilies, jasmines, roses, and all those things of beauty can also earn you a living if you handle them professionally. If you start such a profession, you will be called a florist. A florist's career is a good choice as an unconventional job for many around the world. Wherever you see eye-catching floral displays, you actually see the professional performance of a floral designer. Using both real and artificial flowers with other greeneries, florists prepare flower displays for a variety of events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, Valentine's Day, official receptions, and even funerals. Every flower comes with its distinct colour, design, value, and meaning which flower designers have to know well. There are conventions and meanings associated with flowers. We know that conventionally roses are meant for romance and marriage anniversaries and tulips for birthdays. Although formal education or a diploma is not always essential for florists, they must have good taste, a good eye for colours, shapes, and proportion. They have to have good sense for selecting flowers, ribbons and other accessories to make beautiful arrangements. Professional florists are knowledgeable about not only flowers but also designs and techniques. Most florists learn the trade mainly through apprenticeship in a flower farming job and also by attending formal floral schools and courses. However, a true passion for flowers and a bit of aesthetic sense are all that can make a florist's career successful.

Daisies, violets, tulips, marigolds, dahlias, lilies, jasmines, roses, and all those things of beauty can also earn you a living if you handle them (a) _____. If you start such a profession, you will be called a florist. A florist's career is considered a good choice as an (b) _____ job for many around the world. Wherever you see eye-catching floral displays, you actually see the professional performance of a floral (c) _____. Florists prepare flower displays for a variety of events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, Valentine's Day, official receptions, and even (d) _____. Every flower has its distinct colour, design, value, and meaning, and florists must know these (e) _____.

Read the passage on Augustus Caesar and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Augustus Caesar, born in 63 BC in Rome, was one of the most influential leaders in history. He became the first emperor of Rome, effectively ending the Roman Republic and founding the Roman Empire. Augustus came to power in 27 BC after a period of civil war, marking the beginning of the Pax Romana, a 200-year period of peace and prosperity for the Roman Empire. His reign lasted until his death in 14 AD, during which he carried out numerous reforms, stabilized the Roman economy, and expanded the empire's borders. Augustus was instrumental in the consolidation of Roman power and the establishment of imperial rule. After his death, he was deified, meaning he was recognized as a god. His stepson, Tiberius, succeeded him as emperor. Augustus' reign transformed Rome from a republic into a monarchy, leaving a lasting legacy in the form of an empire that dominated the Mediterranean for centuries.

(খ্রিস্টপূর্ব ৬৩ অব্দে রোমে জন্মগ্রহণ করা অগাস্টাস সিজার ছিলেন ইতিহাসের অন্যতম প্রভাবশালী নেতা। তিনি রোমের প্রথম সম্রাট হন, যার মাধ্যমে তিনি কার্যত রোমান প্রজাতন্ত্রের সমাপ্তি ঘটান এবং রোমান সাম্রাজ্যের ভিত্তি স্থাপন করেন। এক দীর্ঘ গৃহযুদ্ধের পর খ্রিস্টপূর্ব ২৭ অব্দে অগাস্টাস ক্ষমতায় আসেন, যা 'প্যাক্স রোমানা'-এর সূচনা করে—এটি ছিল রোমান সাম্রাজ্যের ২০০ বছরের শান্তি ও সমৃদ্ধির এক কাল। খ্রিস্টীয় ১৪ অব্দে মৃত্যু পর্যন্ত তাঁর শাসনকাল স্থায়ী ছিল। এই সময়ে তিনি অসংখ্য সংস্কার সাধন করেন, রোমান অর্থনীতিকে স্থিতিশীল করেন এবং সাম্রাজ্যের সীমানা বৃদ্ধি করেন। রোমান শক্তিকে সুসংহত করতে এবং রাজকীয় শাসন প্রতিষ্ঠায় অগাস্টাস প্রধান ভূমিকা পালন করেছিলেন। তাঁর মৃত্যুর পর তাঁকে 'ডিইফাইড' করা হয়, যার অর্থ তাঁকে দেবতা হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া হয়েছিল। তাঁর সৎ ছেলে টাইবেরিয়াস তাঁর স্থলাভিষিক্ত হন। অগাস্টাসের শাসনকাল রোমকে একটি প্রজাতন্ত্র থেকে রাজতন্ত্রে রূপান্তরিত করেছিল, যা একটি সাম্রাজ্য হিসেবে শতাব্দী ধরে ভূমধ্যসাগরীয় অঞ্চলে আধিপত্য বিস্তারের এক দীর্ঘস্থায়ী উত্তরাধিকার রেখে গেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Born	Rome	(i)_____	—
Became (ii)_____	Rome	27 BC	Established the Roman Empire
Reign as emperor	(iii)_____	27 BC – 14 AD	Led Rome to peace and prosperity
Death	Nola, Italy	(iv)_____	Deified after death, becoming a god
Tiberius	Rome	14 AD	(v)_____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Adolescence is a period	(i) a strong factor	(1) in shaping one's future.
(b) It is marked by	(ii) increased independence	(2) due to the hormonal changes.
(c) Many teenagers experience	(iii) emotional ups and downs	(3) and the development of personal identity.
(d) Peer influence becomes	(iv) of physical and emotional change	(4) in decision-making and behavior.
(e) Adolescence is remembered as	(v) a transformative phase	(5) during which individuals experience significant growth.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He thought him to be dead.
(b) The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
(c) Suddenly they came across a bear.
(d) Once upon a time two friends were passing through a forest.
(e) Then the bear went away.
(f) Finding no other way, the later one laid down on the ground and feigned death.
(g) The first friend climbed up a tree but the later could not climb.
(h) They were talking about their love for each other.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How did the western tide move along the sand in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(b) What role reversal occurred between the poet and her mother in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(c) What request does the poet make to her children in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(d) What is the main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(e) How did the poet describe the "second mother" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) In "O Me! O Life!", what is the significance of "eyes that vainly crave the light"?
(g) Why does the poet call himself foolish and faithless in "O Me! O Life!"?
(h) What is the final message of the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Trial*, how does Antonio's calm behavior influence the tone of the trial?
(b) In *The Trial*, what message does Shylock's defeat deliver about strict adherence to the law?
(c) In "The Three Caskets," why is Bassanio's marriage to Portia important in understanding his sense of duty toward Antonio?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," how does the casket test foreshadow Bassanio's later moral choices in the story?

(e) In "The Three Caskets," how does the outcome of the casket test reinforce the central theme that true worth lies beneath the surface?
(f) In the story *Mr. Moti*, why does Ameen decide to go to war, and what does this reveal about his personality?
(g) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Sonabhan's reaction to Ameen's announcement reflect her emotional dependence on him?
(h) In the narrative of "The Great Derangement," how did the tube-like extension in the sky behave once the narrator started observing it?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	b	iii	a	iv	b	v	a
vi	b	vii	b						

2. (a) The speaker's previous job was as a desk clerk in an office, which they found boring and unfulfilling.
(b) The speaker decided to leave their office job after two years because it felt monotonous, and they didn't enjoy being stuck in an office with computers and phones.
(c) The speaker loves the freedom of working outdoors, particularly enjoying walking through the trees and seeing the moon in the peaceful environment of their nursery.
(d) The speaker describes their current work environment as fresh and beautiful, contrasting it with their previous job in a "stuffy office" which felt restricting and dull.
(e) The main challenge the speaker faces is not earning enough in all seasons, but they still feel content because they earn enough for themselves and their family, and enjoy a fulfilling life.

3. (a) professionally, (b) unconventional, (c) designer, (d) funerals, (e) well.

4. (i) 63 BC, (ii) emperor, (iii) Rome, (iv) 14 AD, (v) Transitioned power (Succeeded him as emperor).

5. Augustus Caesar, born in 63 BC, became the first emperor of Rome, marking the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire. His reign, from 27 BC to 14 AD, ushered in the Pax Romana, a period of peace and prosperity. Augustus implemented reforms, stabilized the economy, and expanded the empire's borders. After his death, he was deified, and his legacy was carried on by his stepson, Tiberius. Augustus' leadership fundamentally transformed Rome, establishing imperial rule that lasted for centuries.

6. (a + iv + 5) Adolescence is a period of physical and emotional change during which individuals experience significant growth.
(b + ii + 3) It is marked by increased independence and the development of personal identity.
(c + iii + 2) Many teenagers experience emotional ups and downs due to the hormonal changes.
(d + i + 4) Peer influence becomes a strong factor in decision-making and behavior.
(e + v + 1) Adolescence is remembered as a transformative phase in shaping one's future.

7.

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

8. (a) The western tide crept slowly along the sand. It moved endlessly, showing the vastness and power of nature.
(b) The mother became like a child, while the poet became her strength. Their roles reversed, showing the cycle of care in life.
(c) The poet asks her children to love both versions of her when her time comes. She wants them to show the same compassion she gave her own mother.
(d) The main theme is love, acceptance, and the cycle of life. It highlights the transformation of roles

between mothers and daughters and the importance of unconditional love.
(e) The second mother appeared like a stranger, though she wore her mother's clothes. She looked the same but was childlike, depending on the poet's strength.
(f) This represents a yearning for truth, clarity, and meaning, symbolizing a deep desire to understand life, yet feeling like the answers are elusive.
(g) He admits that he too is weak and flawed, no better than the crowds around him. This shows his honesty and self-reflection.
(h) The poem ends with a hopeful message. It tells us that despite hardships, being alive gives us purpose and the chance to make a difference.

9. (a) In *The Trial*, Antonio's calm behavior helps maintain a serious and dignified tone during the trial, even when his life is in danger.
(b) In *The Trial*, Shylock's defeat shows that strict adherence to the law without mercy can backfire, leading to one's own downfall.
(c) Bassanio's marriage makes his loyalty toward Antonio even more meaningful because he leaves his new wife to help a friend in danger.
(d) The casket test foreshadows Bassanio's tendency to choose wisely and morally even under pressure.
(e) The outcome reinforces the theme that true worth is found in inner goodness, not in outward appearances or wealth.
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, Ameen decides to go to war because he is drawn to the excitement and challenge of fighting, which reveals that he is impulsive, stubborn, and attracted to adventurous risks.
(g) Sonabhan's reaction in *Mr. Moti* shows her emotional dependence on Ameen because she immediately fears being left alone, demonstrating how much she relies on him as her only close family member.
(h) The tube-like extension grew rapidly and then suddenly twisted downward toward the ground, heading in the narrator's direction.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Daisies, violets, tulips, marigolds, dahlias, lilies, jasmines, roses, and all those things of beauty can also earn you a living if you handle them professionally. If you start such a profession, you will be called a florist. A florist's career is a good choice as an unconventional job for many around the world. Wherever you see eye-catching floral displays, you actually see the professional performance of a floral designer. Using both real and artificial flowers with other greeneries, florists prepare flower displays for a variety of events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, Valentine's Day, official receptions, and even funerals. Every flower comes with its distinct colour, design, value, and meaning which flower designers have to know well. There are conventions and meanings associated with flowers. We know that conventionally roses are meant for romance and marriage anniversaries and tulips for birthdays.

Although formal education or a diploma is not always essential for florists, they must have good taste, a good eye for colours, shapes, and proportion. They have to have good sense for selecting flowers, ribbons and other accessories to make beautiful arrangements. Professional florists are knowledgeable about not only flowers but also designs and techniques. Most florists learn the trade mainly through apprenticeship in a flower farming job and also by attending formal floral schools and courses. However, a true passion for flowers and a bit of aesthetic sense are all that can make a florist's career successful. Flower designers earn fairly handsome money. But the bonus is that they work in a fresh and beautiful environment which their clients also enjoy. They work with flowers all day long in a pleasant and fragrant atmosphere with vivid colours around.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What is the primary profession described in the passage?
(a) Farmer (b) Florist
(c) Gardener (d) Horticulturist

ii. What is not typically associated with the job of a florist?

(a) Creating flower displays for events
(b) Attending formal floral schools
(c) Working in a formal office environment
(d) Using both real and artificial flowers

iii. Which of the following is a flower traditionally associated with romance and marriage anniversaries?

(a) Tulips (b) Roses
(c) Daisies (d) Lilies

iv. What is a synonym for "unconventional" as used in the passage?

(a) Ordinary (b) Unusual
(c) Common (d) Conventional

v. What is an antonym for the word "fresh" as used in the passage?

(a) Stale (b) Fragrant
(c) Pleasing (d) Colorful

vi. How do most florists learn the tra de?

(a) Through formal education only
(b) Through apprenticeship and formal floral schools
(c) By working in offices
(d) By attending university for horticulture

vii. What is one benefit of being a florist as mentioned in the passage?

(a) The profession is highly competitive
(b) Florists work in a pleasant and fragrant environment
(c) Florists often deal with stressful environments
(d) Florists must have a formal education in art

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the main profession discussed in the passage?
(b) How do florists typically learn their trade?
(c) What are some events that florists create flower displays for?
(d) What qualities must a florist have, according to the passage?
(e) What is one benefit of being a florist mentioned in the passage?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

I'm not married. I do my own work, even cook my own food. I try not to depend on others for the work which I myself can do. Often my friends are annoyed with me. They say, I should engage a maid for household chores. They are not happy to see me in this 'rustic life'. They are professionals. They earn a lot. Maybe much more than what I do, but I think I enjoy my work more. At weekends, I often go to the countryside. Sometimes with my friends, sometimes alone. I love collecting unknown saplings. I have another hobby. I love collecting stamps. I have a Russian stamp from the period of Lenin. I don't watch TV. The only problem I face is I do not earn enough money in all seasons. The winter and the monsoon are two busy seasons for me. But it's OK. Maybe I do not earn enough like many other people around me. But I at least earn enough for my family, employees, and myself to run a decent life. I must say I'm a very happy man!

I'm not married, and my work is done by me, including cooking. It is preferred by me not to depend on others for tasks that I can handle. My friends suggest a (a) _____ should be hired for household chores, but they don't appreciate my 'rustic life'. Much more is earned by them, but I find my work fulfilling. Weekends are often spent by me in the (b) _____, either alone or with friends. Unknown (c) _____ are collected by me, and I have a Russian stamp from the period of (d) _____. TV is not watched by me. My earnings are not consistent, and my busiest seasons are winter and monsoon. Despite not earning as much as others, enough is earned by me to support my (e) _____, employees, and myself.

Read the passage on Eleanor Roosevelt and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Eleanor Roosevelt, born in 1884, was a trailblazer in advocating for civil rights and women's rights in the United States. She married Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1905 and became First Lady in 1933. During her time in the White House, Eleanor used her position to champion social justice, particularly for the marginalized. She worked tirelessly for civil rights and gender equality, becoming a strong voice for the oppressed.

In 1945, after her husband's death, she was appointed as a delegate to the United Nations. Here, she played a pivotal role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Eleanor's legacy continues to inspire global human rights movements. She passed away in 1962, but her contributions have left an indelible mark on human rights and social progress. Roosevelt's lifelong commitment to improving the lives of others has solidified her as one of the most influential figures in history.

(১৮৮৪ সালে জন্মগ্রহণ করা এলিনর রুজভেল্ট ছিলেন মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে নাগরিক অধিকার এবং নারী অধিকার আদায়ের আন্দোলনের একজন পথপ্রদর্শক। ১৯০৫ সালে তিনি ফ্রাঙ্কলিন ডি. রুজভেল্টের সাথে বিবাহবন্ধনে আবদ্ধ হন এবং ১৯৩৩ সালে 'ফার্স্ট লেডি' হন। হোয়াইট হাউসে থাকাকালীন এলিনর তাঁর অবস্থানকে সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচার, বিশেষ করে সুবিধাবঞ্চিত মানুষের অধিকার রক্ষার কাজে ব্যবহার করেছিলেন। তিনি নাগরিক অধিকার এবং লিঙ্গ সমতার জন্য অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রম করেছেন এবং নিপীড়িত মানুষের বলিষ্ঠ কণ্ঠস্বরে পরিণত হয়েছিলেন।

১৯৪৫ সালে স্বামীর মৃত্যুর পর তিনি জাতিসংঘে একজন প্রতিনিধি হিসেবে নিযুক্ত হন। এখানে তিনি 'মানবাধিকারের সর্বজনীন ঘোষণা' খসড়া তৈরিতে অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেন। এলিনরের উত্তরাধিকার আজও বিশ্বব্যাপী মানবাধিকার আন্দোলনগুলোকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে চলেছে। ১৯৬২ সালে তিনি মৃত্যুবরণ করেন, কিন্তু তাঁর অবদান মানবাধিকার এবং সামাজিক অগ্রগতির পথে এক অমলিন ছাপ রেখে গেছে। অন্যদের জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়নের প্রতি রুজভেল্টের আজীবন অঙ্গীকার তাঁকে ইতিহাসের অন্যতম প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তিত্ব হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Born	United States	(i) _____	—
Married (ii) _____		1905	Became First Lady
Worked for Civil Rights and Women's Rights	United States	1930s-1940s	Advocate for (iii) _____
Appointed UN Delegate		(iv) _____	Promoted human rights globally
(v) _____	United States	1962	—

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Tree plantation is	(i) an essential activity	(1) the preservation of natural habitats.
(b) It helps to	(ii) biodiversity and	(2) by absorbing carbon dioxide.
(c) Trees are planted to	(iii) create a green cover	(3) worldwide for sustainable development.
(d) It is encouraged	(iv) by governments and organizations	(4) in urban and rural areas.
(e) Tree plantation also promotes	(v) reduce air pollution	(5) for improving the environment.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
(b) The king called him to the palace.
(c) At this, the king got furious and condemned him to death.
(d) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
(e) Once there was a king.
(f) But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
(g) The king then asked, "How long would you like to live?"
(h) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Who was asked to call the cattle home in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(b) What was the condition of the western wind in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(c) Who are the "two mothers" mentioned in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(d) What is the main theme of the poem in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(e) How did the poet describe the "second mother" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) What does the line "We'd come full circle, we women three" mean in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) What does the phrase "endless trains of the faithless" mean in "O Me! O Life!"?
(h) What is implied by the line "You tighten your rein-/ Only a moment" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "The Great Derangement," what realization did the narrator come to about his own survival after surveying the damage?
(b) In "The Great Derangement," how does the narrator's tone shift from the beginning of the storm to the aftermath?
(c) In "The Great Derangement," why does the narrator mention the twisted ceiling fans inside the damaged buildings?
(d) In "The Purple Jar," why does the mother insist on knowing the use of an object before agreeing to buy it?
(e) In "The Purple Jar," how does Rosamond's disappointment after the buckle shop scene deepen the conflict between desire and necessity?
(f) In "The Purple Jar," what makes the purple jar stand out to Rosamond more than any of the other objects she has seen?
(g) In "A Pound of Flesh," why is Antonio so beloved by the people of Venice, and how does this add depth to his character?
(h) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Bassanio's lifestyle contrast with Antonio's, and why is this contrast important to the story?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	c	iii	b	iv	b	v	a
vi	b	vii	b						

2. (a) The main profession discussed in the passage is being a florist, someone who professionally handles flowers and designs floral displays for various events.
(b) Florists typically learn their trade through apprenticeships, working in flower farming jobs, and attending formal floral schools and courses.
(c) Florists create flower displays for events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, Valentine's Day, official receptions, and funerals.
(d) Florists must have a good eye for colors, shapes, and proportions, along with a sense of aesthetics to select flowers, ribbons, and accessories for arrangements.
(e) One benefit of being a florist is working in a pleasant and fragrant environment, surrounded by vivid colors and beautiful flowers throughout the day.

3. (a) maid, (b) countryside, (c) saplings, (d) Lenin, (e) family.

4. (i) 1884, (ii) Franklin D. Roosevelt, (iii) oppressed (equality and human rights), (iv) 1945, (v) Died.

5. Eleanor Roosevelt, born in 1884, was a pioneering advocate for civil and women's rights in the U.S. She became First Lady in 1933 and used her position to promote social justice, focusing on marginalized groups. After her husband's death in 1945, she was appointed as a delegate to the United Nations, where she helped draft the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Roosevelt passed away in 1962, but her legacy continues to inspire global human rights movements, cementing her as a major figure in history.

6. (a + i + 5) Tree plantation is an essential activity for improving the environment.
(b + v + 2) It helps to reduce air pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide.
(c + iii + 4) Trees are planted to create a green cover in urban and rural areas.
(d + iv + 3) It is encouraged by governments and organizations worldwide for sustainable development.
(e + ii + 1) Tree plantation also promotes biodiversity and the preservation of natural habitats.

7.

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

8. (a) Mary was asked to call the cattle home across the sands. This request begins the story of her tragic fate, as she set out alone.
(b) The western wind was wild and dank with foam. Its roughness symbolized the danger and uncertainty of the sea.
(c) The "two mothers" are actually the same person, the poet's mother, seen in two different stages of life. One is the loving, nurturing mother she grew up with, and the other is her mother after her mind had declined.
(d) The main theme is love, acceptance, and the cycle of life. It highlights the transformation of roles between mothers and daughters and the importance of unconditional love.
(e) The second mother appeared like a stranger, though she wore her mother's clothes. She looked the same but was childlike, depending on the poet's strength.
(f) It means the grandmother, mother, and daughter were all connected in a cycle. The poet experienced her mother as both caregiver and dependent, completing the circle of life.
(g) This phrase refers to the countless people who lack faith, hope, and trust. Whitman sees them as a symbol of the emptiness in society.
(h) This line suggests that Time controls the fleeting moments of life. The phrase "tighten your rein" implies that time briefly holds onto the present before moving forward, emphasizing the transience of time.

9. (a) He realized that he would likely have been injured or killed if he had remained near the glass doors, and this recognition left him stunned.
(b) His tone shifts from casual and reflective at the beginning to urgent during the storm and finally to dazed astonishment afterward.
(c) He mentions the twisted ceiling fans to highlight how violently the buildings' interiors were affected by the storm.
(d) The mother insists on knowing the use of an item first because she believes purchases should be based on need rather than on appearance.
(e) Rosamond's disappointment deepens the conflict because she begins to feel frustrated that useful things do not satisfy her desire for beauty.
(f) The purple jar attracts Rosamond more than anything else because its bright colour fascinates her imagination and seems magical to her.
(g) Antonio is beloved because he is honest, kind, and generous to the poor, making him a respected and compassionate figure in the city.
(h) Bassanio's extravagant lifestyle contrasts with Antonio's responsible nature, highlighting the differences between recklessness and generosity.

Unit 10 : Dreams

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule.

So she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organiser and revolutionary activist in the Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance: Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the Club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Where was Pritilata Waddedar born?

(a) Dhaka (b) Chattogram
(c) Kolkata (d) Sylhet

ii. What subject did Pritilata Waddedar graduate in?

(a) History (b) Philosophy
(c) Mathematics (d) Political Science

iii. What was Pritilata Waddedar's role in the anti-British movement?

(a) She was a political leader
(b) She was an activist
(c) She was a writer
(d) She was a supporter

iv. What was Pritilata's dream?

(a) To become a teacher
(b) To be a revolutionary
(c) To create a society without gender discrimination and free from British rule
(d) To lead a peaceful life

v. Who assigned Pritilata to lead a team for the attack on Pahartali European Club?

(a) Surja Sen
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Subhas Chandra Bose
(d) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

vi. What did Pritilata do to avoid arrest after the raid?

(a) Fled to a nearby country
(b) Committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide
(c) Surrendered to the police
(d) Went into hiding

vii. What was the significance of Pritilata's actions?

(a) She proved that women can fight for freedom like men
(b) She became a political leader
(c) She led the British to defeat
(d) She joined the British army

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Where was Pritilata Waddedar born?
(b) What was Pritilata Waddedar's role in the anti-British movement?
(c) What was Pritilata's dream for society?
(d) What happened during the attack on the Pahartali European Club?
(e) What legacy did Pritilata Waddedar leave behind?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities

imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War. All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would ensure freedom of speech. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film *Jibon Theke Neya* based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan.

Zahir Raihan, born on 19 August 1935 in Majupur village, Feni, is considered one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He actively participated in the Language Movement and was one of the ten students who (a) _____ in a procession on 21 February 1952, despite a ban. Due to this, he (b) _____ and imprisoned, along with many others. Raihan (c) _____ at the Amtala meeting on 21 February 1952, a significant historical event. In 1971, he (d) _____ to join the Liberation War. His film *Jibon Theke Neya* (e) _____ a protest against the autocratic regime.

Read the passage on Mawlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Mawlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani was born on December 12, 1880, in Dhangara, a village in the Sirajganj mahakuma of the Pabna district in Bengal, British India. A prominent political and religious leader, Bhashani played a significant role in the independence movement of British India and the political landscape of post-independence Bangladesh. He was deeply involved in the struggle against British colonial rule and later became an influential figure in the politics of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). Bhashani founded the Awami League in 1949 alongside Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, but later distanced himself from it due to ideological differences. He was a strong advocate for the rights of the poor and marginalized and was known for his unwavering support for the working class, particularly the peasants. In 1957, he formed the National Awami Party and became its leader, pushing for autonomy for East Pakistan and advocating for socialism. His political influence was evident in the 1969 mass uprisings, where he emerged as a key figure in the struggle for the rights of the people of East Pakistan. Bhashani passed away on November 17, 1976, in Dhaka. His legacy as a freedom fighter and advocate for social justice continues to inspire generations in Bangladesh.

(মওলানা আবদুল হামিদ খান ভাসানি ১৮৮০ সালের ১২ ডিসেম্বর, বৃটিশ ভারতের বাঙ্গালার পাবনা জেলার সিরাজগঞ্জ মহকুমার ধানগড়া গ্রামে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন একজন প্রখ্যাত রাজনৈতিক ও ধর্মীয় নেতা, যিনি বৃটিশ ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলন এবং স্বাধীনতা পরবর্তী বাংলাদেশের রাজনৈতিক প্রেক্ষাপটে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন। তিনি বৃটিশ ঔপনিবেশিক শাসনের বিরুদ্ধে আন্দোলনে গভীরভাবে সম্পৃক্ত ছিলেন এবং পরবর্তী সময়ে পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের (বর্তমান বাংলাদেশ) রাজনৈতিক প্রেক্ষাপটে প্রভাবশালী ব্যক্তি হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হন। ভাসানি ১৯৪৯ সালে শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের সাথে মিলে আওয়ামী লীগ প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন, তবে পরে আদর্শগত পার্থক্যের কারণে তাঁরা আলাদা হয়ে যান। গরীব এবং পিছিয়ে পড়া মানুষ, বিশেষত কৃষক সমাজের প্রতি ছিল তার গভীর সহানুভূতি এবং তাদের অধিকার রক্ষার আন্দোলনে ছিল সর্বদা সরব। ১৯৫৭ সালে তিনি ন্যাশনাল আওয়ামী পার্টি গঠন করেন এবং তার নেতা হন, যার মাধ্যমে তিনি পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের স্বায়ত্তশাসনের পক্ষে এবং সমাজতন্ত্রের পক্ষে সোচ্চার ছিলেন। ১৯৬৯ সালের গণঅভ্যুত্থানে তার রাজনৈতিক প্রভাব স্পষ্ট হয়, যেখানে তিনি পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের জনগণের অধিকার সংগ্রামের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যক্তিত্ব হিসেবে আত্মপ্রকাশ করেন। ভাসানি ১৯৭৬ সালের ১৭ নভেম্বর ঢাকা শহরে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। একজন মুক্তিযোদ্ধা ও সামাজিক ন্যায়ের পক্ষে তাঁর অবিচল দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বাংলাদেশের বহু প্রজন্মকে এখনো অনুপ্রাণিত করে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Born	Dhangara, Bengal, British India	(i) _____	
(ii) _____		1949	alongside Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Formed the National Awami Party		(iii) _____	
Died	(iv) _____	(v) _____	freedom fighter and advocate for social justice

5. Write Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Perseverance helps us	(i) after facing many	(1) by failures.
(b) Great people succeed	(ii) always	(2) hand.
(c) A person with perseverance	(iii) go hand in	(3) obstacles.
(d) Perseverance and hard work	(iv) to reach our	(4) builds confidence.
(e) Continuous effort	(v) never gets discouraged	(5) goals in life.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He was known for his poetry, songs, and revolutionary writings.
(b) Nazrul was born in 1899 in a small village in Bengal, India.
(c) His poems and songs were widely loved for their themes of social justice, freedom, and rebellion.
(d) Nazrul became the national poet of Bangladesh for his contribution to Bengali literature and his strong political activism.
(e) He wrote many poems and songs that inspired the independence movement in both India and Bangladesh.
(f) Later in life, he struggled with a physical and mental illness, but his legacy continued to grow.
(g) Nazrul's most famous works include "Bidrohi" (The Rebel) and numerous revolutionary songs.
(h) He passed away in 1976, leaving a rich legacy that continues to inspire generations.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the central theme of the poem “Solitude”?
(b) In “Solitude,” what happens when you laugh?
(c) What does the poet imply about crying in “Solitude”?
(d) According to the poem “Solitude,” how does the world respond to singing?
(e) What is the response when you sigh in “Solitude”?
(f) In “Solitude,” what happens when you are happy?
(g) What does the poem say about success and failure in life in “Solitude”?
(h) What is the significance of the line “Through the narrow aisles of pain” in “Solitude”?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Purple Jar*, what mistake does Rosamond make when deciding between the jar and the shoes, and why?
(b) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Ameen’s fascination with fights reveal his personality traits?
(c) In *A Pound of Flesh*, what role do Antonio’s ships play in creating tension and uncertainty?
(d) In *The Three Caskets*, why do the failures of the other suitors make Bassanio’s choice more meaningful?
(e) In *The Great Derangement*, how does the narrator’s experience of the storm reveal the unpredictability of nature?
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, what actions show Sonabhan’s emotional dependence on Moti and how he eases her loneliness?
(g) In *A Pound of Flesh*, how does Shylock’s demand for the pound of flesh reflect his feelings toward Antonio?
(h) In *The Purple Jar*, how does the chemist’s shop serve as a turning point in Rosamond’s understanding?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	b	iii	b	iv	c	v	a
vi	b	vii	a						

2. (a) Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911.
(b) Pritilata Waddedar was an activist in the anti-British movement and played a significant role in the resistance against British colonial rule.
(c) Pritilata dreamt of a society without gender discrimination and a motherland free from British colonial rule.
(d) Pritilata led a team to attack the Pahartali European Club, but after the raid was successful, she failed to escape and committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest.
(e) Pritilata proved that women could fight for freedom like men and sacrificed her life for the cause of independence. Her dream of ending British rule was realized in 1947, though she did not live to see it.

3. (a) participated, (b) was arrested, (c) was present, (d) decided, (e) was considered/portrayed.

4. (i) 1880, (ii) Founded the Awami League, (iii) 1957, (iv) Dhaka, (v) 1976.

5. Mawlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, born in 1880 in Dhangara, played a pivotal role in the independence movement of British India and post-independence Bangladesh. He co-founded the Awami League in 1949 with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, but later parted ways due to ideological differences. Bhashani was a strong advocate for the rights of the poor, especially peasants, and formed the National Awami Party in 1957, pushing for East Pakistan's autonomy and socialism. His influence was crucial in the 1969 uprisings. He passed away in Dhaka in 1976.

6. (a+ iv + 5) Perseverance helps us to reach our goals in life.
(b + i + 3) Great people succeed after facing many obstacles.
(c + v + 1) A person with perseverance never gets discouraged by failures.
(d + iii + 2) Perseverance and hard work go hand in hand.
(e + ii + 4) Continuous effort always builds confidence.

7.

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

8. (a) The central theme of the poem is the contrast between joy and sorrow, highlighting how people seek companionship in times of happiness but tend to be alone in moments of sadness.
(b) When you laugh, the world laughs with you, meaning that happiness brings people together.
(c) The poet suggests that when you weep, you weep alone, indicating that sorrow is a personal experience, and others may not always be there to share in your grief.
(d) The hills will answer when you sing, suggesting that positive emotions like joy or singing are mirrored by nature or others.
(e) Sighing is lost on the air, implying that expressions of sadness or care often go unheard or unacknowledged.
(f) When you are happy, people seek you out, and your friends are many, highlighting how joy attracts others.
(g) Success and giving help you live, but no one can help you die, emphasizing that life's pleasures and successes are shared, but death is a solitary experience.
(h) This line suggests that everyone must eventually face their own personal struggles and pain, and though life may be full of pleasures, the end of life is something we must go through alone.

9. (a) Rosamond chooses the jar over the shoes because she is attracted to its color and appearance, ignoring the practical need for shoes, which later causes her discomfort.
(b) Ameen's fascination with fights shows he is adventurous, impulsive, and drawn to excitement, even more than to actual war or serious responsibility.
(c) Antonio's ships are central to the tension because they hold his wealth; their delayed return leaves him unable to repay Shylock, creating danger.
(d) The other suitors' failures highlight that wealth and pride are insufficient, making Bassanio's thoughtful and humble choice of the lead casket more meaningful.
(e) The narrator experiences sudden, violent winds, flying debris, and a tornado-like formation, illustrating how nature can change unpredictably and threaten ordinary life.
(f) Sonabhan gives Moti care, refuses to use him for cockfighting, and keeps him close for emotional comfort, showing how much she depends on him for companionship.
(g) Shylock's insistence on taking a pound of Antonio's flesh shows his desire for revenge and personal animosity rather than simply collecting money.
(h) The chemist's shop is where Rosamond discovers the jar is not truly purple, teaching her that appearances can be misleading and prompting a moment of personal realization.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village of Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would ensure freedom of speech. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to prison for his conspiracy. During the Liberation War in 1971, this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated film makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' trust. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, who had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Raihan left home to get his brother back but he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. But it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Which of the following word describes Zahir best? *[BB. 19]*

(a) Brilliant (b) Polite
(c) Energetic (d) Revolutionary

ii. "Stop Genocide" was a _____. *[BB. 19]*

(a) novel (b) film
(c) documentary (d) drama

iii. In the passage the word 'Inception' means _____. *[BB. 19]*

(a) end (b) finish
(c) beginning (d) conclusion

iv. What is the main theme of the passage? *[BB. 19]*

(a) About Zahir's last day
(b) About Zahir's activities
(c) About Zahir's life
(d) About Zahir's contribution

v. Zahir Raihan _____ in liberation war. *[BB. 19]*

(a) took part (b) fled away
(c) escaped (d) avoided

vi. The film "Jibon Theke Neya" is a symbol of _____. *[BB. 19]*

(a) barbarism
(b) autocracy
(c) revolt against autocratic government
(d) brutalism

vii. Jibon Theke Neya is based on _____. *[BB. 19]*

(a) the mass movement
(b) the freedom fighter
(c) the liberation war
(d) the language movement

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Who is Zahir Raihan? *[BB. 19]*
(b) Why did Zahir leave home? *[BB. 19]*
(c) Who was Shahidullah Kaiser? What happened to him? *[BB. 19]*
(d) What was the effect of "Stop Genocide"? *[BB. 19]*
(e) Where did Zahir contribute to all his earning? *[BB. 19]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. So she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organiser and revolutionary activist in the Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club.

In her college days, Pritilata (a) _____ part in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she (b) _____ of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School. Gradually she (c) _____ in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen (d) _____ a famous anti-British movement organiser in Chattogram. In 1932, Surja Sen (e) _____ an attack on the Pahartali European Club.

Read the passage on Nelson Mandela and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in the village of Mvezo in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. He was a prominent anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who became South Africa's first black president, serving from 1994 to 1999. Mandela's political activism began in the 1940s, joining the African National Congress (ANC) in 1943 and helping form the ANC Youth League. He was arrested in 1962 and sentenced to life imprisonment for his involvement in the anti-apartheid movement, spending 27 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island. Mandela's release in 1990 marked a turning point in South Africa's history, leading to the end of apartheid. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, shared with then-South African President F.W. de Klerk, for their efforts in dismantling the apartheid regime and establishing multiracial elections. After his presidency, Mandela continued to work on issues such as HIV/AIDS awareness and global peace. He passed away on December 5, 2013, in

Johannesburg. Mandela's legacy as a symbol of freedom, equality, and reconciliation continues to inspire global movements for social justice and human rights.

(নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা ১৯১৮ সালের ১৮ জুলাই, দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার ইস্টার্ন কেপ প্রদেশের এমভেজো গ্রামে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন একজন বিশিষ্ট বর্ণবৈষম্যবিরোধী বিপ্লবী, রাজনৈতিক নেতা এবং হিতৈষী ব্যক্তিত্ব, যিনি ১৯৯৪ থেকে ১৯৯৯ সাল পর্যন্ত দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার প্রথম কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ প্রেসিডেন্ট হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করেন। ম্যান্ডেলার রাজনৈতিক কার্যক্রম ১৯৪০ এর দশকে শুরু হয়, যখন তিনি ১৯৪৩ সালে আফ্রিকান ন্যাশনাল কংগ্রেসে (এএনসি) যোগ দেন এবং এর যুব শাখা প্রতিষ্ঠায় সহায়তা করেন। ১৯৬২ সালে তাকে গ্রেপ্তার করা হয় এবং বর্ণবৈষম্যবিরোধী আন্দোলনে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য তাকে যাবজ্জীবন কারাদণ্ড দেওয়া হয়, যার মধ্যে ২৭ বছর তিনি রবেন দ্বীপে কারাবন্দী ছিলেন। ১৯৯০ সালে ম্যান্ডেলার মুক্তি দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার ইতিহাসে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মুহূর্ত ছিল, যা বর্ণবৈষম্যবাদের অবসান ঘটানোর দিকে মোড় নেয়। বর্ণবৈষম্যবাদের অবসান এবং বহুজাতিক নির্বাচনের আয়োজনের জন্য ১৯৯৩ সালে তিনি এবং দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার তৎকালীন প্রেসিডেন্ট এফ.ডাবলিউ. ডি. ক্লার্ক শান্তিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার পান। প্রেসিডেন্সির পরও তিনি এইচআইভি/এইডস সচেতনতা এবং বৈশ্বিক শান্তি নিয়ে কাজ করেন। ২০১৩ সালের ৫ ডিসেম্বর তিনি জোহান্সবার্গে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। স্বাধীনতা, সমতা এবং পুনর্মিলনের প্রতীক হিসেবে নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা আজও বিশ্বব্যাপী সামাজিক ন্যায় এবং মানবাধিকার আন্দোলনকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Joined the African National Congress (ANC)		(i) _____	helped form the ANC Youth League
Imprisoned	Robben Island	(ii) _____	for anti-apartheid activities
Won (iii) _____		1993	shared with (iv) _____
Died	(v) _____	December 5, 2013	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Childhood is	(i) cherish	(1) my childhood.
(b) We played	(ii) to hear stories	(2) childhood memories.
(c) I still remember	(iii) the most innocent	(3) from their grandparents.
(d) Children love	(iv) the days of	(4) with our friends.
(e) Everyone should	(v) in the rain	(5) time of life.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He was known for his piety and asceticism, spending much of his time in prayer and meditation.
(b) Bayazid Bostami was born in the 9th century in the city of Bostam, Iran.
(c) He became a famous Sufi saint and one of the greatest spiritual leaders of his time.
(d) During his lifetime, he lived a simple and humble life, giving away his wealth to the poor.
(e) He is also known for his mystical sayings and the miracles attributed to him.
(f) Bayazid Bostami passed away, leaving behind a legacy of spiritual wisdom and devotion.
(g) People from all over came to seek his guidance, and many were inspired by his teachings.
(h) His tomb in Bostam became a place of pilgrimage for many seeking peace and guidance.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why does the poet call himself foolish and faithless in "O Me! OhLife"?
(b) What happened when the mother's mind became clouded in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(c) What message about friendship is given in the poem "Solitude"?
(d) According to Ella Wheeler Wilcox in "Solitude", how do people react to rejoicing and grieving?

(e) What symbols of luxury and beauty are offered to Time in “Time, You Old Gipsy Man”?
(f) What is the significance of “Last week in Babylon, / Last night in Rome” in “Time, You Old Gipsy Man”?
(g) Who is the speaker addressing in the poem “Time, You Old Gipsy Man”?
(h) How does the speaker describe Time's movement in “Time, You Old Gipsy Man”?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Three Caskets*, what does the outcome of the casket test reveal about Portia’s father’s understanding of human nature?
(b) In *The Purple Jar*, how does Rosamond try to justify her desire for the jar over practical items?
(c) In *Mr. Moti*, how does the morning routine with the ducks reflect Sonabhan’s everyday life and responsibilities?
(d) In *The Great Derangement*, how does the storm’s sudden intensity affect the narrator’s movement and decisions?
(e) In *A Pound of Flesh*, why does Antonio risk borrowing from Shylock instead of asking someone else?
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, what does Ameen’s excitement about fighting suggest about his personality and interests?
(g) In *The Purple Jar*, what lesson does Rosamond learn about appearances versus reality when the jar turns black?
(h) In *The Great Derangement*, how does the narrator find shelter during the storm, and what does this reveal about his quick thinking?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	a	ii	c	iii	c	iv	d	v	a
vi	c	vii	d						

2. (a) Zahir Raihan is one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh.
(b) Zahir left home to find his brother Shahidullah Kaiser.
(c) Shahidullah Kaiser was Zahir Raihan's brother. He was a famous writer. He was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the liberation war.
(d) ‘Stop Genocide’ had a great effect because it focused on Pakistani atrocities and helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.
(e) Zahir contributed all his earnings to the Freedom Fighters' Trust.

3. (a) took, (b) dreamt, (c) involved herself, (d) was, (e) planned.

4. (i) 1943, (ii) 1962-1990, (iii) Nobel Peace Prize, (iv) F.W. de Klerk, (v) Johannesburg.

5. Nelson Mandela, born on July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa, was a prominent anti-apartheid leader and philanthropist. He became South Africa's first black president from 1994 to 1999. Mandela's political activism began in the 1940s, and he was arrested in 1962, spending 27 years in prison. His release in 1990 marked the end of apartheid. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, shared with F.W. de Klerk. Mandela passed away on December 5, 2013, leaving a legacy of freedom, equality, and reconciliation.

6. (a + iii + 5) Childhood is the most innocent time of life.
(b + v + 4) We played in the rain with our friends.
(c + iv + 1) I still remember the days of my childhood.

(d + ii + 3) Children love to hear stories from their grandparents.
(e + i + 2) Everyone should cherish childhood memories.

7.

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

8. (a) He admits that he too is weak and flawed, no better than the crowds around him. This shows his honesty and self-reflection.
(b) The poet realized the mother she knew was slipping away. Her mother changed quickly, turning into someone unfamiliar.
(c) The poet says if you are glad, your friends will be many, but if you are sad, you will lose them all. It highlights the superficial nature of human relationships.
(d) When you rejoice, people come to you, but when you grieve, they turn away. This shows that society values happiness but avoids sadness.
(e) The speaker offers luxuries like goldsmiths, a golden ring, and a jennet (a type of horse). The speaker also mentions peacocks bowing to Time and sweet girls festooning him with may.
(f) These references highlight the passage of time and the inevitability of change. Babylon and Rome are ancient, historical cities, suggesting that Time has moved through various eras and places, showing how time transcends all periods.
(g) The speaker is addressing "Time," personifying it as an old gipsy man who is being asked to stay for a while.
(h) Time is described as constantly moving, hastening away, and never staying in one place. Time has been in various places like Babylon and Rome, and keeps going off to different cities and eventually into the tomb.

9. (a) The outcome shows that Portia's father understood that true worth lies in character and wisdom, not in wealth or appearance.
(b) Rosamond convinces herself that the shoes can last longer, so she can afford to buy the jar, showing her impulsive self-persuasion.
(c) The morning duck routine symbolizes Sonabhan's simple, repetitive life, her caretaking role, and the structure of her daily responsibilities.
(d) The storm's sudden intensity forces the narrator to abandon his usual route and quickly find safety, showing how unpredictably dangerous the weather is.
(e) Antonio borrows from Shylock because he trusts Bassanio's urgent need and is willing to risk his life rather than refuse his friend.
(f) Ameen's excitement about fighting shows that he is adventurous, thrill-seeking, and more interested in challenge than in war itself.
(g) Rosamond learns that beauty can be deceptive and practical considerations matter, understanding the importance of thinking before acting.
(h) He jumps onto a small balcony and crouches on the floor for safety, demonstrating his ability to make quick, practical decisions in a dangerous situation.

Unit 11 : Reading from English

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Once upon a time in Venice, Italy, there was a very rich merchant named Antonio. He had many ships that sailed in the sea. His ships carried different types of merchandise to other countries. He bought those goods there. He bought spices and other valuables from foreign countries and sold them in Venice. Antonio was a good and kind man. He always helped the poor. The people of Venice loved him very much for his honesty and kindness.

Antonio had a close friend named Bassanio. He was a handsome young man and was born in a noble family. Bassanio liked to live a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than he earned. As a result, he was very often short of money. In such situations, Bassanio would go to his best friend Antonio for help. Antonio would help him with cash.

It so happened that Bassanio fell in love with a wealthy lady named Portia. Portia was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom. She was soft towards Bassanio too. He wanted to visit Portia in a grand manner but he did not have any money. So, he went to Antonio.

Bassanio said, "Dear friend Antonio, I am in great need of some money. I would like to visit Portia at Belmont, grandly dressed with many servants. But I don't have any money right now. Please help me to fulfill my intention."

Antonio said, "This is not a problem, my friend. How much do you need?"

"Three thousand ducats [Venetian currency] will do."

"I don't have that much money with me now as all my ships have gone away to the sea with merchandise. But don't worry, my friend, I'll arrange some money for you."

So, he decided to borrow the sum from a moneylender named Shylock. Shylock was a very greedy man. Antonio and Shylock hated each other. Shylock used to lend money with high interest. He would even send people to prison if they failed to pay his debt. On the other hand, Antonio had no interest in money.

Shylock agreed to lend money but on one condition. If Antonio failed to repay the money in three months' time, he would pay a penalty. Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What was Antonio's profession?
(a) He was a moneylender.
(b) He was a merchant.
(c) He was a sailor.
(d) He was a lawyer.

ii. What did Antonio's ships carry?
(a) Spices and precious metals.
(b) Spices and other valuables.
(c) Clothes and jewelry.
(d) Furniture and art.

iii. Why did Bassanio often go to Antonio for help?
(a) He was too proud to work.
(b) He needed money to live luxuriously.
(c) He was in debt to Antonio.
(d) He wanted Antonio's advice.

iv. Who was Portia?
(a) Antonio's wife.
(b) A wealthy lady known for her beauty and wisdom.
(c) A servant of Bassanio.
(d) A relative of Shylock.

v. Why did Bassanio need money from Antonio?
(a) To pay a debt.
(b) To visit Portia at Belmont in a grand manner.
(c) To buy a gift for Portia.
(d) To go on a business trip.

vi. How did Antonio plan to borrow money for Bassanio?
(a) He asked Portia to lend the money.
(b) He sold some of his ships.
(c) He decided to borrow from Shylock.
(d) He borrowed money from his other friends.

vii. What was Shylock's condition for lending the money to Antonio?

(a) He would charge a low interest rate.
(b) He would require Antonio to repay within a year.
(c) If Antonio didn't repay in three months, Shylock would take a pound of flesh.
(d) He would forgive the debt if Antonio apologized.

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What was Antonio's profession and how did he make his living?
(b) Why did Bassanio frequently borrow money from Antonio?
(c) Why did Bassanio want to visit Portia at Belmont?
(d) Why couldn't Antonio give Bassanio the money he needed immediately?
(e) What was the condition Shylock set for lending the money to Antonio?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

When Bassanio reached Venice, Antonio was already in the court of justice. They were waiting for the trial to begin. The Duke entered the courtroom, took his seat and the trial began. The Duke requested Shylock to be merciful and not to claim his pound of flesh. But Shylock would not listen to him. Bassanio offered him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio but Shylock did not accept it. He said, "I claim my pound of flesh. The law is on my side. Antonio must pay the penalty written in the bond." The Duke was extremely sorry that he could do nothing to help Antonio. The law was on Shylock's side and the law must be abided. The Duke feared that although the wisest lawyer in Venice was coming to speak in defense of Antonio, he would not be able to save the merchant. Soon a young clerk entered the courtroom with a letter from that lawyer. The lawyer was ill and would not be able to come to the court.

When Bassanio reached Venice, Antonio (a) _____ already (b) _____ in the court of justice, waiting for the trial to begin. The Duke (c) _____ into the courtroom, (d) _____ his seat, and the trial began. The Duke requested Shylock to (e) _____ merciful and not claim his pound of flesh, but Shylock would not listen to him.

Read the passage on Kazi Nazrul Islam and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Kazi Nazrul Islam (1899-1976) was a revolutionary poet, lyricist, and musician, often referred to as the "Rebel Poet" of Bengal. Born in Churulia, West Bengal, India, Nazrul's works expressed the struggles of the oppressed and the fight for freedom. His deep connection to the socio-political issues of his time is reflected in his poetry and songs. Nazrul's poetry, characterized by its fervor and revolutionary zeal, inspired movements for independence across British-ruled India. His most famous work, *Bidrohi* (The Rebel), written in 1921, showcased his defiance against oppression. His literary contributions include a vast array of poems, songs, and essays, such as *Raktakantha* (The Throbbing Heart) and *Bhangar Gaan* (Songs of Destruction). He also composed over 4,000 songs, known as *Nazrul Geeti*, blending traditional Bengali music with a modern twist. His creativity extended to writing songs that championed equality, human rights, and love. In 1972, Nazrul was named the National Poet of Bangladesh. His works have remained influential, shaping Bengali culture and inspiring generations to come. Invited by the Government of Bangladesh, Nazrul and his family relocated to Dhaka in 1972, where he passed away four years later. (কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম (১৮৯৯-১৯৭৬) ছিলেন এক বিপ্লবী কবি, সঙ্গীতজ্ঞ এবং গীতিকার, যাকে বাঙলা সাহিত্যের "বিদ্রোহী কবি" হিসেবে অভিহিত করা হয়। পশ্চিমবঙ্গের চুরুলিয়ায় জন্ম নেওয়া নজরুল ছিলেন এক প্রতিবাদী কণ্ঠস্বর, যিনি তাঁর কবিতা ও গানে জানিয়েছেন নিপীড়িত মানুষের মুক্তির আহ্বান। নজরুলের কবিতায় ছিল এক অদম্য সংগ্রামের স্পৃহা, যা ভারতবর্ষে ব্রিটিশ বিরোধী আন্দোলনগুলো অনুপ্রাণিত করেছিল। ১৯২১ সালে তাঁর লেখা *বিদ্রোহী* কবিতাটি একটি বিখ্যাত কবিতা যেখানে তিনি অত্যাচারের বিরুদ্ধে এক শক্তিশালী বার্তা দিয়েছেন। এছাড়া তাঁর রচিত *রক্তকণ্ঠ* এবং *ভাঙার গান* এ ফুটে উঠেছে তার সৃষ্টিশীলতা ও মানবিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি। তিনি প্রায় ৪,০০০ গান রচনা করেছেন যার মাধ্যমে তিনি বাংলার সংগীতকে নতুন আঙ্গিকে রচনা করেছেন, যেগুলো পরিচিতি পেয়েছে *নজরুল গীতি* হিসেবে। তাঁর গানগুলোতে ছড়িয়ে আছে সমতা, মানবাধিকার এবং প্রেমের গভীর বার্তা। ১৯৭২ সালে মৃত্যুর পূর্বে কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে বাংলাদেশের জাতীয় কবি হিসেবে অভিষিক্ত করা হয়। আজও তাঁর সাহিত্য ও সঙ্গীত আমাদের হৃদয়ে লালিত এক অনুপ্রেরণা হয়ে রয়েছে। বাংলাদেশ সরকারের আমন্ত্রণে কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম তাঁর পরিবারসহ ঢাকায় স্থানান্তর করেন, যার ৪ বছর পরই তিনি মৃত্যুবরণ করেন।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Born	(i)_____	(ii)_____	In a Bengali family
Wrote (ii)_____		1921	Most famous work
Named National Poet		(vi)_____	
Died	(v)_____	1976	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Badminton is	(i) to stay	(1) movement and focus.
(b) It is a game	(ii) hit the shuttle	(2) healthy and active.
(c) Two or four players	(iii) improve their	(3) over the net.
(d) People play badminton	(iv) played with a shuttlecock	(4) and rackets.
(e) Practice helps players	(v) that needs quick	(5) skills and speed.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The rabbit, being overconfident, took a nap while the tortoise kept moving steadily.
(b) The tortoise, being slow but determined, challenged the rabbit to a race.
(c) The rabbit laughed at the idea, thinking he could easily win.
(d) The tortoise passed the sleeping rabbit and reached the finish line first.
(e) The rabbit quickly woke up and tried to catch up, but it was too late.
(f) The rabbit ran very fast and left the tortoise far behind.
(g) The tortoise won the race and proved that slow and steady wins the race.
(h) The rabbit, feeling ashamed of his overconfidence, accepted his defeat.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What does the little horse think in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(b) What does the horse's "harness bells shake" signify in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(c) What symbols of luxury and beauty are offered to Time in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(d) What is the significance of "Last week in Babylon, / Last night in Rome" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(e) How does the speaker describe the experience of reading in the poem "Books"?
(f) What does each book represent in the poem "Books"?
(g) What does the poem say about the power of books for readers of all ages in the poem "Books"?
(h) What is said to happen with "little boys" and "sweet girls" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Trial*, why was the Duke unable to help Antonio even though he sympathized with him?
(b) In *The Trial*, what does Shylock's refusal to accept double the money reveal about his true intentions?
(c) In *The Trial*, why did the Duke doubt that Doctor Balthazar could save Antonio?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," why was Portia's father's test an effective method for selecting a worthy husband?
(e) In "The Three Caskets," how does the reaction of each suitor to his failure reveal his true nature?
(f) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Shylock's agreement to lend the money reveal his manipulative nature?
(g) In "A Pound of Flesh," why is the condition of "a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body" especially threatening?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how does the story use Rosamond's experience to teach readers a lesson about distinguishing wants from needs?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	b	iii	b	iv	b	v	b
vi	c	vii	c						

2. (a) Antonio was a rich merchant in Venice. He made his living by owning many ships that carried different types of merchandise to foreign countries, which he bought and sold in Venice.
(b) Bassanio often borrowed money from Antonio because he spent more than he earned. He liked living a luxurious life and needed financial help to maintain his grand lifestyle.
(c) Bassanio wanted to visit Portia in a grand manner, dressed elaborately and with many servants, because he had fallen in love with her and wanted to make a good impression on her.
(d) Antonio couldn't give Bassanio the money because all his ships were at sea carrying merchandise, and he didn't have enough cash on hand at the moment.
(e) Shylock agreed to lend the money to Antonio, but he set a harsh condition: if Antonio failed to repay the loan in three months, Shylock would take a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.

3. (a) was, (b) present, (c) entered, (d) took, (e) be.

4. (i) Churulia, West Bengal, (ii) 1899, (iii) Bidrohi, (iv) 1972, (v) Dhaka.

5. Kazi Nazrul Islam, known as the "Rebel Poet" of Bengal, was a revolutionary poet, lyricist, and musician. Born in Churulia, West Bengal, his works expressed the struggles of the oppressed and the fight for freedom. His famous poem *Bidrohi* (The Rebel) and other writings like *Raktakantha* and *Bhangar Gaan* inspired independence movements. Nazrul composed over 4,000 *Nazrul Geeti*, blending Bengali music with modern themes of equality and human rights. In 1972, he was named Bangladesh's National Poet, leaving a lasting cultural legacy.

6. (a + iv + 4) Badminton is played with a shuttlecock and rackets.
(b + v + 1) It is a game that needs quick movement and focus.
(c + ii + 3) Two or four players hit the shuttle over the net.
(d + i + 2) People play badminton to stay healthy and active.
(e + iii + 5) Practice helps players improve their skills and speed.

7.

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

8. (a) The little horse seems to be confused about why they are stopping in the woods, as it is not a familiar place and there is no farmhouse nearby.
(b) The horse's harness bells shake as if to question why they are stopping in the woods, suggesting the horse's confusion or concern about their unusual stop.
(c) The speaker offers luxuries like goldsmiths, a golden ring, and a jennet (a type of horse). The speaker also mentions peacocks bowing to Time and sweet girls festooning him with may.
(d) These references highlight the passage of time and the inevitability of change. Babylon and Rome are ancient, historical cities, suggesting that Time has moved through various eras and places, showing how time transcends all periods.
(e) The speaker describes reading as an immersive experience where the room melts away, and the reader becomes engaged with the characters and ideas in the book, even finding themselves at play.
(f) Each book is described as a magic box that, with a touch, unlocks a world of imagination, where stories and ideas are contained between its covers.
(g) In Books, the poem indicates that books hold something for everyone, regardless of age, and can bring joy and knowledge to all those who love them.
(h) In Time, You Old Gipsy Man, little boys sing, and sweet girls festoon the "old gipsy man" with may, creating a festive and celebratory environment around him.

9. (a) In *The Trial*, the Duke was unable to help Antonio because the written law clearly supported Shylock's demand, and the Duke could not break the law even out of pity.
(b) In *The Trial*, Shylock's refusal to accept twice the money shows that he was more interested in taking revenge on Antonio than in regaining his wealth.
(c) In *The Trial*, the Duke doubted Doctor Balthazar's ability because the lawyer appeared very young, and he feared that such youth could not provide enough wisdom to save Antonio.
(d) The test was effective because it revealed each suitor's true character based on how they interpreted the caskets.
(e) Each suitor's reaction shows his nature: Morocco leaves sadly but quietly, while Spain leaves offended, showing his arrogance.
(f) Shylock's agreement reveals his manipulative nature because he pretends to help while secretly plotting harm through the penalty.
(g) The pound of flesh is threatening because removing flesh from any part of Antonio's body would almost certainly cause severe injury or death.
(h) The story uses Rosamond's experience to teach that wants can be tempting, but needs should take priority when making decisions.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Bassanio went to Belmont to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants. Portia's father had died lately. Before his death he had thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter. He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth. He had three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead. One of the caskets had Portia's portrait in it. The suitor who would first choose the casket with the portrait would marry her.

The first one to try was the Prince of Morocco. He thought that silver and lead are poor metals. It is the casket made of precious metal that can hold the precious picture. So, he chose the gold casket. But all he found was a picture of a skull with a message that said, "All that glitters is not gold." The prince was very sad and went back home. Then came the Prince of Spain. He looked at the silver casket for a long time. On it was written, "He who chooses me will get what he deserves." The prince had a very high opinion about himself. He thought that he deserved the best. He therefore chose the silver casket and opened it. Inside the casket he found the picture of a blinking fool. He was very disappointed and offended. He immediately rode away.

Then it was Bassanio's turn. He looked at the caskets for a long time. He thought, "Appearances are often misleading. Bad men appear good, and they hide their inner ugliness under fine clothes." So, he chose the plain-looking lead casket. On opening the casket, he found the portrait of Portia inside.

Bassanio and Portia got married. There was great joy at Belmont and the newly married couple were spending their time happily.

But soon their happiness turned into sorrow by a piece of news. A messenger came with a letter from Antonio. The letter said, "Dear friend Bassanio, all my ships have been lost at sea. I cannot pay the money I owe to Shylock. So, I have to pay the penalty. Dear friend, come and see me if possible. I would like to see you once before I die." Bassanio quickly left for Venice.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Why did Portia's father have the three caskets made?

(a) To find a good man who would marry her for her wealth.
(b) To ensure that Portia would marry a man she loved.
(c) To make sure Portia married someone for herself, not for her wealth.
(d) To test the princes' intelligence.

ii. What did the Prince of Morocco find inside the gold casket?
(a) Portia's portrait.
(b) A picture of a skull with a message.
(c) A ring for Portia.
(d) A letter from Portia.

iii. What was the message inside the gold casket?
(a) "All that glitters is not gold."
(b) "You are worthy of the gold."
(c) "Choose wisely, for your love is true."
(d) "You are the chosen one."

iv. Why did the Prince of Spain choose the silver casket?
(a) He thought silver was the most valuable metal.
(b) He thought he deserved the best.
(c) He liked its design.
(d) He thought it was the easiest choice.

v. What did the Prince of Spain find inside the silver casket?
(a) Portia's portrait.
(b) A picture of a blinking fool.
(c) A ring for his future wife.
(d) A golden coin.

vi. Why did Bassanio choose the lead casket?
(a) He thought it was the most valuable casket.
(b) He believed appearances can be misleading.
(c) He liked its color.
(d) He had no other choice.

vii. What was the message in the silver casket?
(a) "He who chooses me will get what he deserves."
(b) "You will receive your true love."
(c) "The gold will be yours."
(d) "The lead is the best choice."

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
(a) Why did Portia's father create the three caskets?
(b) What did the Prince of Morocco find inside the gold casket?
(c) What message was written on the silver casket?
(d) Why did Bassanio choose the lead casket?
(e) What was the outcome of Bassanio's choice?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Rosamond and her mother were going back to the chemist's shop. As they were walking, Rosamond had to stop once again to take another stone out of the broken shoe, and she even limped with pain. When they got back to the shop, Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine the jar before she bought it. But Rosamond was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside the jar. Happily she came back home with her mother. Then Rosamond quickly brought some flowers from the garden and was going to put them into the jar. But as soon as she took the top off, she saw something dark inside, which gave off an unpleasant smell.

Rosamond, who had been struggling with her broken shoe, had to stop (a) _____ the sharp stone lodged inside, and she even (b) _____ with a stagger, clearly in pain. When they finally reached the shop, Rosamond's mother, concerned about the purchase, asked her to carefully (c) _____ the jar, ensuring that it was the right one. However, in her excitement, Rosamond (d) _____ it impulsively, without giving the contents a second thought. Overjoyed, she returned home with her mother, and immediately ran to the garden (e) _____ a handful of flowers, eager to put them into the jar.

Read the passage on Ibn Sina and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, was born in 980 CE in Afshana, near Bukhara, in present-day Uzbekistan. He grew up in a scholarly environment, and by the age of 10, he had memorized the Quran and mastered logic, mathematics, and philosophy. At 16, he became a skilled physician and was appointed to treat the Samanid ruler, which marked the beginning of his medical career. Throughout his life, Ibn Sina traveled across Persia, spending time in cities such as Isfahan, Hamadan, and Ray, where he gained prominence as a physician, philosopher, and scholar. Ibn Sina's most renowned work, *The Canon of Medicine*, was written in 1025 CE and became the standard medical textbook in both the Islamic world and Europe for centuries. His contributions to philosophy, particularly his synthesis of Aristotelian and Neoplatonic thought, had a lasting impact on later thinkers, including Thomas Aquinas. He authored

more than 450 works on various subjects, including astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, and metaphysics. In his later years, Ibn Sina resided in Hamadan, where he passed away in 1037 CE. His vast intellectual legacy continues to influence medicine, philosophy, and science to this day, securing his place as one of the greatest minds of the Islamic Golden Age. (ইবনে সিনা, যিনি আভিসেনা নামেও পরিচিত, ৯৮০ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে আফশানা, বুখারা (বর্তমান উজবেকিস্তান) অঞ্চলে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি একটি বিদ্যানুরাগী পরিবেশে বড় হন, এবং ১০ বছর বয়সে কুরআন মুখস্থ ও যুক্তি, গণিত এবং দর্শন শাস্ত্রের ওপর দক্ষতা অর্জন করেন। ১৬ বছর বয়সে তিনি একজন দক্ষ চিকিৎসক হিসেবে পরিচিত হন এবং তৎকালীন সামানিদ শাসকের চিকিৎসক হিসেবে নিয়োগ পান। এখান থেকেই তার চিকিৎসা জীবনের সূচনা ঘটে। জীবনব্যাপী তিনি পারস্যের বিভিন্ন শহরে ভ্রমণ করেন, যেমন ইসফাহান, হামদান এবং রাই, যেখানে তিনি একজন চিকিৎসক, দার্শনিক এবং পণ্ডিত হিসেবে খ্যাতি অর্জন করেন। ইবনে সিনার সবচেয়ে প্রসিদ্ধ কর্ম, *কানুন ফিল-তিব* (চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্র), ১০২৫ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে রচিত হয়, যা শতাব্দীজুড়ে ইসলামিক বিশ্ব এবং ইউরোপে চিকিৎসা বিজ্ঞান সংক্রান্ত মৌলিক গ্রন্থ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে আসছে। তার দর্শন ও দার্শনিক চিন্তাধারা, বিশেষ করে অ্যারিস্টটলীয় এবং নেপ্লাটোনিক চিন্তার সংমিশ্রণ, পরবর্তীকালে থমাস একুইনাসসহ অনেক চিন্তাবিদকে প্রভাবিত করে। তিনি ৪৫০টিরও বেশি গ্রন্থ রচনা করেন, যার মধ্যে চিকিৎসা, গণিত, জ্যোতির্বিদ্যা এবং মেটাফিজিক্স অন্তর্ভুক্ত। ইবনে সিনা তার জীবনের শেষ দিনগুলো হামাদানে কাটান এবং ১০৩৭ খ্রিষ্টাব্দে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। তিনি ইসলামিক স্বর্ণযুগের একজন অন্যতম মহান মনীষী, যার অগাধ জ্ঞান এবং কর্ম আজও চিকিৎসা, দর্শন এবং বিজ্ঞানে প্রভাব ফেলে আসছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Memorized the Quran		(i) _____	
(ii) _____		at age 16	appointed to treat the Samanid ruler
Wrote The Canon of Medicine		(iii) _____	became a standard medical textbook
Died	(iv) _____	(v) _____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Winter is	(i) hot drinks and	(i) warm sweaters.
(b) The mornings	(ii) brings	(ii) foggy mornings.
(c) People wear	(iii) cold and	(iii) sitting by the fire.
(d) The north wind	(iv) thick coats and	(iv) snow and frost.
(e) Many people enjoy	(v) are often	(v) chilly.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The people of Hamelin promised to pay the piper for his services.
(b) The piper played his pipe, and all the rats followed him into the Weser River where they drowned.
(c) The town of Hamelin was suffering from a rat infestation, and the townspeople were desperate.
(d) The piper asked for his reward, but the townspeople refused to pay him.
(e) He returned to the town, played his pipe again, and led the children away into a cave.
(f) The mayor refused to keep the promise, and the piper took revenge.
(g) The townspeople were horrified when they realized that their children were gone.
(h) The story teaches us that promises should be kept and that cheating will have consequences.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the story told in "The Sands of Dee"?
(b) How does the "old gipsy man's" movement get described in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(c) In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", how does the speaker describe the two mothers?
(d) What is suggested by the line "May become our chosen friend" in "Books"?

(e) What central message does "O Me! O Life!" give to the reader?
(f) How is memory portrayed in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) What is the story told in "The Sands of Dee"?
(h) Why does the poet call time a "gipsy man" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "The Great Derangement," what sensory details describe the narrator's experience as the storm reached its height while he hid on the balcony?
(b) In "The Great Derangement," what types of objects did the narrator witness being swept up into the air, and what does this imagery suggest about the storm's intensity?
(c) In "The Purple Jar," what makes the purple jar stand out to Rosamond more than any of the other objects she has seen?
(d) In "The Purple Jar," how does the discovery of the hole in Rosamond's shoe create a moral dilemma for her?
(e) In "The Purple Jar," why does the mother insist Rosamond choose only one item even though both shoes and the jar seem important to the girl?
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, how do economy and social class influence Sonabhan's choices throughout the story?
(g) What does Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicate about his cultural and social environment?
(h) In "A Pound of Flesh," why is Antonio unable to lend money to Bassanio immediately, despite being wealthy?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	b	iii	a	iv	b	v	b
vi	b	vii	a						

2. (a) Portia's father created the three caskets to ensure that Portia would marry someone who loved her for herself, not for her wealth. He wanted to find a man who valued her inner qualities and not just her riches.
(b) The Prince of Morocco found a picture of a skull with the message, "All that glitters is not gold." He chose the gold casket thinking it would contain the portrait of Portia.
(c) The silver casket had the message, "He who chooses me will get what he deserves." The Prince of Spain, who believed he deserved the best, chose the silver casket but found a picture of a blinking fool.
(d) Bassanio chose the lead casket because he believed appearances can be misleading. He thought that the casket with the least allure would hold the true prize, which turned out to be Portia's portrait.
(e) Bassanio's choice of the lead casket was correct, as it contained Portia's portrait. His choice showed his wisdom in not being swayed by appearances, leading to his marriage with Portia.

3. (a) remove, (b) limped, (c) examine, (d) bought, (e) to gather.

4. (i) by age 10, (ii) Started medical career, (iii) 1025 CE, (iv) Hamadan, Persia, (v) 1037 CE.

5. Ibn Sina, born in 980 CE in Afshana, near Bukhara, was a Persian polymath known for his contributions to medicine, philosophy, and science. He became a skilled physician at age 16 and treated the Samanid ruler. His famous work, *The Canon of Medicine*, became a standard text in the Islamic world and Europe. Ibn Sina also synthesized Aristotelian and Neoplatonic thought, influencing later thinkers such as Thomas Aquinas. He authored over 450 works and died in Hamadan in 1037 CE, leaving a lasting legacy in multiple fields.

6. (a + iii + 5) Winter is cold and chilly.
(b + v + 2) The mornings are often foggy mornings.
(c + iv + 1) People wear thick coats and warm sweaters.
(d + ii + 4) The north wind brings snow and frost.
(e + i + 3) Many people enjoy hot drinks and sitting by the fire.

7.

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

8. (a) It tells the tragic story of a girl named Mary who went to bring her cows home but drowned in the rising tides.
(b) In *Time, You Old Gipsy Man*, the "old gipsy man" is depicted as constantly moving, tightening his reins, and leaving from one place to another, symbolizing the passage of time.
(c) The speaker describes the two mothers as two different people with the same name. One is the biological mother who gave birth and nurtured the speaker, and the other is the mother who changed as she aged and became dependent, with the speaker becoming her strength.
(d) The line suggests that through reading, we may form a deep, lasting connection with the characters in the book, who can become as close and familiar as a friend.
(e) The poem teaches that life has value simply because we exist, and our identity gives us the power to contribute meaningfully.
(f) Memory is shown as powerful and eternal, keeping the mother alive in the daughter's heart even when she is physically gone.
(g) It tells the tragic story of a girl named Mary who went to bring her cows home but drowned in the rising tides.
(h) Time is called a "gipsy man" because, like a gypsy, it wanders restlessly and unpredictably, never settling in one place.

9. (a) He heard a rising, frenzied noise and felt strong winds tugging at his clothes as dust and debris swirled around him.
(b) He saw bicycles, scooters, lampposts, corrugated iron sheets, and even teastalls flying by, showing that the storm was extremely violent and destructive.
(c) The purple jar attracts Rosamond more than anything else because its bright colour fascinates her imagination and seems magical to her.
(d) The hole in Rosamond's shoe creates a dilemma because she suddenly realizes that she truly needs new shoes, yet still desires the purple jar more.
(e) The mother makes her choose only one item to teach her the importance of making responsible decisions when resources are limited.
(f) In *Mr. Moti*, economy and social class influence nearly all of Sonabhan's choices since her poverty forces her to sell goods, apologise to neighbours, and depend emotionally on animals for comfort.
(g) Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting, and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicates that his cultural and social environment celebrates competitive rural sports that shape his personality.
(h) Antonio cannot lend money immediately because all his wealth is invested in ships currently out at sea.

Unit 12 : Roots

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with near and dear ones. So, most of the people, who are living outside their homes for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacation. As a result, there is a mad rush to board buses, trains, or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is nothing but people's desire to return to the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours, or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, our land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we feel the power of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings who do not have any roots are a non-entity. In other words, they do not have an identity. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What is the main reason people rush to go home during the Eid vacation in Bangladesh?
(a) They want to enjoy the holiday alone
(b) They want to meet family, in-laws, or friends
(c) They prefer to stay away from home
(d) They want to avoid transport accidents

ii. What is a major risk caused by the rush to return home during Eid?
(a) Transport accidents
(b) Traffic fines
(c) Family disagreements
(d) Loss of luggage

iii. What motivates people to return to their roots despite the hazards involved?
(a) A desire to explore new places
(b) A need to escape work
(c) The desire to reconnect with family and culture
(d) To avoid social isolation

iv. How are human beings' roots different from tree roots?
(a) Human roots are physical, tree roots are invisible
(b) Human roots are invisible and lie in the mind
(c) Tree roots are more flexible than human roots
(d) Human roots grow in soil, tree roots grow in the mind

v. What does it mean for human beings to lose their roots?
(a) They lose their connection to nature
(b) They feel empty, lost, and without identity
(c) They become more independent
(d) They feel more connected to their culture

vi. What role do roots play in human beings' lives?
(a) They help in traveling
(b) They form a bond with nature
(c) They help develop identity and connection to family and culture
(d) They limit personal growth

vii. How do people feel when they are disconnected from their roots?
(a) Empowered and free
(b) Empty, lost, and without identity
(c) Happy and fulfilled
(d) Focused and clear-headed

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the main reason people rush to go home during the Eid vacation in Bangladesh?
(b) What are the risks associated with people's rush to go home during Eid?
(c) What makes people feel the desire to return home despite the hazards?
(d) How are human beings' roots different from the roots of trees?
(e) What happens to people who lose their connection to their roots?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr. Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He then came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different disciplines. The specialty of the Islam family is that they are all living in their village and all are renowned in their own fields. Mr. Islam's younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate who likes to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?" Mr. Islam smiled and said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for city life. I could be banker or my brothers could be bureaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that not every educated individual should be a job seeker. He added that since his discipline was agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to a question whether they had any frustration living in a village, he confirmed that they were indeed very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot."

Mainul Islam, a qualified farmer in Naogaon, is regarded as a brilliant student. After his education was completed, a decision was made by him to return home and begin (a) _____ farming. His two brothers, who have earned degrees in different fields, are also known for their expertise. His younger brother, who graduated from Rajshahi University, is (b) _____ as a science teacher at a local school. The youngest brother, who completed his studies in social science, has plans (c) _____ a local NGO. When questioned about the decision to remain in the village, Mr. Islam expressed that they were deeply connected to the (d) _____ that shaped them. He further explained that education should not only be used to find jobs but also to contribute back to the (e) _____.

Read the passage on Ada Lovelace and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Ada Lovelace was born on December 10, 1815, in London, England, as the daughter of the famous poet Lord Byron and Anne Isabella Milbanke. Known for her remarkable contributions to mathematics and computing, Lovelace is often regarded as the world's first computer programmer. Her deep interest in mathematics began at an early age, and she studied under prominent mathematicians like Augustus De Morgan and Charles Babbage. Lovelace is best known for her work on Babbage's Analytical Engine, a mechanical computer. She translated an article by Italian mathematician Luigi Federico Menabrea on the machine, adding her own notes, which included an algorithm for the machine to compute Bernoulli numbers. This algorithm is considered the first published computer program. In 1843, Lovelace's work was recognized as groundbreaking, though her contributions were largely overlooked during her lifetime. She died on November 27, 1852, at the age of 36, from uterine cancer. Today, Ada Lovelace is celebrated for her visionary work and her role in the development of computing, with the programming language Ada named in her honor. Her legacy continues to inspire the fields of computer science and mathematics.
(অ্যাডা লাভলেস ১৮১৫ সালের ১০ ডিসেম্বর ইংল্যান্ডের লন্ডন শহরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন প্রখ্যাত কবি লর্ড বায়রন এবং অ্যান ইজাবেলা মিলব্যাংকের কন্যা। গণিত এবং কম্পিউটিংয়ের ক্ষেত্রে তাঁর উল্লেখযোগ্য অবদান রয়েছে। তিনি বিশ্বের প্রথম কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামার হিসেবেও পরিচিত। গণিতের প্রতি এক গভীর আগ্রহ তিনি শৈশবেই খুঁজে পান এবং তিনি বিশিষ্ট গণিতবিদ অগাস্টাস ডি মর্গান ও চার্লস ব্যাবেজের অধীনে অধ্যয়ন করেন। লাভলেস সবচেয়ে বেশি পরিচিত হন ব্যাবেজের অ্যানালিটিক্যাল ইঞ্জিনের ওপর তাঁর কাজের জন্য, যেটি মূলত একটি মেকানিকাল যন্ত্র। তিনি ইতালীয় গণিতবিদ লুইজি ফেডেরিকো মেনাব্রেয়ার একটি নিবন্ধ অনুবাদ করেন, যাতে তিনি নিজের মন্তব্য যোগ করে একটি অ্যালগরিদম তৈরি করেন, যার দ্বারা ওই যন্ত্রটি বার্নৌলি সংখ্যা গণনা করতে সক্ষম। এই অ্যালগরিদমটি সর্বপ্রথম প্রকাশিত 'কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রাম' হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়। ১৮৪৩ সালে লাভলেসের কাজকে যুগান্তকারী হিসেবে স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া হয়, যদিও তার অবদান তার জীবদ্দশায় তেমনভাবে মূল্যায়িত হয়নি। তিনি ১৮৫২ সালের ২৭ নভেম্বর ৩৬ বছর বয়সে জরায়ুর ক্যান্সারে আক্রান্ত হয়ে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। আজকের দিনে অ্যাডা লাভলেস তার দূরদর্শী কর্ম এবং কম্পিউটিংয়ের উন্নয়নে তার অবদানের জন্য প্রশংসিত, এবং তার সম্মানে একটি কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামিং ভাষার নামকরণ করা হয় "অ্যাডা"। তার কর্ম আজও কম্পিউটার বিজ্ঞান এবং গণিতের ক্ষেত্রে প্রেরণার উৎস হিসেবে কাজ করছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Born	(i) _____	1815	daughter of Lord Byron and (ii) _____
Known for her work on (iii) _____	England		translated an article and added her own notes
Recognized for her work		(iv) _____	overlooked during her lifetime
Died		1852	from (v) _____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Traffic jam is	(i) when many vehicles	(1) in many cities.
(b) It happens	(ii) very slowly	(2) which causes more jams.
(c) Many vehicles move	(iii) a common problem	(3) during rush hour.
(d) When we are stuck in traffic,	(iv) the rules of the road	(4) after waiting a long time.
(e) People often break	(v) we feel tired and bored	(5) block the roads.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Tagore founded a school in Santiniketan, which later became Visva-Bharati University.
(b) He traveled widely, inspiring people with his thoughts and ideas about nationalism, education, and spirituality.
(c) His most famous work, *Gitanjali* (Song Offerings), earned him the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.
(d) Rabindranath Tagore passed away in 1941, leaving behind a legacy that changed the world of literature and music.
(e) Tagore was born in 1861 in Kolkata, India, into a family that valued education and culture.
(f) He played a key role in the Bengali Renaissance, blending traditional and modern ideas.
(g) Tagore was not only a poet, but also a philosopher, musician, and social reformer.
(h) He was known for his deep love of nature, which often influenced his writing and art.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What does the horse symbolize in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(b) What is the story told in "The Sands of Dee"?
(c) How does the "old gipsy man's" movement get described in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(d) What does "Books" suggest about education?
(e) Why is the poem titled "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) Why does the poet call himself foolish and faithless in "O Me! O Life!"?
(g) What is the setting of "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) What realization does the poet share in "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does Antonio's willingness to lend money to Bassanio reveal about his values and priorities?
(b) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does the description of Antonio's ships help establish his status in Venice?
(c) In "The Three Caskets," what deeper meaning does Bassanio find in the idea that "appearances are often misleading"?

(d) In "The Three Caskets," why is the lead casket's plain appearance essential to the moral lesson of the story?
(e) In *The Trial*, why does Bassanio's willingness to pay ten times the debt fail to influence Shylock?
(f) In *The Trial*, what does the behavior of the disguised clerk reveal about loyalty and friendship?
(g) In "The Purple Jar," what makes the purple jar stand out to Rosamond more than any of the other objects she has seen?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how does the discovery of the hole in Rosamond's shoe create a moral dilemma for her?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	a	iii	c	iv	b	v	b
vi	c	vii	b						

2. (a) The main reason is the strong desire to share the happiness of Eid with near and dear ones, and to meet family, in-laws, or friends.
(b) The rush often causes transport accidents, leading to loss of lives.
(c) It is the desire to return to their roots, which are connected to family, culture, and their place of birth.
(d) Unlike tree roots, human beings' roots are invisible and lie in the mind, connecting them to family, culture, and their place of origin.
(e) People who lose their connection to their roots often become rootless, feeling empty, lost, and without identity.

3. (a) advanced, (b) employed, (c) to start, (d) land/roots, (e) community.

4. (i) London, (ii) Anne Isabella Milbanke, (iii) Babbage's Analytical Engine, (iv) 1843, (v) uterine cancer.

5. Ada Lovelace, born on December 10, 1815, in London, was the daughter of poet Lord Byron. Known as the world's first computer programmer, she made significant contributions to mathematics and computing, especially her work on Charles Babbage's Analytical Engine. In 1843, she translated an article on the machine, adding an algorithm to compute Bernoulli numbers, considered the first computer program. Lovelace died on November 27, 1852, at 36. Her pioneering work in computing continues to inspire, with the programming language Ada named in her honor.

6. (a + iii + 1) Traffic jam is a common problem in many cities.
(b + i + 5) It happens when many vehicles block the roads.
(c + ii + 3) Many vehicles move very slowly during rush hour.
(d + v + 4) When we are stuck in traffic, we feel tired and bored after waiting a long time.
(e + iv + 2) People often break the rules of the road which causes more jams.

7.

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

8. (a) The horse symbolizes practicality and responsibility, reminding the poet that he must continue his journey.
(b) It tells the tragic story of a girl named Mary who went to bring her cows home but drowned in the rising tides.
(c) In Time, You Old Gipsy Man, the "old gipsy man" is depicted as constantly moving, tightening his reins, and leaving from one place to another, symbolizing the passage of time.

(d) It suggests that true education comes not only from formal learning but also from reading widely and engaging with new ideas.
(e) It reflects the two phases: one is the living mother who cared for the child and the remembered mother who still inspires after death.
(f) He admits that he too is weak and flawed, no better than the crowds around him. This shows his honesty and self-reflection.
(g) The poem is set in a quiet, snowy forest where the poet stops briefly to admire the falling snow.
(h) The poet realizes that despite despair and human failures, life itself is a gift, and every person has a unique role in the world.

9. (a) Antonio's willingness to lend money to Bassanio shows that he values friendship more than wealth and prioritizes helping others over his own financial security.
(b) The description of Antonio's many ships carrying merchandise across distant seas establishes him as a wealthy and influential merchant in Venice.
(c) Bassanio sees that appearances can hide corruption or falsehood, and therefore he trusts inner value over external beauty.
(d) The lead casket's plain appearance is essential because it teaches that true worth is often hidden beneath simplicity or humility.
(e) In *The Trial*, Bassanio's offer to pay ten times the debt fails because Shylock is determined to fulfill his bond and punish Antonio rather than accept money.
(f) In *The Trial*, the disguised clerk's actions reveal loyalty and friendship, as he supports Portia's plan without hesitation to help save Antonio.
(g) The purple jar attracts Rosamond more than anything else because its bright colour fascinates her imagination and seems magical to her.
(h) The hole in Rosamond's shoe creates a dilemma because she suddenly realizes that she truly needs new shoes, yet still desires the purple jar more.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr. Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He then came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different disciplines. The specialty of the Islam family is that they are all living in their village and all are renowned in their own fields. Mr. Islam's younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate who likes to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?" Mr. Islam smiled and said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for city life. I could be banker or my brothers could be bureaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that not every educated individual should be a job seeker. He added that since his discipline was agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to a question whether they had any frustration living in a village, he confirmed that they were indeed very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot."
Mr. Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr. Islam and his brothers are great—they haven't forgotten their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been the torch bearers for others to be respectful of their roots.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Mainul started _____ farming in his village. *[CB. 23]*

(a) traditional (b) outdated
(c) conventional (d) modern

ii. Which of the following words is the closest meaning of 'qualified'? *[CB. 23]*

(a) Potential (b) Powerful
(c) Proficient (d) Palatial

iii. Where did Mainul Islam take his higher education from? *[CB. 23]*

(a) BUET (b) BAUM
(c) DU (d) RU

iv. "People forget their roots" – What does 'root' mean here? *[CB. 23]*

(a) Place of birth and its surroundings
(b) Countryside
(c) Lower portions of trees
(d) World heritage

v. Mainul Islam has a _____ to the soil. *[CB. 23]*

(a) contract (b) purpose
(c) objection (d) debt

vi. We are "sons of the soil" means _____. *[CB. 23]*

(a) they belong to the land
(b) they don't want to be rootless
(c) their root lies in the soil
(d) they are closely attached to their soil

vii. Which of the following best suits as a title of the above passage? *[CB. 23]*

(a) Pull of roots
(b) Commitment to the native land
(c) Respect to the soil
(d) Gratefulness to the soil

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What made Mainul Islam come back to his village? [*CB: Combined Board 23]*
(b) What is the specialty of the Islam family? *[CB. 23]*
(c) How may Mr. Mainul and his brothers be our model? *[CB. 23]*
(d) "Every educated individual should not be a job seeker."-Do you agree? Why? *[CB. 23]*
(e) What helps Mr. Islam lead a pleasing life? *[CB. 23]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with near and dear ones. So, most of the people, who are living outside their homes for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacation. As a result, there is a mad rush to board buses, trains, or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is nothing but people's desire to return to the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours, or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, our land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we feel the power of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings who do not have any roots are a non-entity. In other words, they do not have an identity. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

It is the human desire to return to their (a) _____ that drives this rush. The question arises: do human beings possess roots similar to the roots of (b) _____? The answer is affirmative, though it is acknowledged that, unlike tree roots, these roots remain invisible and reside in the minds of individuals. (c) _____ are created by these roots between people and their families, in-laws, friends, neighbors, or even with the land in which they were born and raised. In this context, (d) _____ and their culture, traditions, or surroundings are viewed as part of their roots, which play a pivotal role in shaping their (e) _____.

Read the passage on Nelson Mandela and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in the village of Mvezo in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. He was a prominent anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist who became South Africa's first black president, serving from 1994 to 1999. Mandela's political activism began in the 1940s, joining the African National Congress (ANC) in 1943 and helping form the ANC Youth League. He was arrested in 1962 and sentenced to life imprisonment for his involvement in the anti-apartheid movement, spending 27 years in prison, mostly on Robben Island. Mandela's release in 1990 marked a turning point in South Africa's history, leading to the end of apartheid. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, shared with then-South African President F.W. de Klerk, for their efforts in dismantling the apartheid regime and establishing multiracial elections. After his presidency, Mandela continued to work on issues such as HIV/AIDS awareness and global peace. He passed away on December 5, 2013, in Johannesburg. Mandela's legacy as a symbol of freedom, equality, and reconciliation continues to inspire global movements for social justice and human rights.

(নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা ১৯১৮ সালের ১৮ জুলাই, দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার ইস্টার্ন কেপ প্রদেশের এমভেজো গ্রামে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি ছিলেন একজন বিশিষ্ট বর্ণবৈষম্যবিরোধী বিপ্লবী, রাজনৈতিক নেতা এবং হিতৈষী ব্যক্তিত্ব, যিনি ১৯৯৪ থেকে ১৯৯৯ সাল পর্যন্ত দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার প্রথম কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ প্রেসিডেন্ট হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করেন। ম্যান্ডেলার রাজনৈতিক কার্যক্রম ১৯৪০ এর দশকে শুরু হয়, যখন তিনি ১৯৪৩ সালে আফ্রিকান ন্যাশনাল কংগ্রেসে (এএনসি) যোগ দেন এবং এর যুব শাখা প্রতিষ্ঠায় সহায়তা করেন। ১৯৬২ সালে তাকে গ্রেপ্তার করা হয় এবং বর্ণবৈষম্যবিরোধী আন্দোলনে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য তাকে যাবজ্জীবন কারাদণ্ড দেওয়া হয়, যার মধ্যে ২৭ বছর তিনি রবেন দ্বীপে কারাবন্দী ছিলেন। ১৯৯০ সালে ম্যান্ডেলার মুক্তি দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার ইতিহাসে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ মুহূর্ত ছিল, যা বর্ণবৈষম্যবাদের অবসান ঘটানোর দিকে মোড় নেয়। বর্ণবৈষম্যবাদের অবসান এবং বহুজাতিক নির্বাচনের আয়োজনের জন্য ১৯৯৩ সালে তিনি এবং দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার তৎকালীন প্রেসিডেন্ট এফ.ডাবলিউ. ডি. ক্লার্ক শান্তিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার পান। প্রেসিডেন্সির পরও তিনি এইচআইভি/এইডস সচেতনতা এবং বৈশ্বিক শান্তি নিয়ে কাজ করেন। ২০১৩ সালের ৫ ডিসেম্বর তিনি জোহান্সবার্গে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। স্বাধীনতা, সমতা এবং পুনর্মিলনের প্রতীক হিসেবে নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা আজও বিশ্বব্যাপী সামাজিক ন্যায় এবং মানবাধিকার আন্দোলনকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Others
Joined the African National Congress (ANC)		(i) _____	helped form the ANC Youth League
Imprisoned	Robben Island	(ii) _____	for anti-apartheid activities
Won (iii) _____		1993	shared with (iv) _____
Died	(v) _____	December 5, 2013	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Climate change is	(i) is rising because of	(1) problem.
(b) The temperature of the Earth	(ii) to absorb carbon dioxide	(2) and reduce global warming.
(c) People cut down forests	(iii) a serious global	(3) around the world.
(d) Natural disasters such as floods and droughts	(iv) leading to	(4) greenhouse gases.
(e) We should plant more trees	(v) occur more often	(5) deforestation.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The mice held a meeting to discuss how they could deal with the cat that was hunting them.
(b) One mouse suggested that they should put a bell around the cat's neck, so they could hear it coming.

(c) After much discussion, the mice agreed that the bell idea would be the best solution.
(d) However, no one wanted to volunteer to bell the cat, as it was too dangerous.
(e) Finally, the mice realized that while the idea was clever, no one had the courage to carry it out.
(f) The cat was too sly and dangerous, so none of the mice wanted to take the risk of getting close to it.
(g) This story teaches us that good ideas are useless without action.
(h) The mice were eager to solve their problem but couldn't agree on who would actually do it.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How did the poet describe the "second mother" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(b) What does the line "We'd come full circle, we women three" mean in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(c) What does the phrase "endless trains of the faithless" mean in "O Me! O Life!"?
(d) What is implied by the line "You tighten your rein / Only a moment" in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(e) In "O Me! O Life!", what is the significance of "eyes that vainly crave the light"?
(f) What is the answer to the speaker's question in "O Me! O Life!"?
(g) What is the speaker contemplating in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what is meant by the phrase "You tighten your rein Only a moment"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *Mr. Moti*, what does Ameen's silent behaviour during breakfast suggest about the relationship between mother and son?
(b) How does the description of Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* show that he is transitioning into adulthood?
(c) In *Mr. Moti*, why does Sonabhan suddenly realise that Ameen is more fascinated by fighting than war itself?
(d) In "The Great Derangement," what realization did the narrator come to about his own survival after surveying the damage?
(e) In "The Great Derangement," how does the narrator's tone shift from the beginning of the storm to the aftermath?
(f) In "The Great Derangement," why does the narrator mention the twisted ceiling fans inside the damaged buildings?
(g) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does the setting of Belmont enhance the significance of Bassanio's desire to visit Portia grandly?
(h) In "A Pound of Flesh," why is Antonio unable to lend money to Bassanio immediately, despite being wealthy?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	d	ii	c	iii	b	iv	a	v	d
vi	a	vii	a						

2. (a) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.
(b) The specialty of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.
(c) Mainul and his brothers are well-educated. In spite of being educated, they are living in their village. They are stuck to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They are respected by all. So, they may be our model.
(d) Yes, I agree. Because getting a job is not the only aim of education. Education helps us to become self-reliant. Being educated, we can establish our own business. We can shape our future by ourselves.
(e) Working on his own farm, staying with his family members, passing time with his old friends and sleeping at his own home-all these help Mr. Islam to lead a pleasing life.

3. (a) roots, (b) trees, (c) bonds, (d) relatives/families, (e) identity.

4. (i) 1943, (ii) 1962-1990, (iii) Nobel Peace Prize, (iv) F.W. de Klerk, (v) Johannesburg.

5. Nelson Mandela, born on July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa, was a prominent anti-apartheid leader and philanthropist. He became South Africa's first black president from 1994 to 1999. Mandela's political activism began in the 1940s, and he was arrested in 1962, spending 27 years in prison. His release in 1990 marked the end of apartheid. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, shared with F.W. de Klerk. Mandela passed away on December 5, 2013, leaving a legacy of freedom, equality, and reconciliation.

6. (a + iii + 1) Climate change is a serious global problem.
(b + i + 4) The temperature of the Earth is rising because of greenhouse gases.
(c + iv + 5) People cut down forests leading to deforestation.
(d + v + 3) Natural disasters such as floods and droughts occur more often around the world.
(e + ii + 2) We should plant more trees to absorb carbon dioxide and reduce global warming.

7.

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

8. (a) The second mother appeared like a stranger, though she wore her mother's clothes. She looked the same but was childlike, depending on the poet's strength.
(b) It means the grandmother, mother, and daughter were all connected in a cycle. The poet experienced her mother as both caregiver and dependent, completing the circle of life.
(c) This phrase refers to the countless people who lack faith, hope, and trust. Whitman sees them as a symbol of the emptiness in society.
(d) This line suggests that Time controls the fleeting moments of life. The phrase "tighten your rein" implies that time briefly holds onto the present before moving forward, emphasizing the transience of time.
(e) This represents a yearning for truth, clarity, and meaning, symbolizing a deep desire to understand life, yet feeling like the answers are elusive.
(f) The answer provided is that life exists and has meaning, and that the individual can contribute to the ongoing "play" of life, no matter how small their contribution may seem.
(g) The speaker is contemplating the beauty and quietness of the snow-covered woods. He is stopping to watch the woods fill with snow, while reflecting on his journey.
(h) The phrase suggests that Time controls everything, and even though the speaker is asking for more time, Time is fleeting and can only give a "moment" before moving on.

9. (a) Ameen's silence during breakfast in *Mr. Moti* suggests that he understands his mother's distress and chooses not to speak about the war, which reflects a sensitive and respectful relationship between them.
(b) Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* shows his transition into adulthood because he dresses neatly, confidently carries the basket, and behaves more responsibly than before.
(c) In *Mr. Moti*, Sonabhan realises that Ameen is fascinated more by fighting than by the war itself when she notices that his excitement resembles his father's love for competitive and violent sports.
(d) He realized that he would likely have been injured or killed if he had remained near the glass doors, and this recognition left him stunned.
(e) His tone shifts from casual and reflective at the beginning to urgent during the storm and finally to dazed astonishment afterward.
(f) He mentions the twisted ceiling fans to highlight how violently the buildings' interiors were affected by the storm.
(g) Belmont, portrayed as a grand and elegant place, emphasizes why Bassanio feels the need to visit Portia in a spectacular manner
(h) Antonio cannot lend money immediately because all his wealth is invested in ships currently out at sea.

Unit 13 : Loneliness

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Loneliness is a universal emotion that most of us experience at least once during our lifetime, although certain events, such as an illness or a pandemic, can make it feel more pervasive. If you're currently experiencing feelings of loneliness, you aren't alone. In fact, a 2020 study by Cigna found that 61% of Americans reported being lonely in 2019, up from 54% in 2018. No matter what events are occurring around you, understanding loneliness and its risks is important for recognizing when you may need support. Read on to learn what loneliness is, its causes, long-term risks and ways to cope with the emotions that may come up when you're lonely.

The American Psychological Association (APA) defines loneliness as the "affective and cognitive discomfort or uneasiness from being or perceiving oneself to be alone or otherwise solitary." In other words, loneliness is the mental or emotional discomfort you may experience from either being alone or feeling as though you are alone. This feeling stems from your social needs not being met and/or an inability to get the social connection you desire.

Although loneliness and being alone are commonly confused, being alone doesn't necessarily mean someone is lonely. "Loneliness is a feeling, while being alone is a situation or state of being, which is not inherently negative," says Nina Vasan, M.D., psychiatrist and professor at Stanford University School of Medicine and chief medical officer at Real, an online mental wellness membership site. "You can feel lonely even when you're surrounded by other people—such as a partner, family, co-workers or friends," continues Dr. Vasan. It's also possible to be alone, but not feel lonely, she adds. "For example, if you're by yourself but connecting to others through good communication or activities like volunteering, you don't feel lonely."

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. According to the passage, which event can make loneliness feel more pervasive?

(a) Marriage
(b) Illness or a pandemic
(c) Travelling abroad
(d) Watching television

ii. What percentage of Americans reported being lonely in 2019 according to the Cigna study?

(a) 54% (b) 61%
(c) 70% (d) 49%

iii. The American Psychological Association (APA) defines loneliness as—

(a) Happiness caused by social interaction
(b) Affective and cognitive discomfort from being or perceiving oneself to be alone
(c) The pleasure of being in a crowd
(d) A temporary emotional excitement

iv. According to Dr. Nina Vasan, which of the following statements is true?

(a) Being alone and loneliness mean the same thing
(b) Being alone is always negative
(c) Loneliness is a feeling, while being alone is a situation
(d) Loneliness disappears when one is surrounded by others

v. What does the passage suggest as an example of being alone but not feeling lonely?

(a) Sitting silently with no communication
(b) Disconnecting from all social contact
(c) Being by yourself but connecting through volunteering or communication
(d) Avoiding people altogether

vi. Choose the word that is opposite in meaning to *pervasive*.

(a) Rare (b) Common
(c) Extensive (d) Continuous

vii. Choose the word that is similar in meaning to *discomfort*.

(a) Pain (b) Joy
(c) Pleasure (d) Calm

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What does the passage say about the universality of loneliness?
(b) What did the 2020 Cigna study reveal about loneliness in America?
(c) How does the American Psychological Association (APA) define loneliness?
(d) How does Dr. Nina Vasan differentiate between loneliness and being alone?
(e) What example does the passage give for being alone but not feeling lonely?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

When she abandoned herself a little whispered word escaped her slightly parted lips. She said it over and over under her breath: "free, free, free!" The vacant stare and the look of terror that had followed it went from her eyes. They stayed keen and bright. Her pulses beat fast, and the coursing blood warmed and relaxed every inch of her body. She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her. A clear and exalted perception enabled her to dismiss the suggestion as trivial.

She knew that she would weep again when she saw the kind, tender hands folded in death; the face that had never looked save with love upon her, fixed and gray and dead. But she saw beyond that bitter moment a long procession of years to come that would belong to her absolutely. And she opened and spread her arms out to them in welcome. There would be no one to live for during those coming years; she would live for herself. There would be no powerful will bending hers in that blind persistence with which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. A kind intention or a cruel intention made the act seem no less a crime as she looked upon it in that brief moment of illumination.

When she finally abandoned herself to her emotions, a whispered word was (a) _____ repeatedly under her breath—"free, free, free!" The dull terror that had filled her eyes was (b) _____ by brightness and awareness as her heart beat faster and her body relaxed. She knew that sorrow would be (c) _____ when she looked upon her husband's lifeless face, yet a deeper realization was forming within her. The years ahead were now imagined as entirely her own, where her will would not be (d) _____ by another's control. It was in that brief moment of insight that the idea of living for herself was (e) _____ with complete clarity.

Read the passage on Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula was the last independent Nawab of Bengal, ruling from 1756 to 1757. Born in 1733, he succeeded his grandfather, Alivardi Khan, at a young age and faced immense political challenges from both internal rivals and the expanding British East India Company. Siraj-ud-Daula was determined to preserve the sovereignty of Bengal and resist foreign interference. His reign was marked by growing tensions with the British, who were fortifying Calcutta without his permission. This led to the famous Battle of Plassey in 1757, where he was betrayed by Mir Jafar, one of his trusted generals. The defeat marked the beginning of British colonial dominance in India. Despite his short reign, Siraj-ud-Daula is remembered as a symbol of resistance against colonial exploitation and treachery. His bravery, youthful idealism, and tragic end continue to inspire historians and patriots who regard him as one of the first defenders of India's independence. (নবাব সিরাজউদ্দৌলা ছিলেন বাংলার শেষ স্বাধীন নবাব, যিনি ১৭৫৬ থেকে ১৭৫৭ সাল পর্যন্ত শাসন করেছিলেন। ১৭৩৩ সালে জন্ম নেওয়া সিরাজউদ্দৌলা অল্প বয়সে তাঁর নানা আলীবর্দী খানের উত্তরসূরি হন। তাঁর শাসনামলে অভ্যন্তরীণ ষড়যন্ত্র এবং ব্রিটিশ ইস্ট ইন্ডিয়া কোম্পানির ক্রমবর্ধমান প্রভাবের কারণে তিনি কঠিন রাজনৈতিক চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হন। বাংলার সার্বভৌমত্ব রক্ষা এবং বিদেশি হস্তক্ষেপ প্রতিরোধে তিনি ছিলেন দৃঢ়প্রতিজ্ঞ। ব্রিটিশরা তাঁর অনুমতি ছাড়াই কলকাতায় দুর্গ নির্মাণ করতে শুরু করলে উত্তেজনা বৃদ্ধি পায়। এর ফলস্বরূপ ১৭৫৭ সালে পলাশীর যুদ্ধ সংঘটিত হয়, যেখানে তাঁর বিশ্বস্ত সেনাপতি মীর জাফরের বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার কারণে তিনি পরাজিত হন। এই পরাজয় ভারতের উপর ব্রিটিশ ঔপনিবেশিক শাসনের সূচনা নির্দেশ করে। যদিও তাঁর শাসনকাল ছিল সংক্ষিপ্ত, তবুও সিরাজউদ্দৌলা ঔপনিবেশিক শোষণ ও বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার বিরুদ্ধে প্রতিরোধের প্রতীক হিসেবে স্মরণীয়। তাঁর সাহস, তারুণ্যের আদর্শবাদ এবং করুণ পরিণতি তাঁকে ভারতের স্বাধীনতার প্রথম প্রতিরোধক হিসেবে ইতিহাসে অমর করে রেখেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
(i) _____	Bengal, India	1733	
Became Nawab	(ii) _____	1756	Became the last independent Nawab of Bengal
Battle of Plassey	Plassey, Bengal	(iii) _____	
(iv) _____	(v)_____	1757	by Mir Jafar

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.
1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The Sundarban	(i) plays an important role	(1) and other wildlife.
(b) It is home	(iii) is the largest mangrove forest	(2) from natural disasters.
(c) Many people	(iii) of the Royal Bengal Tiger	(3) in the world.
(d) The mangrove forest	(iv) depend on it	(4) in maintaining biodiversity.
(e) The Sundarban	(v) protects our coastlines	(5) for their livelihood.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Later, in 1969, a prize for economics was added to the list.
(b) The prizes are awarded every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death.
(c) Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1833, and became a scientist, inventor, and industrialist.
(d) In his will, he stated that prizes should be given for outstanding work in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace.
(e) The Nobel Prize has become one of the world's most prestigious awards for service to knowledge and humanity.
(f) He invented dynamite, which made him wealthy but caused terrible destruction in wars.
(g) Feeling disturbed by its misuse, he decided to leave most of his fortune to reward those who worked for peace and human welfare.
(h) The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901, five years after his death.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the main theme of the poem "Books"?
(b) How do books help young readers according to the poet of "Books"?
(c) What is the tragedy in "The Sands of Dee"?
(d) How does the poet create a sad mood in "The Sands of Dee"?
(e) How is nature presented in "The Sands of Dee"?
(f) What does the poet complain about in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(g) What is the setting of Stopping by "Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) What realization does the poet share in "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Shylock's profession as a moneylender influence his behavior and demands?
(b) In "A Pound of Flesh," why does Shylock insist on a penalty involving a pound of flesh instead of demanding interest?

(c) In "The Three Caskets," what does the blinking fool found inside the silver casket reveal about the Prince of Spain's personality?
(d) In "The Three Caskets," how does Bassanio's reasoning differ from that of the two princes who chose before him?
(e) In *The Trial*, why did the Duke doubt that Doctor Balthazar could save Antonio?
(f) In *The Trial*, how does Portia, disguised as Doctor Balthazar, try to persuade Shylock before examining the bond?
(g) In the story *Mr. Moti*, why does Ameen decide to go to war, and what does this reveal about his personality?
(h) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Sonabhan's reaction to Ameen's announcement reflect her emotional dependence on him?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	b	iii	b	iv	c	v	c
vi	a	vii	a						

2. (a) Loneliness is a universal emotion that everyone experiences at least once in life, and events like illness or a pandemic can make it feel stronger.
(b) The 2020 Cigna study found that 61% of Americans reported being lonely in 2019, up from 54% in 2018, showing a rise in loneliness.
(c) The APA defines loneliness as emotional or mental discomfort caused by being or perceiving oneself to be alone or isolated.
(d) Dr. Nina Vasan says loneliness is a feeling, while being alone is a state of being that isn't always negative.
(e) The passage gives the example that someone can be alone but not lonely if they stay connected through communication or volunteering.

3. (a) uttered, (b) replaced, (c) felt, (d) bent, (e) understood/perceived.

4. (i) Birth, (ii) Bengal, (iii) 1757, (iv) Betrayed, (v) Plassey.

5. Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, the last independent ruler of Bengal, reigned from 1756 to 1757. Born in 1733, he succeeded his grandfather Alivardi Khan and faced both internal betrayal and British aggression. Determined to protect Bengal's sovereignty, he resisted the East India Company's growing power. His conflict with the British led to the Battle of Plassey in 1757, where betrayal by Mir Jafar caused his defeat. Despite his short reign, Siraj-ud-Daula remains a symbol of resistance against colonial domination and treachery.

6. (a + ii + 3) The Sundarban is the largest mangrove forest in the world.
(b + iii + 1) It is home of the Royal Bengal Tiger and other wildlife.
(c + iv + 5) Many people depend on it for their livelihood.
(d + v + 2) The mangrove forest protects our coastlines from natural disasters.
(e + i + 4) The Sundarban plays an important role in maintaining biodiversity.

7.

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

8. (a) The poem celebrates the value of books as faithful companions. They not only provide knowledge but also guide the reader toward wisdom, moral lessons, and imagination.

(b) Books open doors to unknown worlds and enrich the minds of young readers. They nurture curiosity, inspire dreams, and broaden horizons beyond everyday life.
(c) The poem tells the sad story of Mary, who went out to bring the cattle home. Unfortunately, she was drowned in the rising tide, never returning to her loved ones.
(d) The poet uses haunting imagery, especially the waves calling "Mary, come home." This repetition reminds readers of her death and deepens the sense of loss and sorrow.
(e) Nature is shown as beautiful yet dangerous. The sea is powerful and merciless, claiming the girl's life.
(f) He complains that time moves too quickly, stealing youth, beauty, and happiness while people cannot hold it back.
(g) The poem is set in a quiet, snowy forest where the poet stops briefly to admire the falling snow.
(h) The poet realizes that despite despair and human failures, life itself is a gift, and every person has a unique role in the world.

9. (a) As a moneylender who charges high interest and punishes debtors harshly, Shylock behaves greedily and mercilessly toward others.
(b) Shylock insists on the pound of flesh because he wants revenge, not profit, and sees this as a chance to harm Antonio.
(c) The blinking fool inside the silver casket reveals that the Prince of Spain is vain and overconfident, misjudging himself and the situation.
(d) Bassanio's reasoning differs because he does not judge by outward appearance; instead, he thinks deeply about the hidden meaning of the test.
(e) In *The Trial*, the Duke doubted Doctor Balthazar's ability because the lawyer appeared very young, and he feared that such youth could not provide enough wisdom to save Antonio.
(f) In *The Trial*, Portia first tries to persuade Shylock by delivering a powerful speech about the beauty and virtue of mercy, urging him to forgive rather than punish.
(g) In *Mr. Moti*, Ameen decides to go to war because he is drawn to the excitement and challenge of fighting, which reveals that he is impulsive, stubborn, and attracted to adventurous risks.
(h) Sonabhan's reaction in *Mr. Moti* shows her emotional dependence on Ameen because she immediately fears being left alone, demonstrating how much she relies on him as her only close family member.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death. It was her sister Josephine who told her, in broken sentences; veiled hints that revealed in half concealing. Her husband's friend Richards was there, too, near her. It was he who had been in the newspaper office when intelligence of the railroad disaster was received, with Brently Mallard's name leading the list of "killed." He had only taken the time to assure himself of its truth by a second telegram, and had hastened to forestall any less careful, less tender friend in bearing the sad message.

She did not hear the story as many women have heard the same, with a paralyzed inability to accept its significance. She wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's arms. When the storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone. She would have no one follow her. There stood, facing the open window, a comfortable, roomy armchair. Into this she sank, pressed down by a physical exhaustion that haunted her body and seemed to reach into her soul.

She could see in the open square before her house the tops of trees that were all aquiver with the new spring life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. In the street below a peddler was crying his

wares. The notes of a distant song which someone was singing reached her faintly, and countless sparrows were twittering in the eaves.

There were patches of blue sky showing here and there through the clouds that had met and piled one above the other in the west facing her window. She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams.

She was young, with a fair, calm face, whose lines bespoke repression and even a certain strength. But now there was a dull stare in her eyes, whose gaze was fixed away off yonder on one of those patches of blue sky. It was not a glance of reflection, but rather indicated a suspension of intelligent thought.

There was something coming to her and she was waiting for it, fearfully. What was it? She did not know; it was too subtle and elusive to name. But she felt it, creeping out of the sky, reaching toward her through the sounds, the scents, the color that filled the air.

Now her bosom rose and fell tumultuously. She was beginning to recognize this thing that was approaching to possess her, and she was striving to beat it back with her will — as powerless as her two white slender hands would have been.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Why was great care taken in breaking the news of Mr. Mallard's death to Mrs. Mallard?

(a) She was very emotional
(b) She was pregnant
(c) She had a heart condition
(d) She was away from home

ii. Who brought the news of Mr. Mallard's death to Mrs. Mallard?

(a) Her husband
(b) Her sister Josephine and her husband's friend Richards
(c) Her neighbors
(d) The newspaper reporter

iii. What event caused the supposed death of Brently Mallard?

(a) A car accident (b) A shipwreck
(c) A railroad disaster (d) A fire in the city

iv. How did Mrs. Mallard react when she first heard the news of her husband's death?

(a) She fainted and became unconscious
(b) She wept at once with wild abandonment
(c) She smiled with disbelief
(d) She quietly accepted the news

v. What did Mrs. Mallard notice when she looked out the open window?

(a) A dark, gloomy sky
(b) A barren street
(c) The lively signs of spring and blue patches of sky
(d) A crowd of mourners outside

vi. Choose the word opposite in meaning to *repression*.

(a) Freedom (b) Sorrow
(c) Pain (d) Weakness

vii. Choose the word similar in meaning to *subtle*.

(a) Delicate (b) Obvious
(c) Clear (d) Harsh

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why was Mrs. Mallard treated with special care when receiving the news of her husband's death?
(b) Who brought the news of Mr. Mallard's death and how was it confirmed?
(c) How did Mrs. Mallard react immediately after hearing the news?
(d) What did Mrs. Mallard observe through her open window after her initial grief?
(e) What feeling began to rise within Mrs. Mallard as she sat alone in her room?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Loneliness is a universal emotion that most of us experience at least once during our lifetime, although certain events, such as an illness or a pandemic, can make it feel more pervasive. If you're currently experiencing feelings of loneliness, you aren't alone. In fact, a 2020 study by Cigna found that 61% of

Americans reported being lonely in 2019, up from 54% in 2018. No matter what events are occurring around you, understanding loneliness and its risks is important for recognizing when you may need support. Read on to learn what loneliness is, its causes, long-term risks and ways to cope with the emotions that may come up when you're lonely. You may experience loneliness for a variety of reasons, but it can often stem from a major life change. A 2020 study by the University of Edinburgh suggests that the causes of loneliness differ depending on the age of the individual. For example, older adults experience loneliness more frequently as a result of living alone, while middle-aged individuals aren't as likely to report living alone as a cause of their loneliness.

Loneliness is considered a universal emotion that is (a) _____ at least once in a person's lifetime, although certain events like illness or a pandemic may make it more pervasive. It has been (b) _____ by studies, such as the 2020 Cigna report, that more than half of Americans felt lonely in 2019. The importance of understanding loneliness and its risks has been increasingly (c) _____ as people realize when support may be needed. According to research by the University of Edinburgh, the causes of loneliness are (d) _____ depending on the age of individuals, since older adults often feel lonelier due to living alone. Meanwhile, middle-aged individuals are less likely to report solitude as a cause, which may be (e) _____ to differences in lifestyle and daily interactions.

Read the passage on Dr. Muhammad Yunus and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Dr. Muhammad Yunus, born on June 28, 1940, in Chattogram, Bangladesh, is a world-famous economist and social entrepreneur. After completing his education in economics at Dhaka University, he earned his PhD from Vanderbilt University in the USA. Returning to Bangladesh after independence, he witnessed extreme poverty in rural areas and decided to take practical action. In 1983, he founded the Grameen Bank to provide small, collateral-free loans to poor people, especially women, enabling them to start small businesses and become self-reliant. His concept of microcredit and microfinance transformed global approaches to poverty reduction. For his groundbreaking work, Dr. Yunus and Grameen Bank jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006. Over the years, he has promoted social business and entrepreneurship as sustainable models for social change. Today, Dr. Muhammad Yunus is celebrated worldwide as the "Banker to the Poor" and a symbol of hope, innovation, and human empowerment. (ড. মুহাম্মদ ইউনুস ১৯৪০ সালের ২৮ জুন চট্টগ্রাম, বাংলাদেশে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। তিনি একজন বিশ্ববিখ্যাত অর্থনীতিবিদ ও সামাজিক উদ্যোক্তা। ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে অর্থনীতিতে পড়াশোনা শেষ করে তিনি যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের ভ্যান্ডারবিল্ট বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে পিএইচডি ডিগ্রি অর্জন করেন। বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতার পর দেশে ফিরে তিনি গ্রামীণ জনগোষ্ঠীর দারিদ্র্যের চিত্র দেখে গভীরভাবে মর্মাহত হন এবং এর সমাধানে কাজ শুরু করেন। ১৯৮৩ সালে তিনি গ্রামীণ ব্যাংক প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন, যা জামানতবিহীন ছোট ঋণ প্রদান করে দরিদ্র মানুষ, বিশেষত নারীদের, ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা শুরু করতে ও আত্মনির্ভরশীল হতে সহায়তা করে। তাঁর মাইক্রোক্রেডিট ও মাইক্রোফাইন্যান্স ধারণা বিশ্বব্যাপী দারিদ্র্য দূরীকরণে এক নতুন দিগন্ত উন্মোচন করে। এই অবদানের জন্য ড. ইউনুস ও গ্রামীণ ব্যাংক ২০০৬ সালে যৌথভাবে নোবেল শান্তি পুরস্কার লাভ করেন। তিনি পরবর্তীতে সামাজিক ব্যবসা ও উদ্যোক্তা কার্যক্রমকে টেকসই উন্নয়নের মডেল হিসেবে প্রচার করেন। আজ ড. মুহাম্মদ ইউনুস সমগ্র বিশ্বে 'দরিদ্রের ব্যাংকার' হিসেবে পরিচিত, যিনি উদ্ভাবন, সহানুভূতি ও মানবিক উন্নয়নের প্রতীক।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Birth	Chattogram, Bangladesh	(i) _____	Became a world-famous economist and social entrepreneur
Education	(ii) _____	—	Studied Economics and earned a PhD from Vanderbilt University, USA
(iii) _____	Bangladesh	1983	Founded to help poor people, especially women, through small loans
Nobel Peace Prize	(iv) _____	2006	Awarded jointly to Dr. Yunus and (v) _____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Friendship	(i) stands by you	(1) and understanding.
(b) True friends	(ii) trust our friends	(2) and makes life beautiful.
(c) We should	(iii) brings happiness	(3) and share joys and sorrows.
(d) A good friend	(iv) to be kind	(4) in times of need.
(e) Friendship teaches us	(v) care for each other	(5) and never betray them.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He received his early education in Kolkata and later completed his M.A. in Comparative Philology.
(b) He was known for his humility, simplicity, and deep love for his mother tongue.
(c) He obtained his Ph.D. degree from Sorbonne University in Paris, becoming the first Bengali to earn a doctorate there.
(d) His works inspired generations of students and researchers in Bangladesh and beyond.
(e) Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 1885 in Peyara village of 24 Parganas in West Bengal.
(f) He worked as a professor of Bengali at Dhaka University and contributed greatly to the development of Bengali language and literature.
(g) He wrote many valuable books on linguistics, literature, and the history of the Bengali language.
(h) He passed away in 1969, but his scholarly contributions remain a source of pride for the nation.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How does the poet create a sad mood in “The Sands of Dee”?
(b) What does the horse symbolize in “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening”?
(c) What is the story told in “The Sands of Dee”?
(d) How does the “old gipsy man’s” movement get described in “Time, You Old Gipsy Man”?
(e) In the poem “Two Mothers Remembered”, how does the speaker describe the two mothers?
(f) What is suggested by the line “May become our chosen friend" in “Books”?
(g) How does the poet convey the impact of books on the imagination in “Books”?
(h) What message does the poem “Books” give about the relationship between readers and books?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In “The Great Derangement,” what does the narrator’s effort to locate the newspaper article later in life suggest about the impact of the event on him?
(b) In “The Great Derangement,” how does the author use personal memory to emphasize the unpredictability of climate events?
(c) In “The Purple Jar,” what does Rosamond’s reaction to the jewellery shop suggest about her understanding of value and usefulness?
(d) In “The Purple Jar,” why does the mother insist on knowing the use of an object before agreeing to buy it
(e) In *The Trial*, how does Antonio’s calm behavior influence the tone of the trial?
(f) In *The Trial*, what message does Shylock’s defeat deliver about strict adherence to the law?
(g) In “The Three Caskets,” how does the casket test foreshadow Bassanio’s later moral choices in the story?
(h) In “The Three Caskets,” how does the outcome of the casket test reinforce the central theme that true worth lies beneath the surface?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	c	ii	b	iii	c	iv	b	v	c
vi	a	vii	a						

2. (a) Mrs. Mallard was known to have a heart condition, so her sister Josephine and Mr. Richards took great care to tell her the news as gently as possible to avoid shocking her.
(b) The news was brought by Josephine and Richards. Richards had seen the report of the railroad disaster in the newspaper and confirmed it through a second telegram before telling her.
(c) She reacted with sudden, uncontrollable weeping in her sister's arms, unlike many women who are too shocked to cry at first.
(d) Looking out the open window, she noticed the lively signs of spring — trees trembling with new life, the scent of rain, singing birds, and blue patches of sky.
(e) As she sat quietly, a strange new feeling began to rise in her — a subtle sense of freedom and release that she struggled to understand and accept.

3. (a) experienced, (b) found, (c) emphasized, (d) varied, (e) attributed.

4. (i) 1940, (ii) Dhaka University, (iii) Grameen Bank, (iv) Norway, (v) Grameen Bank.

5. Dr. Muhammad Yunus, born on June 28, 1940, in Chattogram, Bangladesh, is a renowned economist and social entrepreneur. After studying at Dhaka University and earning a PhD from Vanderbilt University, he founded the Grameen Bank in 1983 to provide small, collateral-free loans to the poor, especially women. His innovative microcredit model empowered millions and inspired global poverty reduction efforts. In recognition of his work, Yunus and Grameen Bank received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006. He is widely known as the "Banker to the Poor."

6. (a + iii + 2) Friendship brings happiness and makes life beautiful.
(b + v + 3) True friends care for each other and share joys and sorrows.
(c + ii + 5) We should trust our friends and never betray them.
(d + i + 4) A good friend stands by you in times of need.
(e + iv + 1) Friendship teaches us to be kind and understanding.

7.

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

8. (a) The poet uses haunting imagery, especially the waves calling "Mary, come home." This repetition reminds readers of her death and deepens the sense of loss and sorrow.
(b) The horse symbolizes practicality and responsibility, reminding the poet that he must continue his journey.
(c) It tells the tragic story of a girl named Mary who went to bring her cows home but drowned in the rising tides.
(d) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the "old gipsy man" is depicted as constantly moving, tightening his reins, and leaving from one place to another, symbolizing the passage of time.

(e) The speaker describes the two mothers as two different people with the same name. One is the biological mother who gave birth and nurtured the speaker, and the other is the mother who changed as she aged and became dependent, with the speaker becoming her strength.
(f) The line suggests that through reading, we may form a deep, lasting connection with the characters in the book, who can become as close and familiar as a friend.
(g) The poet conveys the impact of books on the imagination by describing how they allow the reader to journey mentally to different places and times, creating a powerful and transformative experience.
(h) The poem emphasizes that books are not just objects; they are sources of endless discovery and friendship, holding all things for those who love and engage with them.

9. (a) His search for the article shows that the event left a deep and lasting impression on him.
(b) The author uses his memory of that day to show how unpredictable and extreme weather events can suddenly disrupt ordinary life.
(c) Rosamond's excitement in the jewellery shop shows that she judges objects mainly by their beauty and does not understand how little value they may actually have.
(d) The mother insists on knowing the use of an item first because she believes purchases should be based on need rather than on appearance.
(e) In *The Trial*, Antonio's calm behavior helps maintain a serious and dignified tone during the trial, even when his life is in danger.
(f) In *The Trial*, Shylock's defeat shows that strict adherence to the law without mercy can backfire, leading to one's own downfall.
(g) The casket test foreshadows Bassanio's tendency to choose wisely and morally even under pressure.
(h) The outcome reinforces the theme that true worth is found in inner goodness, not in outward appearances or wealth.

Unit 14 : Renewable energy

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal, and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc., are finite energy resources, and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on Earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity, and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind, and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy. Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass, which again can be turned into fuels such as firewood, alcohol, etc. These are called bioenergy.

Scientists have identified hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature, but it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity. Our Earth's interior contains molten lava, which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water, which can be used as geothermal energy to produce electricity for heating homes, etc.

Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as an energy source too.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. The main types of energy sources are _____. *[BB. 24]*

(a) natural and nuclear
(b) renewable and non-renewable
(c) non-renewable, renewable and fossil
(d) natural and man-made

ii. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'extreme'? *[BB. 24]*

(a) minimum (b) medium
(c) external (d) immense

iii. We should use renewable energy because it _____. *[BB. 24]*

(a) never runs out (b) finite
(c) is insufficient (d) can be damaging

iv. What can be trapped as geothermal energy? *[BB. 24]*

(a) Steam and river
(b) River and hot water
(c) Steam and hot water
(d) Sunlight and wind

v. Which of the following gases can be burnt to produce electricity? *[BB. 24]*

(a) Carbon di-oxide (b) Hydrogen
(c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen

vi. The word 'rely' refers to _____ in the passage. *[BB. 24]*

(a) depend (b) separate
(c) assist (d) unite

vii. Consumption of fossil fuels _____. *[BB. 24]*

(a) protects the environment
(b) damages the environment
(c) creates no problem for us
(d) is unlikely to lead us towards a crisis

2. Answer the following questions 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why will fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. run out? *[BB. 24]*

(b) What are the positive aspects of renewable energy? *[BB. 24]*

(c) How does Hydrogen exist in nature? *[BB. 24]*

(d) What is bioenergy? Where do we get it from? *[BB. 24]*

(e) "Reliance on them poses real big problems" How? Explain it in 2/3 sentences. *[BB. 24]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

The energy sources have always been a major factor of change throughout history. The world's petroleum consumption has increased from 3 billion barrels annually in 1930 to 37 billion barrels annually today. In the next quarter century, the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion which is 30 percent higher than today. Developing countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialised countries. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year. Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year on an average. It indicates a 50-percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. If the world's daily petroleum consumption is 100 million barrels now, it will rise to 150 million barrels by that time. The present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited and it will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world. Hence, leading industrial countries have taken initiatives to use alternative energy sources mainly known as green or renewable energy sources. The bottom line of Kalam's speech indicates the concern of mankind in the 21st century.

Throughout history, the sources of energy have always been considered a major factor of change. It is observed that the world's petroleum consumption has (a) _____ from 3 billion barrels annually in 1930 to 37 billion barrels today. As the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion in the next quarter century, the demand for energy will also (b) _____ rapidly. Global economic growth is predicted to continue at a rate of 3 percent per year, and a 50-percent rise in energy consumption by 2030 has been (c) _____ by experts. Since the present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited, initiatives have been taken by industrial countries to (d) _____ cleaner options. Therefore, alternative energy sources known as renewable or green energy are being (e) _____ to meet future energy challenges.

Read the passage on Steve Jobs and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Steve Jobs was one of the most influential visionaries of the modern world. Born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, he was adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs, who nurtured his creative mind. From a young age, Jobs showed curiosity about electronics and design, which later led him to co-found Apple Inc. in 1976 along with Steve Wozniak. His revolutionary ideas gave birth to products like the Macintosh, iPod, iPhone, and iPad, changing the way people interact with technology. Jobs was known for his perfectionism, innovation, and belief in simplicity and elegance. He also founded Pixar Animation Studios, which transformed the animation industry. Despite facing setbacks, including being removed from Apple in 1985, he returned in 1997 and led the company to unprecedented success. Steve Jobs believed in following one's passion and thinking differently. His famous quote, *"Stay hungry, stay foolish,"* continues to inspire millions. He passed away on October 5, 2011, but his legacy lives on through every device and idea that connects people today. (স্টিভ জবস আধুনিক বিশ্বের অন্যতম প্রভাবশালী দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তিত্ব ছিলেন। ১৯৫৫ সালের ২৪ ফেব্রুয়ারি সান ফ্রান্সিসকোতে জন্ম নেওয়া জবসকে দত্তক নেন পল ও ক্লারা জবস, যারা তাঁর সৃজনশীল চিন্তাকে লালন করেন। ছোটবেলা থেকেই তিনি ইলেকট্রনিক্স ও ডিজাইনে আগ্রহী ছিলেন, যা তাঁকে ১৯৭৬ সালে স্টিভ ওজনিয়াকের সঙ্গে অ্যাপল ইনকর্পোরেটেড (Apple Inc.) প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে অনুপ্রাণিত করে। তাঁর বিপ্লবী চিন্তা সৃষ্টি করে ম্যাকিনটোশ, আইপড, আইফোন ও আইপ্যাড—যা মানুষের প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের ধরণ বদলে দেয়। জবসের নিখুঁততা, উদ্ভাবনী ক্ষমতা ও সরলতার প্রতি বিশ্বাস তাঁকে অনন্য করে তোলে। তিনি পিক্সার অ্যানিমেশন স্টুডিওস প্রতিষ্ঠা করে অ্যানিমেশনের জগতে বিপ্লব ঘটান। ১৯৮৫ সালে অ্যাপল থেকে বহিষ্কৃত হলেও ১৯৯৭ সালে ফিরে এসে কোম্পানিটিকে শীর্ষে নিয়ে যান। স্টিভ জবস বিশ্বাস করতেন নিজের আবেগ অনুসরণ করতে ও ভিন্নভাবে চিন্তা করতে। তাঁর বিখ্যাত উক্তি *"Stay hungry, stay foolish"* আজও লাখো মানুষকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে। ২০১১ সালের ৫ অক্টোবর তিনি মারা যান, কিন্তু তাঁর উত্তরাধিকার আজও প্রতিটি প্রযুক্তি ও ভাবনায় বেঁচে আছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
(i) _____	San Francisco, USA	1955	Adopted by (ii) _____
Co-founded Apple Inc.	—	(iii) _____	Introduced Macintosh, iPhone & iPad
Founded Pixar Animation Studios	(iv) _____	—	Revolutionized animation industry
(v) _____	USA	2011	Legacy lives on through innovation

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) A balanced diet	(i) helps us to stay	(1) from diseases.
(b) It includes food that	(ii) build and repair	(2) healthy and strong.
(c) Proteins	(iii) protect the body	(3) in right amounts.
(d) Vitamins and minerals	(iv) contains all the nutrients	(4) body tissues.
(e) Eating too much junk food	(v) can lead	(5) to obesity and illness.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He began writing poems at a very early age and published his first book when he was only sixteen.
(b) In 1913, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his book *Gitanjali*.
(c) He established Visva-Bharati University at Santiniketan to promote education and culture.
(d) His songs and poems inspired patriotism and love for humanity.
(e) Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 in a famous and cultured family in Kolkata.
(f) From his childhood, he loved nature, music, and literature.
(g) Tagore's works were translated into many languages and admired all over the world.
(h) He passed away in 1941, leaving behind a legacy that continues to inspire people.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(b) What does the horse symbolize in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(c) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what do the lines "Bells for your jennet / Of silver the best" suggest about the speaker's attitude toward Time?
(d) What is the meaning of the line "My little horse must think it queer" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(e) What is the significance of the line "His house is in the village, though" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(f) In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what does the speaker offer Time when he asks it to "put up your caravan just for a day"?
(g) Why does the poet call himself foolish and faithless in "O Me! O Life!"?
(h) What is the final message of the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *Mr. Moti*, what does Ameen's silent behaviour during breakfast suggest about the relationship between mother and son?
(b) How does the description of Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* show that he is transitioning into adulthood?

(c) In *Mr. Moti*, why does Sonabhan suddenly realise that Ameen is more fascinated by fighting than war itself?
(d) In *The Trial*, why would Shylock lose all his property if he shed Antonio's blood?
(e) In *The Trial*, how does Portia use Shylock's own insistence on the law against him?
(f) In *The Trial*, what does the Duke's decision to allow Doctor Balthazar to defend Antonio show about his character?
(g) In "The Three Caskets," how does Portia's father's plan ensure that her future husband values her for more than her wealth?
(h) In "The Three Caskets," why does the Prince of Morocco believe the gold casket must contain Portia's portrait?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	d	iii	a	iv	c	v	b
vi	a	vii	b						

2. (a) Fossil fuels like oil, coal, gas etc, will run out because they are finite resources. Once they are extracted and burned for energy, they cannot be replaced.
(b) The positive aspects of renewable energy include sustainability, reduced environmental impact, energy independence and cost saving. Renewable energy sources are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.
(c) Hydrogen exists in nature primarily as part of compounds such as in water (H_2O) with oxygen and in hydrocarbons.
(d) Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol etc. that are called bioenergy. We get bioenergy from organic materials such as plants, crops and organic waste.
(e) Reliance on non-renewable energy sources poses real big problems as these sources are finite and the world will run out of them. They will become extremely expensive in future and too damaging for the environment to repair.

3. (a) increased, (b) grow, (c) predicted, (d) find, (e) developed.

4. (i) born, (ii) Paul and Clara Jobs, (iii) 1976, (iv) USA, (v) died.

5. Steve Jobs, born in 1955 in San Francisco, was the co-founder of Apple Inc. and a pioneer of modern technology. Adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs, his creativity led to innovations like the Macintosh, iPhone, and iPad, transforming digital life. He also founded Pixar, revolutionizing animation. Known for his perfectionism and belief in simplicity, Jobs inspired millions with his motto *"Stay hungry, stay foolish."* Despite setbacks, he reshaped industries before his death in 2011, leaving a legacy of innovation and inspiration.

6. (a + iv + 3) A balanced diet contains all the nutrients in right amounts.
(b + i + 2) It includes foods that help us to stay healthy and strong.
(c + ii + 4) Proteins build and repair body tissues.
(d + iii + 1) Vitamins and minerals protect the body from diseases.
(e + v + 5) Eating too much junk food can lead to obesity and illness.

7.

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

8. (a) The main theme of the poem *Two Mothers Remembered* is the evolving relationship between the speaker and her mother. It reflects on the roles mothers play, the passage of time, and how a mother can change physically and mentally, but still be loved unconditionally.
(b) The horse symbolizes practicality and responsibility, reminding the poet that he must continue his journey.
(c) These lines suggest that the speaker views time as deserving of the best treatment, perhaps as a way to honor its inevitable yet unstoppable passage.
(d) The line reflects the horse's possible confusion or curiosity about the unexpected stop in the middle of the snowy woods, as it is not usual to stop in such a quiet and isolated place.
(e) This line suggests that the speaker is not far from civilization, yet he chooses to stop and appreciate the quiet solitude of the woods, emphasizing a contrast between nature and human life.
(f) The speaker offers Time the best of silver bells and a comfortable rest, indicating that he wishes to give Time a break from its relentless passage.
(g) He admits that he too is weak and flawed, no better than the crowds around him. This shows his honesty and self-reflection.
(h) The poem ends with a hopeful message. It tells us that despite hardships, being alive gives us purpose and the chance to make a difference.

9. (a) Ameen's silence during breakfast in *Mr. Moti* suggests that he understands his mother's distress and chooses not to speak about the war, which reflects a sensitive and respectful relationship between them.
(b) Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* shows his transition into adulthood because he dresses neatly, confidently carries the basket, and behaves more responsibly than before.
(c) In *Mr. Moti*, Sonabhan realises that Ameen is fascinated more by fighting than by the war itself when she notices that his excitement resembles his father's love for competitive and violent sports.
(d) In *The Trial*, Shylock would lose all his property if he shed blood because the law punished anyone who endangered a citizen's life by taking away everything they owned.
(e) In *The Trial*, Portia uses Shylock's own insistence on strict justice to trap him by applying the law even more strictly against him.
(f) In *The Trial*, the Duke's decision to allow Doctor Balthazar to defend Antonio shows that he is open-minded and willing to try every possible way to save the merchant.
(g) Portia's father's plan ensures her husband values her for her character because only someone who looks beyond wealth and outward beauty will choose the correct casket.
(h) The Prince of Morocco believes the gold casket must contain her portrait because he associates precious metals with precious things.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

In a speech at the 90th Science Congress, internationally acknowledged scientist and former Indian president Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned a very important aspect of mankind's future energy crisis. He pointed out that the era of wood and biomass has almost come to an end. The age of oil and natural gas would soon be over within the next few decades. Massive burning of the world's coal reserves may lead to a worldwide ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. So according to Kalam, the only solution that mankind can look to is the massive use of solar energy in future because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies.
Now, why has Kalam put so much importance to the issue of energy? The energy sources have always been a major factor of change throughout history. The world's petroleum consumption has increased from 3 billion barrels annually in 1930 to 37 billion barrels annually today. In the next quarter century, the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion which is 30 percent higher than today. Developing

countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialised countries. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year. Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year on an average. It indicates a 50-percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. If the world's daily petroleum consumption is 100 million barrels now, it will rise to 150 million barrels by that time. The present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited and it will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world. Hence, leading industrial countries have taken initiatives to use alternative energy sources mainly known as green or renewable energy sources. The bottom line of Kalam's speech indicates the concern of mankind in the 21st century.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. What did APJ Abdul Kalam mention in his speech at the 90th Science Congress?
(a) The rise of global temperatures
(b) The future energy crisis of mankind
(c) The use of wind energy
(d) The end of industrial development

ii. According to Kalam, which energy source will be the best solution for the future?
(a) Wind energy (b) Biomass energy
(c) Solar energy (d) Hydro energy

iii. Why may the burning of coal lead to an ecological disaster?
(a) It increases soil fertility
(b) It emits the highest amount of carbon
(c) It cools the atmosphere
(d) It increases rainfall

iv. What is the expected world population in the next quarter century?
(a) 5 billion (b) 7 billion
(c) 8 billion (d) 9 billion

v. What is the expected rise of global energy consumption by 2030?
(a) 25 percent (b) 40 percent
(c) 50 percent (d) 60 percent

vi. The word "initiatives" in the passage means _____.
(a) actions (b) endings
(c) discussions (d) complaints

vii. The opposite of the word "limited" from the passage is _____.
(a) controlled (b) infinite
(c) reduced (d) restricted

2. Answer the following questions 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What was the main concern discussed by APJ Abdul Kalam in his speech?
(b) Why did Kalam warn against the burning of coal??
(c) What solution did Kalam suggest to overcome the future energy crisis?
(d) What does the increase in global petroleum consumption indicate?
(e) Why have leading industrial countries taken initiatives to use renewable energy?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

The sun's heat drives the wind, and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy. Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass, which again can be turned into fuels such as firewood, alcohol, etc. These are called bioenergy. Scientists have identified hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature, but it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity. Our Earth's interior contains molten lava, which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water, which can be used as geothermal energy to produce electricity for heating homes, etc. Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as an energy source too.

The sun's heat and wind energy are widely used for electricity generation. When water is evaporated by the heat of the sun and later (a) _____ into rain or snow, its energy can be (b) _____ through hydroelectric systems. Biomass produced from plants is also (c) _____ into fuels such as alcohol and firewood. Hydrogen, which is always combined with other elements, can be (d) _____ and used as a renewable fuel. In addition, energy from the Earth's heat and ocean waves is being (e) _____ to produce electricity for homes and industries.

Read the passage on Greta Thunberg and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist who became the global face of youth climate activism. Born on January 3, 2003, in Stockholm, Sweden, Greta first gained international attention in 2018 when she began a solo protest outside the Swedish Parliament, holding a sign that read "School Strike for Climate." Her courage inspired millions of students around the world to join her movement, known as Fridays for Future. Greta speaks passionately about the urgent need to reduce carbon emissions and hold world leaders accountable for climate inaction. Her speeches at the United Nations and World Economic Forum have challenged political and business leaders to act with responsibility and urgency. Despite facing criticism and mockery, she remains determined and fearless. Greta has received several awards for her activism, including being nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize multiple times. Her message emphasizes' 'No one is too small to make a difference.' Through her words and actions, Greta Thunberg continues to inspire people of all ages to protect the planet for future generations. (গ্রেটা থুনবার্গ একজন সুইডিশ পরিবেশ আন্দোলনকর্মী, যিনি তরুণ প্রজন্মের জলবায়ু আন্দোলনের বৈশ্বিক মুখ হিসেবে পরিচিত। ২০০৩ সালের ৩ জানুয়ারি সুইডেনের স্টকহোমে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন তিনি। ২০১৮ সালে গ্রেটা প্রথম আন্তর্জাতিকভাবে পরিচিতি পান, যখন তিনি সুইডিশ পার্লামেন্টের সামনে একা দাঁড়িয়ে "School Strike for Climate" (জলবায়ুর জন্য স্কুল ধর্মঘট) লেখা প্ল্যাকার্ড হাতে নিয়ে প্রতিবাদ শুরু করেন। তাঁর এই সাহসিক পদক্ষেপ সারা বিশ্বের লক্ষ লক্ষ শিক্ষার্থীকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে, যা পরবর্তীতে Fridays for Future (ভবিষ্যতের জন্য শুক্রবার) নামে পরিচিত এক বৈশ্বিক আন্দোলনে রূপ নেয়। গ্রেটা দৃঢ়ভাবে বক্তব্য রাখেন কার্বন নিঃসরণ কমানোর জরুরি প্রয়োজনীয়তা ও জলবায়ু সংকটে বিশ্বনেতাদের জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করার বিষয়ে। জাতিসংঘ ও বিশ্ব অর্থনৈতিক ফোরাম-এ তাঁর ভাষণ রাজনৈতিক ও ব্যবসায়ী নেতাদের দায়িত্বশীলভাবে এবং দ্রুত পদক্ষেপ নিতে চ্যালেঞ্জ জানায়। সমালোচনা ও উপহাসের মুখেও তিনি নির্ভীক ও দৃঢ়প্রতিজ্ঞ থেকে যান। পরিবেশ রক্ষায় অবদানের জন্য গ্রেটা থুনবার্গ একাধিকবার নোবেল শান্তি পুরস্কারের মনোনয়ন পেয়েছেন। তাঁর বার্তা হলো—"কেউই পরিবর্তনের জন্য খুব ছোট নয়।" তাঁর কথা ও কাজ আজও সব বয়সের মানুষকে ভবিষ্যৎ প্রজন্মের জন্য পৃথিবী রক্ষায় অনুপ্রাণিত করে চলেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
(i) _____	Stockholm, Sweden	2003	Became global face of youth climate activism
Started school strike for climate	(ii) _____	2018	Inspired millions of students worldwide
(iii) _____ movement began	—	2018	
Delivered speeches	(iv) _____	—	Challenged world leaders for (v) _____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The food chain	(i) make their own food	(1) and return nutrients to the soil.
(b) Plants	(ii) depend on other animals	(2) from one organism to another.
(c) Herbivores	(iii) shows how energy flows	(3) using sunlight.
(d) Carnivores	(iv) break down dead plants and animals	(4) to get energy.
(e) Decomposers	(v) eat plants	(5) for their food.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He was not only a religious leader but also a kind and just administrator.

(b) People from different areas respected him for his honesty, generosity, and good deeds.

(c) His tomb lies near the Shat Gambuj Mosque, and thousands of people visit it every year to pay their respect.

(d) Even after his death, he has been remembered with deep love and admiration by the people of Bengal.

(e) Khan Jahan Ali was a great saint and ruler who came from Turkey to spread Islam in Bengal.

(f) He settled in the southern part of Bangladesh, mainly in Bagerhat, and started developing the area.

(g) He built many mosques, roads, tanks, and public buildings for the welfare of the people.

(h) The most famous mosque built by him is the Shat Gambuj Mosque, which is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", who is the speaker addressing and why?

(b) What is the significance of the final line "And miles to go before I sleep" in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

(c) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", interpret the line "Now blind in the womb, / Off to another / Ere that's in the tomb." What idea about Time does it convey?

(d) How does the tone of "O Me! O Life!" shift from the beginning to the end?

(e) How does the speaker describe the two mothers in "Two Mothers Remembered"?

(f) What does the speaker mean by "We'd come full circle, we women three" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?

(g) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", which historical places are mentioned and what do they imply about Time's reach?

(h) What is the meaning of the line "My little horse must think it queer" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "The Purple Jar," why does Rosamond's habit of admiring items in shop windows reveal something important about her character?

(b) In "The Purple Jar," how does the mother's refusal at the milliner's shop show her practical approach to buying things?

(c) In "The Purple Jar," what does Rosamond's reaction to the jewellery shop suggest about her understanding of value and usefulness?

(d) In "The Great Derangement," what does the narrator's effort to locate the newspaper article later in life suggest about the impact of the event on him?

(e) In "The Great Derangement," how does the author use personal memory to emphasize the unpredictability of climate events?

(f) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does the unusual penalty suggest about Shylock's intentions toward Antonio?

(g) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Antonio's lack of concern for money shape the conflict between him and Shylock?

(h) How does *Mr. Moti* show the interrelationship between humans and animals, especially in poor rural households?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	c	iii	b	iv	c	v	c
vi	a	vii	b						

2. (a) Kalam discussed the future energy crisis of mankind, emphasizing that traditional sources like oil, gas, and coal would soon deplete, creating a global challenge for sustainable energy.
(b) He warned that massive coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon, which could lead to a worldwide ecological disaster and worsen global warming.
(c) Kalam suggested the massive use of solar energy, highlighting its advantages over other renewable energy sources due to its abundance and cleanliness.
(d) The rise from 3 billion to 37 billion barrels per year shows humanity's growing dependency on fossil fuels, which are finite and harmful to the environment.
(e) Since hydro-carbon reserves are limited, these countries have adopted renewable or green energy to meet future energy needs and protect the environment.

3. (a) falls/turns, (b) captured, (c) converted, (d) separated, (e) harnessed.

4. (i) Born, (ii) Swedish Parliament, (iii) Fridays for Future, (iv) International platforms (Worlds Economic Forum), (v) climate action

5. Greta Thunberg, born in 2003 in Stockholm, is a Swedish environmental activist who became the leading voice of global youth climate movements. In 2018, she began her "School Strike for Climate" protest outside the Swedish Parliament, inspiring millions to join the Fridays for Future movement. Her speeches at the United Nations and World Economic Forum call for urgent action against climate change. Despite criticism, she remains fearless and dedicated. Nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, Greta continues to inspire people worldwide to protect the planet.

6. (a + iii + 2) The food chain shows how energy flows from one organism to another.
(b + i + 3) Plants make their own food using sunlight.
(c + v + 4) Herbivores eat plants to get energy.
(d + ii + 5) Carnivores depend on other animals for their food.
(e + iv + 1) Decomposers break down dead plants and animals and return nutrients to the soil.

7.

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

8. (a) The speaker is addressing Time as a person, metaphorically calling it an "old gipsy man" and asking it to stop or stay for a while, possibly to reflect on its passage and impact.
(b) The final line serves as a metaphor for the speaker's life journey and obligations, implying that he has many responsibilities left to complete before his death.
(c) This line expresses the idea that time is both inevitable and relentless, even before we are born blind in the womb. Time is already leading us toward our eventual death.
(d) The tone shifts from despair and questioning to one of resolution and acceptance. Initially, the speaker is overwhelmed by the futility of life, but by the end, he finds hope in his ability to contribute to the ongoing story of existence.

(e) The speaker describes two mothers who share the same name but are different individuals in different stages of life. The first mother is the one who gave birth and nurtured her, while the second is the mother who, as she grew older, became more like a child.
(f) The phrase means that the relationship has completed a natural cycle, where the mother once cared for the daughter, and now the daughter must care for the mother, as their roles reverse due to age and illness.
(g) The historical places mentioned are Babylon and Rome. These imply the vast and far-reaching nature of Time, as it affects all civilizations, both past and present.
(h) The line reflects the horse's possible confusion or curiosity about the unexpected stop in the middle of the snowy woods, as it is not usual to stop in such a quiet and isolated place.

9. (a) Rosamond's habit of admiring everything in the shop windows shows that she is easily attracted to beautiful objects and lacks the maturity to judge their usefulness.
(b) The mother's refusal at the milliner's shop shows that she values practical, necessary items over decorative things that serve no real purpose.
(c) Rosamond's excitement in the jewellery shop shows that she judges objects mainly by their beauty and does not understand how little value they may actually have.
(d) His search for the article shows that the event left a deep and lasting impression on him.
(e) The author uses his memory of that day to show how unpredictable and extreme weather events can suddenly disrupt ordinary life.
(f) The unusual penalty suggests that Shylock's true intention is to physically hurt Antonio rather than simply ensure repayment.
(g) Antonio's lack of concern for money frustrates Shylock and intensifies their conflict, since their values are completely opposite.
(h) *Mr. Moti* shows the interrelationship between humans and animals by portraying how deeply animals like Moti become part of the emotional world and daily survival of rural families.

Unit 15 : Modes of E-communication

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. LinkedIn, X (formerly Twitter), Google+ etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. The internet technology has _____ a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. *[DB. 24]*

(a) defined (b) regained
(c) destroyed (d) designed

ii. The term "Social Networks" refers to _____. *[DB. 24]*

(a) socialization
(b) networking
(c) media for communicating with others
(d) Facebook

iii. In the text, the word 'frequently' stands for _____. *[DB. 24]*

(a) recurrently (b) freely
(c) rarely (d) hardly

iv. The passage highlights the significance of _____. *[DB. 24]*

(a) electronic media
(b) information technology
(c) social networking services
(d) communication technology

v. The social networking services work through _____. *[DB. 24]*

(a) computer (b) Facebook
(c) email (d) Internet

vi. The social networking services are on the _____. *[DB. 24]*

(a) decline (b) rise
(c) wane (d) decrease

vii. There is also assurance of _____ protection on using social networks. *[DB. 24]*

(a) community (b) privacy
(c) measurement (d) society

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is social networking service? *[DB. 24]*
(b) How are the social networks making a global community? *[DB. 24]*
(c) How does social network work? *[DB. 24, JB. 24]*
(d) "It is simple and easy."-Explain the statement in 2/3 sentences. *[DB. 24, CB. 20]*
(e) Why are social networks spreading rapidly? *[DB. 24, JB. 24, CB. 20, SB. 24]*

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

An e-mail is an electronic mail. It is a computer-aided way of exchanging digital text messages from a sender to one or multiple recipient/s. E-mails operate through a network of computers linked by the Internet. There are commercial server agencies such as Yahoo, Gmail, Ymail, Hotmail, etc. that accept the text message from the sender, forward it and deliver instantly to the digital mailbox of the recipient. If the recipient is not online, the message is stored and delivered later when the recipient is online. It works instantly just with the click of your mouse. It has been a powerful communication tool in modern life.

E-mail is a tool that lets people (a) _____ digital messages between a sender and one or many recipients. Messages (b) _____ across a network of computers connected to the Internet. Commercial services like Yahoo or Gmail (c) _____ your text to the recipient's mailbox almost instantly. When the recipient is offline, the message is (d) _____ on the server and later (e) _____ as soon as they connect. With a single click, communication becomes fast, reliable, and widely accessible in modern life. Many workplaces depend on this system daily.

Read the passage on Jagadish Chandra Bose and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Jagadish Chandra Bose (1858–1937) was a Bengali polymath whose curiosity bridged physics, biology, and instrumentation. Trained in Calcutta and Cambridge, he returned to teach at Presidency College, where he built ingenious apparatus and opened laboratory doors to students across divides. In the 1890s he pioneered experiments with millimetre waves, demonstrating wireless communication and crafting sensitive solid-state detectors; valuing open science, he initially avoided patents and shared methods freely. Later, he revealed the subtle electrical responses of plants to heat, light, and chemicals, inventing the crescograph to measure growth with precision. These studies helped found biophysics in India and challenged assumptions about the boundary between plant and animal life. He established the Bose Institute in 1917 to promote research and scientific education, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1920. Bose also wrote in Bengali and English, popularizing science and urging confidence in indigenous creativity under colonial rule. Today he is remembered not only as a pioneer of radio and microwave optics, but as a builder of institutions, a humane teacher, and a patient experimenter whose elegant instruments turned signals into transformative insight. (জগদীশচন্দ্র বসু (১৮৫৮–১৯৩৭) ছিলেন এক বাংলার বহুমুখী মেধাবী, যার কৌতূহল পদার্থবিজ্ঞান, জীববিজ্ঞান ও যন্ত্র উদ্ভাবনকে সেতুবন্ধ করেছে। কলকাতা ও কেমব্রিজে শিক্ষা নিয়ে তিনি প্রেসিডেন্সি কলেজে অধ্যাপনা করেন; সেখানে নিজ হাতে অভিনব যন্ত্র বানিয়ে নানা পটভূমির শিক্ষার্থীদের জন্য গবেষণাগারের দরজা খুলে দেন। ১৮৯০-এর দশকে তিনি মিলিমিটার তরঙ্গে পথিকৃৎ পরীক্ষা চালিয়ে তারবিহীন যোগাযোগ প্রদর্শন করেন এবং অত্যন্ত সংবেদনশীল সলিড-স্টেট ডিটেক্টর নির্মাণ করেন; মুক্ত বিজ্ঞানকে মূল্য দিয়ে প্রথমে তিনি পেটেন্ট এড়িয়ে পদ্ধতিগুলো উন্মুক্ত রেখেছিলেন। পরে তিনি তাপ, আলো ও রাসায়নিক প্রভাবে উদ্ভিদের সূক্ষ্ম বৈদ্যুতিক প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখান এবং বৃদ্ধি অত্যন্ত নিখুঁতভাবে মাপার জন্য 'ক্রেসোগ্রাফ' উদ্ভাবন করেন। এসব কাজ ভারতে জৈব-পদার্থবিজ্ঞানের ভিত্তি গড়ে দেয় এবং উদ্ভিদ ও প্রাণজগতের সীমানা নিয়ে প্রচলিত ধারণাকে চ্যালেঞ্জ করে। ১৯১৭ সালে তিনি গবেষণা ও বৈজ্ঞানিক শিক্ষার প্রসারে 'বোস ইনস্টিটিউট' প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন এবং ১৯২০ সালে রয়্যাল সোসাইটি-র ফেলো নির্বাচিত হন। বসু বাংলা ও ইংরেজিতেও লিখেছেন বিজ্ঞান জনপ্রিয় করেছেন এবং ঔপনিবেশিক শাসনের মধ্যে দেশীয় সৃজনশীলতায় আস্থার বার্তা দিয়েছেন। আজ তিনি রেডিও ও মাইক্রোওয়েভ অপটিক্সের অগ্রদূত, প্রতিষ্ঠান নির্মাতা, মানবিক শিক্ষক এবং ধৈর্যশীল পরীক্ষক হিসেবে স্মরণীয় যার পরিশীলিত যন্ত্র সংকেতকে রূপান্তরিত করেছে যুগান্তকারী অন্তর্দৃষ্টিতে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
(i) _____	Presidency College, Calcutta	—	Built ingenious apparatus; opened laboratory doors to students
Pioneered millimetre-wave experiments	—	(ii) _____	Demonstrated wireless communication
Studies on plants' electrical responses	—	—	Invented the (iii) _____ to measure growth with precision
Founder	—	(iv) _____	Established (v) _____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Childhood	(i) builds imagination	(1) with confidence.
(b) Good habits formed in childhood	(ii) is a time of	(2) and language skills.
(c) Loving guidance	(iii) keep children	(3) last a lifetime.
(d) Nutritious food and sleep	(iv) often	(4) learning and play.
(e) Reading stories	(v) helps children grow	(5) healthy and active.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The peacock added that the crow was free to fly anywhere, while he was not.
(b) Once a crow saw a peacock and was fascinated by its colorful feathers.
(c) The crow flew away happily, appreciating the life he had.
(d) The peacock sighed and said that he was admired for his beauty but was kept in a cage.
(e) The story teaches us that we should be happy with what we have instead of envying others.
(f) The crow told the peacock that he wished he could be as beautiful as him.
(g) The crow thought that the peacock must be the happiest bird in the world.
(h) Hearing this, the crow realized that freedom was more precious than beauty.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", what do the lines "Bells for your jennet / Of silver the best" suggest about the speaker's attitude toward Time?
(b) What does the speaker refer to with "the poor results of all, of the plodding and sordid crowds" in "O Me! O Life!"?
(c) In "O Me! O Life!", what is the significance of "eyes that vainly crave the light"?
(d) What is the answer to the speaker's question in "O Me! O Life!"?
(e) What is the speaker contemplating in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(f) What is the significance of the final line "And miles to go before I sleep" in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(g) In "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", interpret the line "Now blind in the womb, / Off to another / Ere that's in the tomb." What idea about Time does it convey?
(h) How does the tone of "O Me! O Life!" shift from the beginning to the end?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) According to "The Great Derangement," what made the narrator change his original plan of staying late in the library?
(b) In "The Great Derangement," how did a seemingly small impulse decision alter the narrator's path on the day of the storm?
(c) In "The Purple Jar," what does Rosamond's failure to examine the jar before purchasing it symbolize about her priorities?
(d) In "The Purple Jar," how does the discovery of the dark, foul-smelling liquid inside the jar change Rosamond's understanding of beauty?
(e) In "A Pound of Flesh," why is Antonio so beloved by the people of Venice, and how does this add depth to his character?
(f) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Bassanio's lifestyle contrast with Antonio's, and why is this contrast important to the story?
(g) In "The Three Caskets," why does the Prince of Spain feel justified in choosing the silver casket?
(h) In "The Three Caskets," what does the blinking fool found inside the silver casket reveal about the Prince of Spain's personality?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	d	ii	c	iii	a	iv	b	v	d
vi	b	vii	b						

2. (a) A social networking service is an online platform where people can create profiles, connect with friends, and share content like photos and messages. It is like a digital community where users interact and stay connected with each other.

(b) Social networks play a key role in making global community by connecting people across the globe. They allow individuals to interact, share information, and engage in conversations regardless of their geographical location. Features like instant messaging, group discussions, and video calls help people connect and collaborate with others around the world. This facilities the sharing of ideas, cultures, and perspectives, ultimately contributing to a more interconnected and making global community.

(c) Social networks work by allowing users to create profiles, connect with others, and share content over the internet. Users can communicate through messaging, posting, commenting, and liking each others content.

(d) The clause indicates the easy access of the people to the social networking services. Paying a very little to the Internet service provider anyone can share interests and activities across the borders. He can make his personal profile public before the entire online community. He can also look into other people's profile if he is interested.

(e) The social networks are spreading rapidly as most of them are cost free and complexity free.

3. (a) exchange, (b) travel, (c) forward, (d) stored, (e) delivered.

4. (i) Returned to teach, (ii) 1890s, (iii) crescograph, (iv) 1917, (v) the Bose Institute to promote research and scientific education.

5. Jagadish Chandra Bose was a Bengali polymath who made significant contributions to physics, biology, and instrumentation. Educated in Calcutta and Cambridge, he pioneered experiments with millimetre waves, demonstrating wireless communication and creating sensitive detectors. He also studied plants' electrical responses, inventing the crescograph to measure growth. Bose founded the Bose Institute in 1917, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1920, and popularized science in Bengali and English. He is remembered as a pioneer of radio, microwave optics, and biophysics.

6. (a + ii + 4) Childhood is a time of learning and play.
(b + iv + 3) Good habits formed in childhood often last a lifetime.
(c + v + 1) Loving guidance helps children grow with confidence.
(d + iii + 5) Nutritious food and sleep keep children healthy and active.
(e + i + 2) Reading stories builds imagination and language skills.

7.

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

8. (a) These lines suggest that the speaker views time as deserving of the best treatment, perhaps as a way to honor its inevitable yet unstoppable passage.

(b) The speaker criticizes the meaningless or disappointing outcomes of people's efforts, particularly those who live unfulfilled lives, contributing little to society or the greater good.

(c) This represents a yearning for truth, clarity, and meaning, symbolizing a deep desire to understand life, yet feeling like the answers are elusive.

(d) The answer provided is that life exists and has meaning, and that the individual can contribute to the ongoing "play" of life, no matter how small their contribution may seem.
(e) The speaker is contemplating the beauty and quietness of the snow-covered woods. He is stopping to watch the woods fill with snow, while reflecting on his journey.
(f) The final line serves as a metaphor for the speaker's life journey and obligations, implying that he has many responsibilities left to complete before his death.
(g) This line expresses the idea that time is both inevitable and relentless, even before we are born blind in the womb. Time is already leading us toward our eventual death.
(h) The tone shifts from despair and questioning to one of resolution and acceptance. Initially, the speaker is overwhelmed by the futility of life, but by the end, he finds hope in his ability to contribute to the ongoing story of existence.

9. (a) The narrator changed his plan because the strange and unseasonal weather made him decide not to stay late in the library.
(b) A small impulse led him to visit a friend, which caused him to take a different route home than usual, placing him directly in the path of the storm.
(c) Her failure to examine the jar symbolizes her tendency to prioritize superficial beauty over practical understanding or careful judgment.
(d) The discovery of the dark liquid teaches her that what looks beautiful from the outside may hide something unpleasant inside.
(e) Antonio is beloved because he is honest, kind, and generous to the poor, making him a respected and compassionate figure in the city.
(f) Bassanio's extravagant lifestyle contrasts with Antonio's responsible nature, highlighting the differences between recklessness and generosity.
(g) The Prince of Spain feels justified because he believes he is worthy of the best, and the silver casket's message seems to confirm his high self-opinion.
(h) The blinking fool inside the silver casket reveals that the Prince of Spain is vain and overconfident, misjudging himself and the situation.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Can you think of a classroom where there is no blackboard or desks? Do you believe that you can be a student without a printed book or a writing pad or even pen/pencil? Are you not thrilled to imagine that you have asked a question and your tutor is answering it while flying in a Boeing from Dubai to Dhaka? These are all possible in a virtual campus in the system of e-learning. No kidding! For quite a long time, educators have been utilizing the advantages of computer technology. The social networking services have a huge potential to help educationists in this sector. They have access to millions of people worldwide. Educationists have noticed that a large number of social network users come from young generations who are especially belonging to student communities. So side by side with computer-assisted teaching-learning software, online education programs are evolving fairly rapidly to assist conventional education systems. Is that e-learning?

We may confuse distant education or computer-based learning or computer-assisted training or even online education programs with e-learning. But we need to be cautious about the mix-up. What happens when you join an online education programme? Maybe you get some materials online from your tutor. Maybe you submit your assignments through email. Or even you may take your test online. But there must be a system behind online courses, a department/institute from where your certificate will come. But in e-learning, as said by global e-learning guru Dr. Badrul H Khan, every step, such as registration, admission, classroom entry and exit, class attendance, discussion with course mates, feedback, exams, and finally certification must take place electronically through computer and Internet technology in a virtual campus.

Everything is digitized and conducted by a system called Learning Management System (LMS). So online education programmes blend various components of e-learning.

The revolutionary concept of e-learning is already in its practice phase in many parts of the world. Professor Khan has developed a framework and important literatures on e-learning which have been praised by pundits worldwide. He is especially enthusiastic about the prospect of e-learning in Bangladesh.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Which scenario illustrates what's possible in a virtual e-learning campus?
(a) A tutor writing on a blackboard in class
(b) A tutor answering a student while flying from Dubai to Dhaka
(c) Students studying only from printed books
(d) A test taken only on paper

ii. According to Dr. Badrul H Khan, which best defines e-learning?
(a) Submitting assignments by email only
(b) Watching recorded videos sometimes
(c) All steps—registration to certification—happen electronically in a virtual campus
(d) Taking exams online but registering in person

iii. What potential do social networking services have in education, per the passage?
(a) Huge potential to help educationists by reaching millions
(b) Only entertainment value for adults
(c) Replacing all teachers immediately
(d) Limited to advertising courses

iv. What is the Learning Management System (LMS) described as?
(a) A system that digitizes and conducts everything in e-learning
(b) A social media app for chatting
(c) A physical classroom layout
(d) A government certification office

v. Which statement about online education programmes is accurate?
(a) They blend various components of e-learning
(b) They are identical to e-learning
(c) They exclude any electronic assessment
(d) They require only printed materials

vi. Choose the word opposite in meaning to virtual as used in the passage.
(a) Physical (b) Digital
(c) Online (d) Simulated

vii. Choose the word similar in meaning to rapidly as used in the passage.
(a) Swiftly (b) Slowly
(c) Cautiously (d) Rarely

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What features of e-learning make a "classroom without blackboard or desks" possible?
(b) Why do social networking services have strong potential for education, according to the passage?
(c) How does the passage distinguish e-learning from online education programmes?
(d) What role does a Learning Management System (LMS) play in e-learning?
(e) What does the passage say about the current status and prospects of e-learning globally and in Bangladesh?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. LinkedIn, X (formerly Twitter), Google+ etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

The social networking services are expanding so fast because (a) _____ are cheap. Facebook is one of the most popular social network (b) ______. There are also other network services (c) ______ Google, Twitter, LinkedIn. Social network services are based on (d) ______. Users communicate with others through the internet. These services (e) ______ made the world very small and people now feel that they are now a part of a single global village. *[DjB. 20]*

Read the passage on Rabindranath Tagore and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941) was a renowned Bengali poet, philosopher, and polymath who reshaped literature, art, and music in India. He was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913, recognized for his groundbreaking collection, Gitanjali (Song Offerings). Tagore was deeply connected to the cultural and social movements of his time, incorporating themes of nationalism, humanism, and spirituality into his works. His literary contributions include poems, songs, short stories, and plays, which explore the complexity of human emotions, relationships, and the struggle for freedom. Beyond literature, Tagore was a prominent educator and social reformer, founding Visva-Bharati University in Santiniketan in 1921, where he promoted creative learning and global cultural exchange. His songs, known as Rabindra Sangeet, remain an integral part of Bengali culture. Tagore's vision of unity, peace, and understanding continues to inspire people around the world, making him one of the most significant figures in modern Indian history. (রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর (১৮৬১–১৯৪১) ছিলেন একজন বিশিষ্ট বাঙালি কবি, দার্শনিক এবং বহুমুখী প্রতিভা, যিনি ভারতীয় সাহিত্য, শিল্প এবং সঙ্গীতকে নতুনভাবে রূপান্তরিত করেছিলেন। ১৯১৩ সালে তিনি গীতাঞ্জলি (গান নিবেদন) গ্রন্থের জন্য সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার লাভ করেন, এবং তিনি প্রথম অ-ইউরোপীয় ব্যক্তি হিসেবে এই পুরস্কার লাভ করেন। ঠাকুর তার সময়কার জাতীয়তাবাদ, মানবতা এবং আধ্যাত্মিকতার বিষয়বস্তুকে তার কাজ-এ অন্তর্ভুক্ত করেছেন। তাঁর সাহিত্যকর্মে কবিতা, গান, ছোট গল্প এবং নাটক রয়েছে, যা মানবিক আবেগ, সম্পর্ক এবং স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রামের জটিলতা অনুসন্ধান করে। সাহিত্য ছাড়াও, তিনি একজন বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষাবিদ এবং সামাজিক সংস্কারক ছিলেন, ১৯২১ সালে শান্তিনিকেতনে বিশ্বভারতী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন, যেখানে তিনি সৃজনশীল শিক্ষার পাশাপাশি বৈশ্বিক সাংস্কৃতিক আদান-প্রদানকে উৎসাহিত করেন। তাঁর গানের সঙ্কলন, রবীন্দ্র সঙ্গীত, এখনও বাঙালি সংস্কৃতির একটি অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ। বিশ্বজুড়ে একতা, শান্তি এবং বোঝাপড়ার প্রতি তাঁর দৃষ্টি আজও মানুষকে অনুপ্রাণিত করে, এবং তিনি আধুনিক ভারতীয় ইতিহাসের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যক্তিত্ব।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Remarks
(i) _____	Calcutta, India	1861	a Bengali family
Co-founded Visva-Bharati University	(ii) _____	1921	Promoted creative learning and global cultural exchange
Won the Nobel Prize for Literature	—	(iii) _____	Recognized for Gitanjali
Published Gitanjali	—	1913	(iv) _____
Died	India	(v) _____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Adolescence	(i) need guidance to	(1) social skills.
(b) Teenagers	(ii) build self-esteem and	(2) rapid physical and emotional change.
(c) Balanced nutrition and sleep	(iii) is a period of	(3) improve mood.
(d) Positive friendships	(iv) helps manage stress and	(4) make safe and responsible choices.
(e) Regular exercise	(v) support healthy growth	(5) during adolescence.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He saw a bunch of ripe grapes hanging from a high branch.

(b) Once a hungry fox was wandering through a vineyard in search of food.

(c) The grapes were too high for him to reach.
(d) The fox wanted to eat the grapes and made many attempts to get them.
(e) The fox jumped again and again but failed to reach the grapes.
(f) Tired and disappointed, he finally gave up trying.
(g) As he walked away, he said to himself, "Those grapes are sour; I don't want them anyway."
(h) This story teaches us that it's easy to hate what we cannot have.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the main theme of the poem "Books"?
(b) How do books help young readers according to the poet of "Books"?
(c) What is the tragedy in "The Sands of Dee"?
(d) How does the poet create a sad mood in "The Sands of Dee"?
(e) How is Time addressed in the poem "Time, You Old Gypsy Man"?
(f) What does the poet complain about in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
(g) What is the setting of "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(h) What realization does the poet share in "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 1 × 5 = 5

(a) How do the neighbours' complaints about Ameen in *Mr. Moti* help the reader understand his childhood?
(b) In *Mr. Moti*, what does Sonabhan's habit of giving eggs to offended neighbours reveal about her situation?
(c) Why does Sonabhan visit Ameen's room at night in *Mr. Moti*, and what does this scene reveal about her inner conflict?
(d) In "The Great Derangement," why was the scene of the damaged glass-fronted doorway especially shocking to the narrator?
(e) In "The Great Derangement," what realization did the narrator come to about his own survival after surveying the damage?
(f) In "The Purple Jar," how does the discovery of the hole in Rosamond's shoe create a moral dilemma for her?
(g) In "The Purple Jar," why does the mother insist Rosamond choose only one item even though both shoes and the jar seem important to the girl?
(h) In "The Purple Jar," how does Rosamond convince herself that her shoes might still last until the end of the month?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	c	iii	a	iv	a	v	a
vi	a	vii	a						

2. (a) In e-learning, all interactions like asking questions, getting answers, and attending class occur digitally over the Internet, even while a tutor is flying. Computer technology replaces physical books, pens, desks, and boards with a virtual campus.
(b) Social networks reach millions worldwide and are heavily used by young people, many of whom are students. This scale and demographic fit give educationists powerful channels for teaching and engagement.
(c) Online programmes may provide materials, email submissions, or online tests but still rely on traditional systems for some steps. E-learning, per Dr. Badrul H Khan, requires every step, from registration to certification, to occur electronically within a virtual campus.
(d) The LMS digitizes and conducts all processes of e-learning. Such as enrolment, attendance, content delivery, discussions, assessments, feedback, and records within one integrated system.

(e) E-learning is already in practice in many parts of the world and supported by Professor Khan's widely praised frameworks. The passage notes his particular enthusiasm for its prospects in Bangladesh.

3. (a) they/these, (b) services, (c) like/named, (d) web/internet, (e) have.

4. (i) Born, (ii) Santiniketan, India, (iii) 1913, (iv) Received worldwide acclaim, (v) 1941.

5. Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet, philosopher, and polymath who revolutionized Indian literature, art, and music. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for *Gitanjali*. Tagore's works, which include poems, songs, and plays, focus on human emotions, freedom, and spirituality. He also founded Visva-Bharati University in 1921, promoting creative learning and cultural exchange. His songs, known as Rabindra Sangeet, are central to Bengali culture. Tagore's vision of unity, peace, and understanding continues to inspire people worldwide.

6. (a + iii + 2) Adolescence is a period of rapid physical and emotional change.
(b + i + 4) Teenagers need guidance to make safe and responsible choices.
(c + v + 5) Balanced nutrition and sleep support healthy growth during adolescence.
(d + ii + 1) Positive friendships build self-esteem and social skills.
(e + iv + 3) Regular exercise helps manage stress and improve mood.

7.

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

8. (a) The poem celebrates the value of books as faithful companions. They not only provide knowledge but also guide the reader toward wisdom, moral lessons, and imagination.
(b) Books open doors to unknown worlds and enrich the minds of young readers. They nurture curiosity, inspire dreams, and broaden horizons beyond everyday life.
(c) The poem tells the sad story of Mary, who went out to bring the cattle home. Unfortunately, she was drowned in the rising tide, never returning to her loved ones.
(d) The poet uses haunting imagery, especially the waves calling "Mary, come home." This repetition reminds readers of her death and deepens the sense of loss and sorrow.
(e) Time is personified as an old gypsy man who wanders restlessly. The poet speaks to Time directly, highlighting how unstoppable and endless its journey is.
(f) He complains that time moves too quickly, stealing youth, beauty, and happiness while people cannot hold it back.
(g) The poem is set in a quiet, snowy forest where the poet stops briefly to admire the falling snow.
(h) The poet realizes that despite despair and human failures, life itself is a gift, and every person has a unique role in the world.

9. (a) The neighbours' complaints about Ameen in *Mr. Moti* help the reader understand that he had a mischievous and adventurous childhood, often breaking rules and causing trouble.
(b) Sonabhan's habit of giving eggs to angry neighbours in *Mr. Moti* reveals that she is poor, struggles to raise her son alone, and tries to maintain peace even when embarrassed by Ameen's behaviour. (c) Sonabhan visits Ameen's room at night in *Mr. Moti* because she deeply loves him and worries about losing him, showing her emotional conflict between letting him grow up and wanting to keep him close.
(d) The damaged doorway shocked him because he realized he had stood there moments earlier, and many people behind the glass had been injured.
(e) He realized that he would likely have been injured or killed if he had remained near the glass doors, and this recognition left him stunned.
(f) The hole in Rosamond's shoe creates a dilemma because she suddenly realizes that she truly needs new shoes, yet still desires the purple jar more.
(g) The mother makes her choose only one item to teach her the importance of making responsible decisions when resources are limited.
(h) Rosamond convinces herself that the shoes will last by focusing on her desire for the jar and ignoring the discomfort she is already feeling.
(h) The Prince of Morocco believes the gold casket must contain her portrait because he associates precious metals with precious things.

Unit 16 : Graffiti

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

On 16 July 2024, Abu Sayeed, an unarmed organizer of the students' movement for quota reform at Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur, was shot and killed by police as he stood with his arms stretched out, leaving his mother, Monowara Begum, shell-shocked and crying, "My son only wanted a job; if you don't want to give him a job, then don't- but why did you kill him?"

Since the 1960s, graffiti in Bangladesh has served as a powerful voice for resistance. In 1966, spray-painted slogans like "Down with Ayub Khan" on walls, using graffiti as a covert means of protest against a student activists' repressive regime. When military forces approached, they shouted "chika! chika!"--a word meaning mole or muskrat–pretending they were killing rodents to disguise their actions. This guerrilla tactic marked the beginning of graffiti as a tool of dissent in Bangladesh, and it played a crucial role in the Liberation War in 1971.

In recent times, graffiti has resurfaced as a powerful expression of dissent, particularly during the July uprising. Spray-painted messages like "The country is nobody's father's" invoked the legacy of past movements, echoing the iconic "Gonotontro Mukti Paak" (Let Democracy Be Free), famously written on the body of protester Noor Hossain during the Ershad regime. Each stroke of paint carried forward a history of defiance that has shaped Bangladesh's political landscape, drawing connections between past and present struggles for justice. The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said... must not be silenced but written."

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. Who was Abu Sayeed and what happened to him on 16 July 2024?
(a) A teacher killed in a road accident
(b) A student shot and killed by police
(c) A protester jailed during quota reform
(d) A journalist arrested in Rangpur

ii. When did graffiti first emerge as a protest tool in Bangladesh?
(a) 1971 (b) 1987
(c) 1966 (d) 2024

iii. What slogan was spray-painted against Ayub Khan?
(a) "Down with Ayub Khan"
(b) "Down with Autocracy"
(c) "Ek dofa, ek dabi"
(d) "The country is nobody's father's"

iv. What word did activists shout to disguise their graffiti activity?
(a) Azadi (b) Mukti
(c) Chika (d) Gonotontro

v. What message resurfaced during the July uprising of 2024?
(a) "Down with Autocracy"
(b) "The country is nobody's father's"
(c) "Down with Ayub Khan"
(d) "Gonotontro Mukti Paak"

vi. Which French philosopher's words are echoed in the July uprising slogans?
(a) Michel Foucault (b) Jacques Derrida
(c) Jean-Paul Sartre (d) Voltaire

vii. Choose the synonym of 'resurfaced'.
(a) reappeared (b) hidden
(c) silenced (d) erased

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Who was Abu Sayeed and why is his death significant?
(b) How did graffiti first start in Bangladesh?
(c) What role did graffiti play in the Liberation War of 1971?
(d) What slogans reappeared during the July 2024 uprising?
(e) Why is graffiti considered important in Bangladesh's political history?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 5 × 1 = 5

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds. The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

During the July uprising, the idea of inclusivity was (a) _____ through graffiti and wall art, where the voices of marginalized groups were presented. Many slogans were written demanding justice, but they also showed a broader dream that Bangladesh could be seen as (b) _____ instead of a land for only one group. The struggles of different communities were (c) _____ to prove that freedom must be shared. The strength of graffiti lies in how it is (d) _____ as a form of revolutionary memory. In this way, the unheard were (e) _____ a chance to express themselves.

Read the passage on Begum Rokeya and answer the questions no. 4 and 5. 5 × 1 = 5

Begum Rokeya, born in 1880 and died in 1932, was one of the most influential social reformers, educationists, and writers of Bengal. She was born in a conservative Muslim family in Rangpur and faced many restrictions in accessing education but overcame them through determination and family support. She realized that ignorance and lack of education kept women oppressed, so she devoted her entire life to women's emancipation. In 1911, she founded the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Kolkata, which provided modern education to girls at a time when female schooling was often discouraged. Her literary works, including the famous *Sultana's Dream (1905)*, presented radical ideas of gender equality and envisioned a world where women led society. Begum Rokeya's tireless efforts inspired women of her time and continue to inspire movements for equality today. (বেগম রোকেয়া (১৮৮০-১৯৩২) ছিলেন বাংলার অন্যতম প্রভাবশালী সমাজসংস্কারক, শিক্ষাবিদ এবং লেখিকা। তিনি রংপুরের এক রক্ষণশীল মুসলিম পরিবারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন এবং শিক্ষা লাভের ক্ষেত্রে অনেক বাধার সম্মুখীন হন, কিন্তু দৃঢ় সংকল্প এবং পারিবারিক সমর্থনে তিনি সেই বাধাগুলো অতিক্রম করেন। তিনি বুঝতে পেরেছিলেন যে অজ্ঞতা এবং শিক্ষার অভাব নারীদের অবদমিত করে রাখছে, তাই তিনি তাঁর পুরো জীবন নারীমুক্তির জন্য উৎসর্গ করেন। ১৯১১ সালে তিনি কলকাতায় 'সাখাওয়াত মেমোরিয়াল গার্লস স্কুল' প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন, যা এমন এক সময়ে মেয়েদের আধুনিক শিক্ষার সুযোগ করে দিয়েছিল যখন নারীশিক্ষা নিরুৎসাহিত করা হতো। তাঁর সাহিত্যকর্মগুলোর মধ্যে অন্যতম বিখ্যাত হলো 'সুলতানাস ড্রিম' (সুলতানার স্বপ্ন), যেখানে তিনি লিঙ্গ সমতার বৈপ্লবিক ধারণা তুলে ধরেন এবং এমন এক বিশ্বের কল্পনা করেন যেখানে নারীরা সমাজ পরিচালনা করবে। বেগম রোকেয়ার অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রম তাঁর সময়ের নারীদের অনুপ্রাণিত করেছিল এবং আজও সমঅধিকারের আন্দোলনে অনুপ্রেরণা দিয়ে চলেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 5 × 1 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards
(i) _____	Rangpur	1880	—
	(ii) _____	1911	Contribution to female education
Published *Sultana's Dream*	—	(iii) _____	—
Contribution to Women's Emancipation	Bengal region	—	(iv) _____
Death	Kolkata	(v) _____	—

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

5 × 1 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Begum Rokeya was	(i) Sultana's Dream which	(1) School in Kolkata
(b) She was born in	(ii) Sakhawat Memorial Girls'	(2) imagined women's rule
(c) She established	(iii) a writer and	(3) social reformer
(d) She wrote	(iv) Rangpur in	(4) 1880
(e) Rokeya died in	(v) 1932 and is remembered as	(5) a pioneer of women's rights

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 8 × 1 = 8

(a) In 1757, the Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-Daulah and the British East India Company.
(b) He became the Nawab of Bengal in 1756.
(c) This defeat marked the beginning of British colonial rule in India.
(d) He was betrayed by Mir Jafar, one of his commanders, during the battle.
(e) Siraj-ud-Daulah was the last independent Nawab of Bengal.
(f) His brave efforts to resist the British are remembered in history.
(g) After his defeat, he was captured and killed.
(h) He tried to protect Bengal's independence against foreign control.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why does the poet say books are better than ships or horses in "Books"?
(b) What is the meaning of the line "And miles to go before I sleep" in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
(c) Who was asked to call the cattle home in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(d) What was the condition of the western wind in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(e) Who are the "two mothers" mentioned in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) What did the first mother do for the poet in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(g) In "Two Mothers Remembered" What changes occurred as the poet grew older?
(h) What does the line "We'd come full circle, we women three" mean in "Two Mothers Remembered"?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) In *The Trial*, what effect does Portia's disguise have on the outcome of the trial?
(b) In *The Trial*, why does Shylock leave the courtroom "without another word"?
(c) In *The Trial*, how does Antonio's calm behavior influence the tone of the trial?
(d) In "A Pound of Flesh," what does Antonio's decision to borrow from Shylock show about the strength of his friendship with Bassanio?
(e) In "A Pound of Flesh," why is Shylock's hatred for Antonio important in understanding the condition he imposes?
(f) In "A Pound of Flesh," how does Shylock's profession as a moneylender influence his behavior and demands?
(g) What does the sudden death of Moti symbolize in *Mr. Moti*?
(h) In *Mr. Moti*, how does Sonabhan's reaction to Moti's death show the depth of her loneliness?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	c	iii	a	iv	c	v	b
vi	b	vii	a						

2. (a) Abu Sayeed was an unarmed student leader at Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur. His killing by police in July 2024 highlighted state violence against peaceful protesters.
(b) Graffiti began in 1966 when students painted anti–Ayub Khan slogans. To avoid detection, they shouted "chika, chika!" pretending to kill rodents.
(c) Graffiti was used to spread resistance messages secretly. It became a powerful tool to inspire people and strengthen the independence movement.
(d) Messages like "The country is nobody's father's" and "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" were spray-painted. They echoed past movements and demanded justice.
(e) Graffiti connects past and present struggles for democracy and justice. It symbolizes defiance, collective solidarity, and the voice of the silenced.

3. (a) expressed/reflected (b)diverse/multi-communal, (c) international/connected, (d) preserved, (e) given.

4. (i) Birth, (ii) Kolkata, (iii) 1905, (iv) Social Reformer/Educationist, (v) 1932.

5. Begum Rokeya, born in Rangpur in 1880, was a pioneering social reformer, writer, and educationist who worked tirelessly for women's empowerment in Bengal. Despite restrictions on her own education, she believed that women's progress depended on literacy and awareness. In 1911, she established the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Kolkata, which provided modern education for girls. Her famous book Sultana's Dream envisioned a society led by women, reflecting her progressive ideas of equality. Rokeya's lifelong dedication to education and social reform made her a lasting symbol of women's rights until her death in 1932.

6. (a + iii + 3) Begum Rokeya was a writer and social reformer.
(b + iv + 4) She was born in Rangpur in 1880.
(c + ii + 1) She established Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Kolkata.
(d + i + 2) She wrote Sultana's Dream which imagined women's rule.
(e + v + 5) Rokeya died in 1932 and is remembered as a pioneer of women's rights.

7.

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

8. (a) The poet said it because books offer limitless adventures and are accessible to everyone, regardless of wealth or status.
(b) It means the poet has many responsibilities to fulfill in life before he can rest or die. It's both a reminder of human responsibility and the inevitability of life's journey.
(c) Mary was asked to call the cattle home across the sands. This request begins the story of her tragic fate, as she set out alone.
(d) The western wind was wild and dank with foam. Its roughness symbolized the danger and uncertainty of the sea.
(e) The "two mothers" are actually the same person, the poet's mother, seen in two different stages of life. One is the loving, nurturing mother she grew up with, and the other is her mother after her mind had declined.
(f) The first mother gave birth to her, nurtured her, and shaped her career. She passed on love and set examples that guided the poet's life.
(g) As the poet grew older, she felt her mother grew younger. They laughed together and shared a bond like typical mothers and daughters.
(h) It means the grandmother, mother, and daughter were all connected in a cycle. The poet experienced her mother as both caregiver and dependent, completing the circle of life.

9. (a) In *The Trial*, Portia's disguise allows her to enter the male-dominated court, outsmart Shylock, and save Antonio through her legal knowledge.
(b) In *The Trial*, Shylock leaves the courtroom silently because he knows he has been defeated completely and has no argument left to defend himself.
(c) In *The Trial*, Antonio's calm behavior helps maintain a serious and dignified tone during the trial, even when his life is in danger.
(d) Antonio's decision to borrow from Shylock, despite their hatred, shows how deeply he cares about helping Bassanio.
(e) Shylock's hatred for Antonio explains why he uses the loan agreement as an opportunity to place him in danger.
(f) As a moneylender who charges high interest and punishes debtors harshly, Shylock behaves greedily and mercilessly toward others.
(g) The sudden death of Moti in *Mr. Moti* symbolizes the loss of the last source of joy, comfort, and companionship in Sonabhan's life.
(h) Sonabhan's reaction to Moti's death in *Mr. Moti* shows the depth of her loneliness because she becomes motionless and heartbroken, unable to continue her daily routines.

Model Test

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.

Since the 1960s, graffiti in Bangladesh has served as a powerful voice for resistance. In 1966, spray-painted slogans like "Down with Ayub Khan" on walls, using graffiti as a covert means of protest against a student activists' repressive regime. When military forces approached, they shouted "chika! chika!"--a word meaning mole or muskrat–pretending they were killing rodents to disguise their actions. This guerrilla tactic marked the beginning of graffiti as a tool of dissent in Bangladesh, and it played a crucial role in the Liberation War in 1971.

Noor Hossain, with the words "Down with Autocracy" ("2013"; however, the Bangla spelling for is the misspelling underscoring raw spontaneity of such expressions) boldly painted in bright white on his bare chest, was photographed by Dinu Alam on 10 November 1987, during a pro-democracy protest in Dhaka. Shortly after, he was shot and killed by Bangladesh Police.

In recent times, graffiti has resurfaced as a powerful expression of dissent, particularly during the July uprising. Spray-painted messages like "The country is nobody's father's" invoked the legacy of past movements, echoing the iconic "Gonotontro Mukti Paak" (Let Democracy Be Free), famously written on the body of protester Noor Hossain during the Ershad regime. Each stroke of paint carried forward a history of defiance that has shaped Bangladesh's political landscape, drawing connections between past and present struggles for justice.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1 × 7 = 7

i. When did graffiti begin to be used as a tool of resistance in Bangladesh?

(a) 1947 (b) 1960s
(c) 1980s (d) 2000s

ii. What slogan was spray-painted in 1966 against Ayub Khan?

(a) "Down with Autocracy"
(b) "Gonotontro Mukti Paak"
(c) "Down with Ayub Khan"
(d) "The country is nobody's father's"

iii. What did students shout "chika! chika!" for during protests?

(a) To call for democracy
(b) To disguise graffiti as killing rodents
(c) To demand freedom
(d) To mock the military

iv. Who was photographed with the words "Down with Autocracy" on his chest?

(a) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
(b) Noor Hossain
(c) Dinu Alam
(d) Ayub Khan

v. In which year did Noor Hossain die during a protest?

(a) 1971 (b) 1987

(c) 1990 (d) 1966

vi. What slogan resurfaced during the July uprising?

(a) "Joy Bangla"

(b) "The country is nobody's father's"

(c) "Down with Autocracy"

(d) "We want freedom"

vii. What is the main significance of graffiti in Bangladesh's political history?

(a) Entertainment

(b) Artistic decoration

(c) Tool of dissent and resistance

(d) Religious preaching

2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10

(a) When did graffiti begin to be used as a protest tool in Bangladesh?

(b) Why did students shout "chika! chika!" during protests?

(c) Who was Noor Hossain, and what happened to him in 1987?

(d) What slogans reappeared during the July uprising?

(e) What is the overall significance of graffiti in Bangladesh's history?

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity. and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed. The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said... must not be silenced but written."

Graffiti's strength is often seen in its subversive nature, where quick acts of expression are (a) _____ to challenge authority. Unlike wall art, which is carefully planned and sanctioned, graffiti is created with immediacy and spontaneity. Because of the threat of detection, speed and anonymity are (b) _____ by those who engage in it. Its main purpose is to ensure that censored messages are (c) _____ into public spaces so that voices are not silenced. During the July uprising, spray-painted slogans were (d) _____ as a form of revolutionary solidarity. It was also during this time that demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" were (e) _____ as powerful cries for justice.

Read the passage on Abraham Lincoln and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States and one of the most respected leaders in history. He was born on February 12, 1809, in a poor family in Kentucky and grew up facing many hardships. Despite little formal education, he studied on his own and became a lawyer. Lincoln strongly believed in equality and justice, and he is best remembered for leading America during the Civil War. He worked hard to end slavery and delivered the famous Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to enslaved people. His Gettysburg Address also inspired the nation with its message of democracy and unity. Sadly, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in 1865, but his courage, honesty, and dedication to freedom made him a lasting symbol of hope and humanity.

(আব্রাহাম লিঙ্কন ছিলেন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের ১৬তম প্রেসিডেন্ট এবং ইতিহাসের অন্যতম শ্রদ্ধেয় নেতা। তিনি ১৮০৯ সালের ১২ ফেব্রুয়ারি কেনটাকির এক দরিদ্র পরিবারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন এবং কঠিন পরিস্থিতিতে বড় হয়েছিলেন। আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষার সুযোগ কম থাকলেও তিনি নিজে নিজে পড়াশোনা করে আইনজীবী হন। লিঙ্কন সমতা ও ন্যায়বিচারে দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করতেন এবং গৃহযুদ্ধের সময় আমেরিকাকে নেতৃত্ব দেওয়ার জন্য সর্বাধিক স্মরণীয়। তিনি দাসপ্রথা বিলুপ্ত করতে কঠোর পরিশ্রম করেছিলেন এবং বিখ্যাত "ইম্যানসিপেশন প্রোক্লেমেশন" ঘোষণা করেছিলেন, যা দাসদের স্বাধীনতা দেয়। তাঁর "গেটিসবার্গ ভাষণ" জাতিকে গণতন্ত্র ও ঐক্যের বার্তায় অনুপ্রাণিত করেছিল। দুঃখজনকভাবে, ১৮৬৫ সালে আব্রাহাম লিঙ্কনকে হত্যা করা হয়, তবে তাঁর সাহস, সততা এবং স্বাধীনতার প্রতি নিষ্ঠা তাঁকে আশা ও মানবতার চিরন্তন প্রতীক করেছে।)

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 5 × 1 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards/Remarks
Born	(i) _____	1809	Born in a poor family
Became a lawyer	(ii)_____	—	Self-educated, studied on his own
	Washington	1863	(iii) _____
Delivered Gettysburg Address	(iv) _____	1863	Inspired nation with unity & democracy
Assassinated (Died)	Washington	(v) _____	Remembered as symbol of hope & freedom

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.
5 × 1 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) William Shakespeare was	(i) tragedies, comedies	(1) in Stratford-upon-Avon
(b) He is known as	(ii) born in 1564	(2) leaving behind a rich legacy
(c) He wrote	(iii) 1616	(3) dramatist and poet of England
(d) His plays are divided into	(iv) 154	(4) and histories
(e) He died in	(v) the greatest	(5) sonnets and many famous plays

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 8 × 1 = 8

(a) She was the daughter of the famous poet Lord Byron.
(b) She showed great interest in mathematics and science from her childhood.
(c) Ada Lovelace was born in London in 1815.
(d) She worked with Charles Babbage on his Analytical Engine.
(e) Ada Lovelace is remembered as the world's first computer programmer.
(f) She wrote detailed notes that included the first algorithm meant for a machine.
(g) She believed machines could do much more than just calculation.
(h) She died young in 1852, but her contributions became famous later.

8. Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is the central theme of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem "Solitude"?
(b) What do boatmen still hear in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(c) What is the main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(d) How did the poet describe the "second mother" in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(e) What does the line "We'd come full circle, we women three" mean in "Two Mothers Remembered"?
(f) What happened when Mary went alone in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(g) How was Mary brought back in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
(h) How does the poem "Solitude" contrast life and death?

9. Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (any 5 out of 8) 2 × 5 = 10

(a) How does the description of Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* show that he is transitioning into adulthood?
(b) What does Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicate about his cultural and social environment?
(c) In "The Great Derangement," what sensory details describe the narrator's experience as the storm reached its height while he hid on the balcony?

(d) In “The Great Derangement,” what types of objects did the narrator witness being swept up into the air, and what does this imagery suggest about the storm’s intensity?
(e) In “The Purple Jar,” how does Rosamond’s disappointment after the buckle shop scene deepen the conflict between desire and necessity?
(f) In “The Purple Jar,” what makes the purple jar stand out to Rosamond more than any of the other objects she has seen
(g) In “A Pound of Flesh,” what does the unusual penalty suggest about Shylock’s intentions toward Antonio?
(h) In “A Pound of Flesh,” how does Antonio’s lack of concern for money shape the conflict between him and Shylock?

Answer

1.

SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans	SL	Ans
i	b	ii	c	iii	b	iv	b	v	b
vi	b	vii	c						

2. (a) Graffiti started in the 1960s as a covert tool of resistance. In 1966, spray-painted slogans like "Down with Ayub Khan" appeared on walls against the repressive regime.
(b) They shouted “chika! chika!” meaning mole or muskrat, to disguise their graffiti activities. This way, they pretended they were killing rodents when military forces approached.
(c) Noor Hossain was a pro-democracy protester who boldly painted “Down with Autocracy” on his chest. He was shot and killed by police during a demonstration in Dhaka.
(d) During the July uprising, graffiti carried messages like “The country is nobody’s father’s.” These echoed past slogans such as “Gonotontro Mukti Paak” from Noor Hossain’s time.
(e) Graffiti has been a powerful medium of resistance and political expression. It connects past struggles like the Liberation War of 1971 with present movements for justice.

3. (a) used, (b) required, (c) inscribed, (d) defied erasure, (e) Surfaced.

4. (i) Kentucky, (ii) the USA, (iii) Freed enslaved people, (iv) Gettysburg, (v) 1865.

5. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th U.S. President, was born in 1809 in Kentucky and overcame poverty to become a self-taught lawyer. He led the country through the Civil War, abolished slavery with the Emancipation Proclamation, and inspired the nation with his Gettysburg Address. Assassinated in 1865, Lincoln’s legacy of courage and dedication to freedom endures.

6. (a + ii + 1) William Shakespeare was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon.
(b + v + 3) He is known as the greatest dramatist and poet of England.
(c + iv + 5) He wrote 154 sonnets and many famous plays.
(d + i + 4) His plays are divided into tragedies, comedies, and histories.
(e + iii + 2) He died in 1616, leaving behind a rich legacy.

7.

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

8. (a) The central theme is the contrast between shared joy and isolated sorrow. It shows that while society celebrates happiness together, grief, suffering, and death must be faced alone.
(b) Boatmen still hear Mary’s voice calling the cattle home. Her cry continues to echo across the sands, keeping her memory alive.

(c) The main theme is love, acceptance, and the cycle of life. It highlights the transformation of roles between mothers and daughters and the importance of unconditional love.
(d) The second mother appeared like a stranger, though she wore her mother's clothes. She looked the same but was childlike, depending on the poet's strength.
(e) It means the grandmother, mother, and daughter were all connected in a cycle. The poet experienced her mother as both caregiver and dependent, completing the circle of life.
(f) Mary went out alone to bring the cattle. Sadly, she never returned home, and her absence became a symbol of loss.
(g) Mary's body was rowed back across the cruel, crawling foam. She was laid to rest by the sea, where her journey had ended.
(h) The poet says success and pleasure attract people, but when death comes, no one can accompany you. Everyone must face death alone through the "narrow aisles of pain."

9. (a) Ameen preparing for the bazaar in *Mr. Moti* shows his transition into adulthood because he dresses neatly, confidently carries the basket, and behaves more responsibly than before.
(b) Ameen's love for bullfighting, cockfighting, and boat racing in *Mr. Moti* indicates that his cultural and social environment celebrates competitive rural sports that shape his personality.
(c) He heard a rising, frenzied noise and felt strong winds tugging at his clothes as dust and debris swirled around him.
(d) He saw bicycles, scooters, lampposts, corrugated iron sheets, and even teastalls flying by, showing that the storm was extremely violent and destructive.
(e) Rosamond's disappointment deepens the conflict because she begins to feel frustrated that useful things do not satisfy her desire for beauty.
(f) The purple jar attracts Rosamond more than anything else because its bright colour fascinates her imagination and seems magical to her.
(g) The unusual penalty suggests that Shylock's true intention is to physically hurt Antonio rather than simply ensure repayment.
(h) Antonio's lack of concern for money frustrates Shylock and intensifies their conflict, since their values are completely opposite.

Completing Stories

1. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

One day a schoolboy named Arif was returning home from school. On the way to his home, he saw an old woman who was begging. Arif asked the woman why she was begging. In reply, she told him that..... *[DB'24]*

Arif and an Old Woman

One day a schoolboy named Arif was returning home from school. On the way to his home, he saw an old woman who was begging. Arif asked the woman why she was begging. In reply, she told him that she used to live a happy life with her husband and their only son. After her husband's untimely death, she faced a severe financial crisis but worked hard to raise her child. She even sold her last piece of land to send him abroad for a better future. Unfortunately, the son stopped sending money after a few years and never returned to take care of his mother. Eventually, she lost her small home and had to beg on the streets just to buy food.

Arif was shocked by her sorrowful tale and immediately phoned his father. Arif's father was a kind-hearted businessman. He rushed to the place and decided to help her. He took the distressed woman to a local home for the aged and took full responsibility for her care. Arif found a grandmother figure in her. Since then, Arif and his parents visit the home regularly to share food and joy with the lonely woman.

2. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich, but he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it..... *[RB'24; CtgB'20]*

The More Man Gets, the More He Wants

Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich, but he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it. He believed that the ability to turn anything into gold would bring him true joy. One day, a kind deity heard his desire and decided to fulfill it right away. At first, King Midas felt overjoyed with his new gift.

Everything his fingers came in contact with changed into shining gold instantly. He thought no one could be happier than him. Returning to his grand palace, he was greeted by his beloved young daughter who ran towards him with open arms. In his excitement, he hugged her tightly, but the moment he did, she became a golden statue. The king cared for his daughter more than all his wealth. Seeing her like this broke his heart completely. He cried bitterly and regretted ever wanting such a power. Feeling sorry for him, the deity appeared again and removed the dangerous gift.

3. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

Once there lived a King in an island. There were green trees everywhere in the island. The King decided to build a magnificent palace in the island. So, he ordered his men to cut down all the trees. Some opposed the King's idea but he did not pay *[JB'24]*

Sudden Decision of a King

Once there lived a King in an island. There were green trees everywhere in the island. The King decided to build a magnificent palace in the island. So, he ordered his men to cut down all the trees. Some opposed the King's idea but he did not pay attention to their wise words. Consequently, the workers had no choice but to follow the command. Within days, the green island became completely bare. Soon,

the environment changed drastically without the protection of the forest. The rain disappeared, and the temperature rose dangerously high. The fertile land turned dry and cracked under the scorching sun. Because of this severe drought, farmers could not grow any food. A terrible famine spread across the kingdom, causing immense suffering for the citizens. Many villagers died of hunger, while survivors became weak and sick. Seeing this tragedy, the king finally understood his grave mistake. He immediately stopped the construction and ordered everyone to plant saplings everywhere. Although he was truly sorry, the damage was already done. It took many years for nature to heal and for the island to become green again.

4. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

Rahmat Mia is a poor rickshaw puller in Dhaka. He pulls rickshaw in different areas of the city. One day he saw some men selling lottery tickets. He felt tempted and bought a ticket..... *[CB'24; SB'23]*

The Tragedy of Unwise Spending

Rahmat Mia is a poor, rickshaw puller in Dhaka. He pulls rickshaw in different areas of the city. One day he saw some men selling lottery tickets. He felt tempted and bought a ticket. He anxiously waited for the result date. When the day finally came, he checked the newspaper and could not believe his eyes. He had won the first prize of fifty lakh Taka! Overjoyed, he collected the huge amount and felt his life was settled forever. However, this sudden fortune made him extremely lazy and arrogant. Believing he would never need to work again, he immediately quit his job as a rickshaw puller. Instead of investing the money in a business or saving it in a bank, he began to spend recklessly on temporary luxuries. He rented a posh apartment, bought expensive gadgets, and wore flashy clothes.

Soon, many false friends surrounded him to enjoy his wealth, and Rahmat foolishly spent thousands on them daily. He lived like a king without any financial planning or foresight. He simply spent money like water, thinking it would never end. Sadly, his blind extravagance did not last long. Within just three years, his entire fortune vanished completely. When his money ran out, his so-called friends abandoned him instantly. To buy food, he had to sell his household items one by one. Eventually, he became penniless again. With deep regret and shame, Rahmat was forced to return to the streets to pull a rickshaw. He realized too late that money without wisdom disappears quickly, leaving him exactly where he started.

5. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

Rati is a worker of a big factory in Dhaka. There are more than 500 workers in the factory. One day while he was working, a loud sound was heard. Fire! Fire! Help! Help!..... *[Combined Board'18; CtgB'24]*

Rumour Results in Tragedy

Rati is a worker of a big factory in Dhaka. There are more than 500 workers in the factory. One day while he was working, a loud sound was heard. Fire! Fire! Help! Help! Within seconds, chaos took over the entire building. Terrified for their lives, everyone stopped working and rushed blindly toward the exit. The factory had a major flaw: it had only one narrow staircase for hundreds of people. As the crowd pushed and shoved to escape the imaginary flames, the situation became dangerous. In the madness, Rati lost his balance and slipped on the stairs. Before he could stand up, several people ran over him in their desperate attempt to flee.

Many workers were hurt badly, and sadly, a few lost their lives in the stampede. Rati suffered some bruises but luckily survived. Later, the police investigated and found a shocking truth. There was no fire at all. A foolish coworker had shouted the warning as a prank, not realizing that his bad joke would lead to such a terrible tragedy.

6. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

Tamim, a student of class ten, was returning from school. On the way, he saw some boys and girl bathing in the pond. Suddenly he heard a girl shouting "Help! Help! save me!" Tamim..... *[SB'24]*

To Rescue a Drowning Girl

Tamim, a student of class ten, was returning from school. On the way, he saw some boys and girl bathing in the pond. Suddenly he heard a girl shouting "Help! Help! save me!"

Tamim did not waste a single moment. He threw his school bag on the grass and dived into the water instantly. As he was a skilled swimmer, he reached the struggling child quickly. He carefully held her head up so she could breathe and dragged her safely to the bank.

The girl had swallowed a lot of water and was unconscious. Fortunately, Tamim knew the correct first aid method because he had learned it from YouTube. He pressed her chest gently to remove the water, and soon she coughed and opened her eyes. By that time, a crowd of villagers had gathered there. The girl's parents also arrived, crying in panic. When they saw their daughter alive, their tears turned into joy. They blessed him again and again for his courage and insisted that he visit their home. Tamim politely agreed to their request. Finally, he continued his journey home, feeling a deep sense of pride and happiness in his heart for saving a life.

7. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

Dilara is thirteen years old living in Swapnopur. Her poor parents have two other little children. It is hard for her illiterate parents to earn enough to run the family well. Dilara hopes to bring about a change to her family by receiving higher education. So, she..... *[BB'24]*

Dilara, a Poor but Visionary Girl

Dilara is thirteen years old living in Swapnopur. Her poor parents have two other little children. It is hard for her illiterate parents to earn enough to run the family well. Dilara hopes to bring about a change to her family by receiving higher education. So, she began working as a helper in a neighbor's house to manage her educational expenses. In her leisure time, she also made handcrafted fans and stitched clothes to earn a little extra money. Despite facing extreme poverty, she never gave up on her dreams. Since she could not afford private tutors, she studied attentively by herself late at night. As a result of her perseverance, she achieved a talent-pool scholarship in the JSC examination.

Her success continued in the SSC exams, where she secured a Golden GPA-5. She used her scholarship savings to get admitted into a reputed college in the town. To cover her living costs, she worked as a private tutor for school children. Afterward, she achieved an excellent result in the HSC examination and prepared for medical studies. By dint of her hard work, she got a chance in a Government Medical College. Five years later, she made her parents proud by returning to Swapnopur as a doctor, proving that poverty is not a barrier to success.

8. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

Once there lived a poor rickshaw puller. He had to maintain his family consisting of eight members with great difficulty. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse dropped by a passer-by. He..... *[JB'16; DJB'24]*

The Reward of an Honest Rickshaw Puller

Once there lived a poor rickshaw puller. He had to maintain his family consisting of eight members with great difficulty. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse dropped by a passer-by. He picked it up, not to steal the money, but to return it to its true owner. On the other hand, the owner became frantic when he realized his loss. He searched every possible place but failed to locate it.

He was incredibly anxious because the purse held his passport, driving licence, and credit cards. He felt that he was ruined. Suddenly, he received a phone call. The rickshaw puller had found a visiting card inside the wallet and contacted him.

The owner immediately rushed to the poor man's address. When they met, the puller handed the purse back without hesitation. The rich man was stunned. He could not believe that a man facing such poverty could show such high moral character. Filled with gratitude, he thanked the puller and insisted on giving him a handsome cash reward. Although the honest man refused at first, the owner made him accept it. This story teaches us that honesty is a great virtue, and it never goes unrewarded.

9. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it:

A long time ago, the town of Hamelin faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The situation became very unbearable..... *[MB'24]*

Promise should be Kept

A long time ago, the town of Hamelin faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The situation became very unbearable.

The huge rats were everywhere, creating absolute chaos in daily life. They fought with the town's dogs, chased the cats, and even bit sleeping babies in their cradles. The citizens were furious and marched to the Town Hall to complain. They warned the Mayor to solve the crisis immediately.

The Mayor was terrified of the angry crowd. He held an emergency meeting with his advisors to discuss the matter, but nobody could find a solution. Just then, a tall, strange man wearing colorful clothes entered the hall. He introduced himself as the Pied Piper and offered a deal. He said, "I will clear the rats if you give me a thousand guilders." The desperate Mayor agreed instantly, promising to pay the full amount.

The Piper walked into the street and started playing a magical tune on his flute. Suddenly, thousands of rats rushed out from every building. They followed the music all the way to the Weser River, jumped into the deep water, and drowned. The town was finally safe. However, the greedy Mayor broke his promise and refused to pay the money. Furious at this betrayal, the Piper played a different, sweet melody. This time, all the children of the town ran out, charmed by the music. They followed him to a distant mountain cave. The Piper and the children vanished inside, never to be seen again, leaving the town in sorrow forever.

10. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it:

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-1 of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope..... *[DB'20; RB'16; CigB'19; DjB'16]*

The Role of the Spider in Inspiring the King/ Failure is the Pillar of Success

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-1 of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope and decided to hide in a lonely cave to save himself. He felt deeply depressed thinking about his misfortune. While he was lying there, he suddenly noticed a spider trying to climb up to the ceiling. The little creature fell down repeatedly but never gave up. Bruce watched it with great interest. Finally, on the seventh attempt, the spider successfully reached its web.

This simple sight gave the King new courage. He realized that failure is not the end and one must try until they succeed. Inspired, he gathered his scattered soldiers and fought the English army again with full force. This time, he defeated the enemies and regained his lost kingdom.

11. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it:
One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from one place to another in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water..... *[RB'20; CtgB'16; SB'20,'17: BB'19]*

A Witty Crow/Where there is a Will, there is a Way

One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from one place to another in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water. Finally, he noticed a pitcher standing far away. He quickly flew towards it and looked inside. There was some water, but it lay very low at the bottom. His beak could not reach it no matter how hard he tried. He even pushed the pitcher to tilt it over, but it was too heavy for him.

The crow felt helpless and grew sad. He sat there wondering how to solve the problem. For a long time, he could think of nothing. Just as he was ready to give up and leave, his eyes fell on a few small pebbles scattered nearby. Suddenly, a clever idea came to his mind. He picked up one pebble in his beak and dropped it into the pitcher. He repeated this again and again. With each pebble, the water rose a little higher.

Soon, the water reached a level where he could easily drink it. The crow drank happily until his thirst was gone, and then he flew away feeling proud.

12. Read the following outlines and develop them-into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it:
Once a schoolboy named Talha was returning from school. On the way to his home, he saw a boy of his age. The boy was working in a workshop. His body was covered with dirt, oil and other chemicals. Talha became curious about the boy. He asked the boy..... *[JB'20]*

Talha's Kind and Helpful Attitude to the Boy

Once a schoolboy named Talha was returning from school. On the way to his home, he saw a boy of his age. The boy was working in a workshop. His body was covered with dirt, oil and other chemicals. Talha became curious about the boy. He asked the boy about the reason for his hard labor instead of going to school. The boy replied with tears in his eyes. He explained that his father had passed away three years earlier, leaving the family in deep trouble. He had a sick mother and a little sister to feed, so he had to earn money rather than study.

Talha felt deep pity for him and invited him to his home. There, he introduced the boy to his parents and shared the sad story. Talha's parents were generous people. They were moved by the boy's struggle and decided to take full charge of his education. They admitted him to a local school and even arranged a monthly allowance for his mother's treatment and household needs. Now, the boy lives a decent life. He and Talha go to school together as best friends. Thanks to Talha's kindness, the boy's dark future turned into a bright one.

13. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it:
Once there lived a poor rickshaw puller. He had to maintain his family consisting of six members with a great difficulty. He always thought of additional income for the maintenance of his family. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse of gold dropped by a passer-by. He..... *[CB'20]*

Honesty is the Best Policy

Once there lived a poor rickshaw puller. He had to maintain his family consisting of six members with a great difficulty. He always thought of additional income for the maintenance of his family. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse of gold dropped by a passer-by. He picked it up and quickly hid it under his shirt. He rushed home and excitedly showed the treasure to his wife. He said with joy, "Look! Our bad days are over. God has sent this fortune for us. We can now build a big house and live comfortably." The poor man was tempted to keep the gold to end their suffering. However, his wife was a woman of strong character and wisdom. She did not look happy at all.

She firmly said, "We may be poor, but we are not thieves. We cannot build our happiness on someone else's tears. You must return it immediately." Her words struck his conscience, and he felt ashamed of his momentary greed. Following her advice, he went back to the spot and found the anxious owner searching for the bag. He returned the purse safely. The owner was relieved and gave him a handsome cash reward. The rickshaw puller realized that his wife's honesty had saved his dignity.

14. Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete. Write ten new sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it:

One day two rats stole a piece of bread. They tried to divide it into two equal parts but failed. Because each rat wanted the larger part of the bread. They even fought for that. Lastly, they agreed to put up their problem to the monkey who was considered the wisest animal in the forest. They went..... *[CtgB'17; BB'20]*

Two Rats and the Monkey

One day two rats stole a piece of bread. They tried to divide it into two equal parts but failed. Because each rat wanted the larger part of the bread. They even fought for that. Lastly, they agreed to put up their problem to the monkey who was considered the wisest animal in the forest. They went to the monkey and requested him to settle their dispute. The monkey agreed and brought a pair of scales. He broke the bread into two chunks but intentionally made them unequal. Putting them on the scale, he said, "Oh, this side is heavier!" He immediately bit a piece off the larger part to balance it. Now, the other side became heavier, so he took a bite from that one too.

He continued this trick, eating the bread bit by bit. The rats finally realized his cunning plan and asked him to return the remaining crumbs. But the monkey smiled and said, "This is my fee for the hard work," and swallowed the rest. The rats left with empty stomachs, realizing their fighting had cost them everything.

15. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it:

Mr. Rahman is a retired officer. Usually, he goes for a walk everyday early in the morning. One day while he was walking in the morning, he saw a man lying senseless by the side of the road. He went nearer to the man..... *[DjB'20]*

An Unpleasant Experience of a Countryman

Mr. Rahman is a retired officer. Usually, he goes for a walk everyday early in the morning. One day while he was walking in the morning, he saw a man lying senseless by the side of the road. He went nearer to the man. but could not recognize him. A travel bag lay beside him, suggesting he had come from a distant village. Finding no one else around, Mr. Rahman quickly called a rickshaw and rushed the sick man to a nearby hospital.

After receiving treatment, the man regained his senses. He told Mr. Rahman that he had arrived from Rangpur that morning. While walking from the bus stand, hijackers drugged him and stole all his money and valuables. The man was now helpless and penniless. Mr. Rahman felt great pity for him. He paid the hospital bills and gave the man some money to return home safely. The stranger was overwhelmed by this kindness. Mr. Rahman's selfless act proved that service to mankind is the highest form of worship.

Writing dialogue

1. Suppose you are Robin/Rubi and you have a friend named Fardin/Fariha. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend about Dengue fever, its impact and remedies. (ডেঙ্গু জ্বর, এর প্রভাব ও প্রতিকার সম্পর্কে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[RB'24; JB'24; CB'20]*

Robin : Hi, Fardin! You look a bit worried. Is everything okay?

Fardin : Hello, Robin. I am actually concerned about the sudden rise in Dengue cases in our area. It has become a serious issue.

Robin : You are right. I heard that hospitals are full of patients. How exactly does this disease spread?

Fardin : It spreads through the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. These mosquitoes breed mostly in clear, stagnant water found in flower tubs, old tires, or drains.

Robin : I see. What are the major impacts on a patient?

Fardin : The symptoms are quite severe. It starts with a sudden high fever, severe headache, and intense body pain. In critical cases, the blood platelet count drops dangerously, which can be fatal.

Robin : That sounds scary. What are the remedies or ways to prevent it?

Fardin : We must keep our surroundings clean and destroy breeding grounds. Using mosquito nets and repellents is also necessary.

Robin : And if someone gets infected?

Fardin : They must consult a doctor immediately, drink plenty of fluids, and take complete rest.

Robin : Thanks for the information, Fardin. Awareness is truly the key.

Fardin : Absolutely. Stay safe, Robin!

2. Suppose you are Karim/Karima and your younger brother is Muhib. Write a dialogue between you and your brother about the merits and demerits of using mobile phone. (কিশোর বয়সে মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহারের উপকারিতা ও অপকারিতা নিয়ে দুই ভাইয়ের মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[CB'24,'23; CtgB'23; DJB'23,'22; MB'23]*

Karim : Hello, Muhib! How are you?

Muhib : Fine, thanks. What about you?

Karim : Muhib, I have been watching you stare at that screen for nearly two hours. You really should take a break.

Muhib : Oh, hi Karim! I was just browsing. But isn't the mobile phone the greatest invention of modern science? It is so useful.

Karim : It is certainly a wonder of science, but it works like a double-edged sword. It has both merits and demerits depending on how you use it.

Muhib : I mostly focus on the merits. It connects us to the world instantly. We can communicate with anyone, anywhere, within seconds.

Karim : That is true. For students, it is a great source of learning. You can access online classes, digital dictionaries, and educational platforms like YouTube or Wikipedia to help with your studies.

Muhib : Exactly! It helps me research topics for my homework. But why are you worried?

Karim : I am worried about the misuse. Look at many teenagers today; they are addicted to online games and social media. They waste valuable study time and stay up late at night.

Muhib : You are right. I admit that I often feel tired and have eye strain after using it for too long.

Karim : That is a major health hazard. Excessive use damages eyesight, causes insomnia, and even creates distance between family members.

Muhib : I understand now. It essentially depends on the user.

Karim : Precisely. Use it to build your career, not to destroy your time. We must be the master of technology, not its slave.

Muhib : Thank you for the guidance, brother. I will be mindful and limit my screen time.

3. Suppose, you are Nabil/Nabila. You read in Blue Bird School, Sylhet. Now, write a dialogue between you and the librarian of your school about borrowing a book. (লাইব্রেরি থেকে বই ধার নেওয়া বিষয়ে লাইব্রেরিয়ান ও তোমার মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[SB'24; DjB'16]*

Nabil : Good afternoon, Sir. May I have a moment?

The Librarian : Good afternoon. Certainly. How can I help you?

Nabil : I am very interested in reading the famous novel "Pather Panchali" by Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay. Is it available to borrow?

The Librarian : Yes, it is a masterpiece of Bengali literature. We have a copy. Do you have your Library card with you?

Nabil : Actually, I am a new student at Blue Bird School and I do not have a card yet. How can I get one?

The Librarian : The process is simple. You just need to fill out this application form and submit one passport-sized photograph.

Nabil : I have a photograph in my bag. Can I submit it right now?

The Librarian : Certainly. I will issue your card immediately. Please remember to return the book within seven days.

Nabil : I will return it on time. Thank you, Sir.

The Librarian : You are welcome. Happy reading!

4. A future plan of life helps one to reach one's goal. A student must have a definite future plan in life. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Sadik/Sadika about your future plan of life. (লক্ষ্য নির্বাচন নিয়ে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[BB'24,'22; DjB'17]*

Myself : Hello, Sadik! How are you?

Sadik : I'm fine. Thank you. What about you?

Myself : I'm fine too. How is your preparation going? The SSC exams are drawing near.

Sadik : It is going well. But honestly, I am thinking more about what comes after the exams. Have you decided on your future plan of life?

Myself : Yes, I have. I have a strong desire to become an Agriculturist.

Sadik : An Agriculturist? That is a slightly uncommon choice. Why did you choose this profession?

Myself : You know Bangladesh is an agricultural country. Our farmers work hard but often fail to get good crops due to a lack of scientific knowledge. I want to support them and improve our national food production.

Sadik : That is an excellent thought! You will be serving the nation's economy directly.

Myself : Thank you. Now, what about you? What is your dream?

Sadik : My plan is to become a Doctor. I grew up in a village where many people suffer simply because there are no good medical facilities nearby.

Myself : That is heartbreaking. So, you want to serve the rural people?

Sadik : Yes. I want to set up a clinic in my village to treat the poor at a very low cost.

Myself : That is truly a noble ambition. Both our plans aim to serve our country.

Sadik : Exactly. Let's study hard to make these dreams come true.

Myself : Definitely. Best of luck, friend.

5. Suppose, you are Sumon/Sumona. You have a friend Rahim/Rahima. You are very interested in games and sports. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend emphasizing the importance of games and sports in our life. (আমাদের দৈনন্দিন জীবনে খেলাধুলার গুরুত্ব সম্পর্কে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[JB'23; CB'19; DjB'24]*

Sumon : Hello Rahim! Are you getting ready for the football match this afternoon?

Rahim : Hi Sumon! Yes, I am. I never miss a chance to play outdoor games.

Sumon : That is a great habit. Nowadays, many students prefer playing video games indoors instead of going out to the field.

Rahim : That is unfortunate. They do not realize that games and sports are essential for our physical and mental health.

Sumon : You are absolutely right. Outdoor sports provide the best form of exercise. They keep our body strong, active, and fit.

Rahim : Not only that, Sumon. There is a famous proverb, "A sound mind lives in a sound body." Sports refresh our mind and remove the dullness of long study hours.

Sumon : I agree. Besides health, sports also teach us discipline, punctuality, and leadership.

Rahim : Exactly! We learn how to work as a team and respect the rules. These virtues are necessary for character building.

Sumon : So, every student should take part in games and sports regularly to succeed in life.

Rahim : Definitely. Let's go to the playground now. We shouldn't be late.

Sumon : Sure, let's go!

6. Suppose, you are Tanveer/Tanisa. You have a friend named Habib/Habiba who is fond of trees and nature. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of tree plantation. (বৃক্ষরোপণের গুরুত্ব সম্পর্কে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[DB'22; CtgB'17; SB'16; MB'24]*

Tanveer : Hello Habib! I see you are carrying a sapling in your hand. Where are you heading in this heat?

Habib : Hi Tanveer! I am going to plant this Neem tree in my backyard. I believe it is the best time to plant trees.

Tanveer : That is a great initiative. Everyone talks about tree plantation, but very few actually take action. Why do you think it is so important right now?

Habib : It is a matter of survival, Tanveer. Trees are the lungs of our planet. They provide oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide. Without them, the Greenhouse Effect will increase, leading to severe global warming.

Tanveer : You are right. I read that the erratic weather changes and excessive heat we are feeling now are results of deforestation.

Habib : Exactly. For a low-lying country like Bangladesh, the risk is higher. Trees protect us from natural calamities like floods, cyclones, and droughts by maintaining the ecological balance.

Tanveer : Besides protecting the environment, they also support our economy, don't they?

Habib : Certainly. They give us delicious fruits, medicine, firewood, and timber for furniture. They also prevent soil erosion along the riverbanks.

Tanveer : It is tragic that people are cutting down forests thoughtlessly for housing and industries.

Habib : If this destruction continues, our country might turn into a desert one day. We must make tree plantation a social movement.

Tanveer : I agree. June and July are the best months for this. Let's encourage our classmates to plant at least one tree each.

Habib : That is a brilliant idea. "One student, one tree" should be our motto.

Tanveer : Let's start this campaign from tomorrow. See you!

7. Suppose, you are Tomal/Jessica. Your friend's father has fallen in a road accident recently. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about road accidents and how to prevent it. (সড়ক দুর্ঘটনার কারণ ও প্রতিকার সম্পর্কে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[DB'20; CtgB'22; DJB'19]*

Tomal : Hello Sojol. I heard about your father's accident yesterday. How is he doing now?

Sojol : Hi Tomal. Thanks for asking. He is out of danger, but he has a fractured leg. It was a terrifying experience.

Tomal : I am relieved that he is safe. Road accidents have become a daily nightmare in our country. What actually happened?

Sojol : A reckless bus driver tried to overtake another bus and hit my father's rickshaw. These drivers have no respect for traffic rules.

Tomal : That is the main problem. Reckless driving and the tendency to overtake are the leading causes of accidents. Also, many drivers are unskilled and unlicensed.

Sojol : You are right. Besides, narrow roads and unfit vehicles are also responsible. Even pedestrians often ignore foot overbridges and jaywalk on busy roads.

Tomal : True. To prevent this, the government must enforce traffic laws strictly. Exemplary punishment should be given to rule-breakers.

Sojol : Absolutely. We also need massive public awareness campaigns to educate people about road safety.

Tomal : I agree. Public safety must come first. Please take care of your father.

Sojol : I will. Thank you for your support, Tomal.

8. Suppose, you are Emon/Ema. You and your friend, Emran/Eva know that English language plays an important role for communication in the present world. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning English. (ইংরেজি শিক্ষার গুরুত্ব নিয়ে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[RB'20]*

Emon : Hello Emran! You look very focused. What are you reading?

Emran : Hi Emon. I am reading an English newspaper. I am trying to improve my vocabulary because I know how important this language is.

Emon : That is a brilliant habit. English is not just a language; it is a passport to the global world.

Emran : Absolutely. Since it is an international language, it is the common medium of communication among nations. We cannot connect with the world without it.

Emon : True. Besides communication, think about higher education. Most valuable books on science, medicine, and technology are written in English.

Emran : You are right. If we want to pursue higher studies at home or abroad, we must have a good command of it.

Emon : Moreover, good career opportunities depend on it. Local and multinational companies prefer candidates who are fluent in English.

Emran : Even to use the internet and access the latest information, we need to know English. It is the language of the digital age.

Emon : So, we should practice speaking and writing regularly to develop our skills.

Emran : I agree. Let's practice speaking in English together during our break times.

Emon : That is a great idea! See you later.

9. Suppose, you are Labib or Lovely and your friend is Nishat/Nishitha. Your friend is frustrated about the literacy rate of Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to remove illiteracy from our country. (নিরক্ষরতা দূরীকরণ নিয়ে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[JB'20,'15; CB'17]*

Labib : Hello Nishat! You look deep in thought. Is everything alright?

Nishat : Hi Labib. I was just reading a report about our country's literacy rate. It is frustrating that despite progress, illiteracy still exists.

Labib : It is indeed a curse. Illiteracy is the root cause of poverty, unemployment, and many other social problems in Bangladesh.
Nishat : Exactly. Unless we remove it, our nation cannot develop properly. But how can we solve this massive problem?
Labib : Firstly, the government must strictly enforce compulsory primary education. No child should be left out of school.
Nishat : That is true. But many poor parents send their children to work instead of school.
Labib : We need massive social awareness. We must convince parents that education is an asset, not a burden.
Nishat : I agree. But what can students like us do to help?
Labib : We can play a huge role. We can follow the motto "Each one, teach one." If every educated person teaches just one illiterate person, the scenario will change.
Nishat : That is a brilliant idea! We can also organize night schools for adult people in our locality.
Labib : Yes. If we work together, we can definitely make Bangladesh an illiteracy-free nation.
Nishat : Let's start working on this today.

10. Suppose, you are Rajib/Rajiya. Your friend Kajal is quite unaware of water pollution. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and effects of water pollution. (পানি দূষণের কারণ ও প্রভাব) *[CtgB'20]*

Rajib : Hello Kajal! Why are you standing near the riverbank covering your nose?
Kajal : Hi Rajib. I am just looking at the river. The water is pitch black and smells terrible!
Rajib : You are right. This is a severe case of water pollution. It has become a major crisis in our country.
Kajal : It looks disgusting. What are the main reasons behind this pollution?
Rajib : Humans are mostly responsible. Look at those factories; they dump toxic chemicals and industrial waste directly into the river.
Kajal : I see. I also notice people throwing household garbage and plastic bottles into the water.
Rajib : Exactly. Besides that, farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in fields, which wash into the water during rain. Oil spills from boats also pollute the water.
Kajal : This is terrible. What are the effects of this pollution?
Rajib : It is deadly. It kills fish and destroys the aquatic ecosystem. Moreover, drinking or using this water causes serious waterborne diseases like cholera and typhoid.
Kajal : That sounds alarming! We must stop this immediately.
Rajib : Yes. We need strict laws and public awareness to save our water bodies.
Kajal : Agreed. Water is life, so we must protect it.

11. Suppose, your name is Pritom/ Priyonti and you read newspaper daily. But your friend named Wasek/ Wasfia is reluctant to reading newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper daily. (সংবাদপত্র পাঠের প্রয়োজনীয়তা সম্পর্কে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[RB'16; CB'16; CtgB'19; SB'20]*

Wasfia : Good morning, Priyonti. I see you are reading the newspaper again. Do you really read it every single day?
Priyonti : Good morning, Wasfia. Yes, I do. It is an essential part of my morning routine. Don't you read it?
Wasfia : Not really. I find it quite boring. I prefer scrolling through social media for updates.
Priyonti : Social media can be useful, but newspapers provide authentic and detailed news. It is often called the "storehouse of knowledge."
Wasfia : But does it really help a student like me?
Priyonti : Absolutely! It enriches your general knowledge, which is crucial for future competitive exams and job interviews. It keeps you connected with the world.
Wasfia : That is a good point. Does it help with language skills too?

Priyonti : Yes. Reading an English newspaper daily is the best way to improve your vocabulary, grammar, and reading speed.
Wasfia : I never thought about it that way. I realize now that I am like a frog in a well without it.
Priyonti : Exactly. It also covers sports, entertainment, and science. You should definitely start this habit.
Wasfia : I will subscribe to a daily newspaper today. Thank you for opening my eyes.
Priyonti : You are welcome. Happy reading!

12. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba. One of your friends is Amin/Amina. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of watching television. (টেলিভিশন দেখার উপকারিতা এবং অপকারিতা সম্পর্কে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[DjB'20]*

Amin : Hello Habib! I have been knocking for a while. You seem glued to the television screen.
Habib : Oh, hi Amin! Sorry, I didn't hear you. I was watching a fascinating documentary on National Geographic.
Amin : That is good. Television can certainly be a great source of knowledge and entertainment.
Habib : Absolutely. It is like a window to the world. We can learn about history, science, and current affairs through news and educational channels.
Amin : I agree with the merits. However, are you aware of the demerits of watching it too much?
Habib : You mean the wastage of time?
Amin : Yes. Excessive TV watching kills our valuable study time. It can turn students into "couch potatoes" who dislike outdoor sports.
Habib : That is true. I admit I often feel lazy after watching for hours.
Amin : Besides, staring at the screen for long periods is harmful to our eyesight and can cause headaches.
Habib : I have noticed that too. Also, some programs show violence which isn't good for young minds.
Amin : Exactly. So, we must be selective about what we watch and for how long.
Habib : You are right. I will ensure I use it wisely from now on. Thanks for the advice.
Amin : You are welcome, Habib.

13. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayon. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend on the benefits of early rising. (সকাল সকাল ঘুম থেকে ওঠার গুরুত্ব।) *[Combined Board'18; RB'22; CB'22; MB'20]*

Bakul : Good morning, Nayon! You seem to be in a great hurry. What happened?
Nayon : Good morning, Bakul. Yes, I am running late for school again. I just cannot seem to wake up on time.
Bakul : That is a bad habit, my friend. You are missing out on the beautiful morning hours. Do you know how beneficial early rising is?
Nayon : I find it very difficult to leave my bed. Is it really that important?
Bakul : Absolutely. As the proverb goes, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."
Nayon : I have heard that, but how does it actually help?
Bakul : First, you get to breathe fresh, pollution-free air, which is good for your lungs. A morning walk can keep you energetic all day.
Nayon : That explains why I always feel lethargic and tired.
Bakul : Exactly. Moreover, the morning atmosphere is calm and quiet. It is the best time to study and concentrate.
Nayon : You are right. I often run out of time to finish my homework because I wake up late.
Bakul : If you rise early, you get a head start on your day and never have to rush.
Nayon : I understand now. I promise to change my routine and wake up early from tomorrow.
Bakul : That is a wise decision. Good luck!

14. Suppose, you are Rabeya living in village. You have a friend named Tulika. She lives in Barishal city. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of village and city life. (গ্রামীণ জীবন এবং শহরের জীবনের সুবিধা অসুবিধা সম্পর্কে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[DB'16; RB'15]*

Rabeya : Hello Tulika! Long time no see. How is your new life in Barishal city?

Tulika : Hi Rabeya! Life is very convenient there. I have access to the best schools, hospitals, and modern technology.

Rabeya : That sounds great. Cities truly offer better opportunities for education and career growth compared to villages.

Tulika : Yes, the facilities are excellent. But to be honest, I sometimes get tired of the city life.

Rabeya : Why is that? I thought you loved the modern lifestyle.

Tulika : I do, but the pollution, dust, and constant noise are exhausting. Plus, the terrible traffic jams waste hours of my day.

Rabeya : I can imagine. That is exactly why I prefer our village life. The air is fresh, the food is pure, and the environment is so peaceful.

Tulika : You are lucky to enjoy such nature. But Rabeya, doesn't the village lack good medical facilities and fast internet?

Rabeya : It used to be a problem, but things are improving. However, we still lag behind in advanced healthcare.

Tulika : True. I suppose both lifestyles have their own pros and cons.

Rabeya : Exactly. The city offers comfort, but the village offers peace.

Tulika : Well said, friend.

15. Nowadays, computer is used in different sections. It has become very essential to learn about computer. Your friend Nabil/ Nabila wants to know a lot about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning computer. (কম্পিউটার শিক্ষার গুরুত্ব নিয়ে দুই বন্ধুর মধ্যে সংলাপ।) *[JB'19,'16]*

Myself : Hello Nabil! You look a bit thoughtful. What is on your mind?

Nabil : Hi friend. I am actually worried about my lack of computer skills. Do you think learning computer is really that important?

Myself : Important? It is absolutely indispensable! We are living in the age of science and technology, and the computer is its greatest wonder.

Nabil : I know it is useful, but is it mandatory for everyone?

Myself : Yes, it is. In fact, in the modern world, a person who doesn't know how to operate a computer is often considered functionally illiterate.

Nabil : That is a strong statement. How does it help us practically?

Myself : Look around you. From banking to medical science, education to communication—every sector depends on computers. You cannot even apply for a good job without these skills.

Nabil : That is true. Even our exam results and college admissions are processed online now.

Myself : Exactly. Besides, the internet allows us to access the world's library within seconds. It makes our work faster and more accurate.

Nabil : I understand now. I shouldn't waste any more time. I will enroll in a computer training course next week.

Myself : That is a wise decision, Nabil. It will secure your future.

Nabil : Thanks for the encouragement.

Myself : Anytime.