

Practice- 01

Part A: Seen Part

Read the text and answer questions 1 and 2.

It was the night of 25th March, 1971. There was a full of quietness at Bangabandhu's home at Dhanmondi, Road No. 32 throughout the day. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his -----
----- When their provision ran short, Sheikh Kamal, who had already joined the Liberation War, came to them in disguise and delivered some money. Some very close people also supported the family with money and foodstuff.

[Unit-1; Lesson —1(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1. How was the night of 25th March, 1971?
(i) jubilant (ii) fearful (iii) festive (iv) cheerful
2. The atmosphere at bangabandhu's home was—.
(i) quite noisy (ii) exciting (iii) chaotic (iv) calm and quiet
3. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman apprehended— happenings that night.
(i) radiant (ii) disastrous (iii) pleasant (iv) gracious
4. Bangabandhu and his family were very— the whole day.
(i) anxious (ii) delighted (iii) happy (iv) content
5. The Pakistan Army started killing people on the night of—.
(i) 26th March (ii) 25th March (iii) 21st February (iv) 16th December
6. Bangabandhu sent the declaration of independence to Chittagong— wireless.
(i) by means of (ii) with (iii) in (iv) by dint of
7. Begum Fazitunnesa was a supportive wife. Which parts of speech is the underlined word?
(i) noun (ii) verb (iii) adjective (iv) adverb

More Questions

8. The Pakistan Army killed people— that night.
(i) randomly (ii) carefully (iii) systematically (iv) cautiously
9. Who stayed with Bangabandhu at home on the night of 25th March?
(i) his elder son (ii) his son-in-law (iii) his spouse (iv) his daughters
10. Sheikh Kamal went out to make— to the Pakistan Army.
(i) hindrance (ii) way (iii) outlet (iv) trench
11. Begum Mujib— her mental strengths after her husband had been arrested.
(i) reduced (ii) decreased (iii) diminished (iv) raised
12. Bangabandhu was feeling agitated— the Pakistan Army started firing at his home.
(i) seriously (ii) where (iii) when (iv) by
13. Bangabandhu was instructed to be ready to go with—.
(i) his wife (ii) his daughters (iii) his son-in-law (iv) the Pakistan Army
14. Begum Mujib passed her time in— during the war.
(i) distress (ii) joy (iii) serenity (iv) certainty
15. How was the whole day at Bangabandhu's home on 25th March, 1971?
(i) calm (ii) noisy (iii) unquiet (iv) quarrelsome
16. What is the main theme of the passage?
(i) about Bangabandhu's rescue (ii) about Bangabandhu's safety
(iii) about Bangabandhu's escape (iv) about Bangabandhu's arrest
17. The night of 25th March, 1971 brought— to Bangabandhu's family.
(i) happiness (ii) sufferings (iii) blessing (iv) glory
18. Bangabandhu was the— of Pakistani tyranny.
(i) puppet (ii) victim (iii) weapon (iv) associate
19. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members could apprehend that something— was going to happen.
(i) joyous (ii) frightening (iii) unfortunate (iv) unforgettable
20. Bangabandhu was imprisoned by the—.
(i) Pakistan Army (ii) Bangladesh Army (iii) Border Guard Bangladesh (iv) Pakistani people
21. Sheikh Kamal was—.
(i) Bangabandhu's eldest nephew (ii) Bangabandhu's youngest son
(iii) Bangabandhu's eldest son (iv) Bangabandhu's eldest nephew
22. Sheikh Kamal was out of home for—.
(i) forming barricades against the Pakistan people (ii) forming barricades against the Bangladesh Army
(iii) making barricades against the Pakistan Army (iv) forming barricades against the Bangladesh people
23. The Pakistan Army had been killing people indiscriminately—.

- (i) after the night of 25th March, 1971 (ii) before the night of 25th March, 1971
 (iii) on the day of 25th March, 1971 (iv) on the night of 25th March, 1971
- 24. Who thought of the safety of the girls on the night of 25th March, 1971?**
 (i) Sheikh Kamal (ii) Sheikh Hasina (iii) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (iv) Sheikh Jamal
- 25. The night of 25th March, 1971 brought a— for Bangabandhu's family.**
 (i) fortune (ii) pleasure (iii) comedy (iv) tragedy
- 26. What responsibility did Bangabandhu give to Mr. Wazed Miah?**
 (i) to send his family members to a safer place
 (ii) to send the girls of the family to a safer place
 (iii) to send the boys of the family safer place
 (iv) to send his wife of the family to a safer place
- 27. At the time of Bangabandhu's arrest on the night of 25th March, 1971, Sheikh Hasina was—.**
 (i) the mother of a baby (ii) sick (iii) pregnant (iv) giving birth to a baby
- 28. Where did Sheikh Hasina take shelter on the night of 25th March, 1971, Sheikh Hasina was—.**
 (i) at a house at Road No. 32 Dhanmondi (ii) at a house at Road No. 32 Gulsan
 (iii) at a house at Road No. 15 Banani (iv) at a house at Road No. 15 Dhanmondi
- 29. What do you mean by 'killing people indiscriminately'?**
 (i) killing people deliberately (ii) killing people mercilessly
 (iii) killing people randomly (iv) killing people systematically
- 30. Bangabandhu sent the declaration of Independence to—.**
 (i) Tajuddin Ahmed (ii) Moulana Bhasani
 (iii) Mr. Zohur Ahmed Chowdhury (iv) Mr. Tajul Islam
- 31. Bangabandhu sent the declaration of Independence—.**
 (i) just before midnight (ii) after midnight (iii) in the morning (iv) in the afternoon
- 32. How did Bangabandhu send the declaration of Independence to Mr. Zohur Ahmed Chowdhury—.**
 (i) via telegram (ii) via wireless (iii) via telephone (iv) via Internet
- 33. Bangabandhu sent the declaration of Independence to Mr. Zohur Ahmed Chowdhury—.**
 (i) at Dhaka (ii) at Chittagong (iii) at Khulna (iv) at Bogura
- 34. — instructed Bangabandhu to get ready to go with them.**
 (i) The Bangladesh Army (ii) The Pakistan police (iii) The Bangladesh police (iv) The Pakistan Army
- 35. After Bangabandhu left,— was at a loss what to do.**
 (i) Begum Fazilatunnesa (ii) Sheikh Rehana (iii) Sheikh Hasina (iv) Begum Altafunnesa
- 36. Bangabandhu's wife Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib was—.**
 (i) jealous (ii) supportive (iii) unsupportive (iv) quarrelsome
- Guessing meaning from the above text.**
- 37. What does the word 'quiteness' mean?**
 (i) noise (ii) loudness (iii) silence (iv) chaos
- 38. What does the word 'apprehend' mean?**
 (i) realize (ii) fear (iii) criticize (iv) know
- 39. After Bangabandhu left, she was at a loss what to do and where to go with her children. What does the underlined phrase mean?**
 (i) certain what to do (ii) happy what to do (iii) not knowing what to do (iv) aware of doing things
- 40. The Pakistan Army had been killing people indiscriminately that night. What does the underlined word mean?**
 (i) passionately (ii) haphazardly (iii) carefully (iv) consciously
- 41. The situation agitated Bangabandhu much and he asked them to stop. The underlined word means—.**
 (i) irritated (ii) relaxed (iii) calmed (iv) quietened
- 42. Begum Mujib soon pulled up her mental strength. What does the underlined expression mean—.**
 (i) enhanced her weakness (ii) decreased the courage
 (iii) raised her courage and firmness (iv) raised her vulnerability
- 43. But her anxiety continued till the end of the war. The underlined word means—.**
 (i) serenity (ii) certainly (iii) happiness (iv) worry
- 44. Fazilatunnesa Mujib was a supportive wife of Bangabandhu. The underlined word means—.**
 (i) opposing (ii) encouraging (iii) disproving (iv) careless
- 45. During the next couple of months, they moved from one shelter to another. What does the underlined phrase mean?**
 (i) two months (ii) several months (iii) half of the month (iv) a few months
- 46. When their provision ran short, Sheikh Kamal helped them. The underlined word means—.**
 (i) protection (ii) poverty (iii) supplies (iv) demand
- 47. When their provision ran short, Sheikh Kamal helped them. What does the underlined phrase mean?**
 (i) finished (ii) increased (iii) decomposed (iv) stolen

48. Sheikh Kamal came to them in disguise and delivered some money. The underlined word means—.
- (i) disfigure (ii) different (iii) camouflage (iv) banishment
49. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members could apprehend that something tragic was going to happen. What does the underlined phrase mean?
- (i) a tragic incident had happened (ii) a humorous incident had happened
(iii) a pleasant thing was imminent (iv) a pathetic event was very imminent
50. What does the closest meaning of the word 'responsibility'?
- (i) liberal (ii) consistency (iii) supremacy (iv) liability
51. At the darkest part of that night, the Pakistan Army surrounded his home and started firing at random. The underlined phrase means—.
- (i) haphazardly (ii) systematically (iii) regularly (iv) irregularly
52. "After Bangabandhu had left, Begum Mujib was at a loss what to do and where to go with her children."— What does the sentence mean?
- (i) She was completely normal (ii) She was partially puzzled.
(iii) She was completely puzzled. (iv) She was partially normal.

2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) How was the atmosphere at Bangabandhu's house on the night of 25th March 1971?
(b) What did Sheikh Mujibur Rahman apprehend that night?
(c) What did the Pakistan Army do on the night of 25th March?
(d) Where did Bangabandhu send the girls of the family?
(e) How did the Pakistan Army arrest Bangabandhu?

Extra Questions

- (f) What happened to Begum Mujib after Bangabandhu had been arrested?
(g) How did Begum Mujib spend her days during the Liberation War?
(h) How did Sheikh Kamal help her mother?
(i) How did people help Begum Mujib and her family?
(j) Why did Begum Mujib leave her house?
(k) Why was there quietness at Bangabandhu's home?
(l) What did Bangabandhu and his family members apprehend?
(m) What indicated that something tragic was going to happen?
(n) Why was Sheikh Kamal out of home?
(o) How did the Pakistan Army kill people?
(p) How did Bangabandhu ensure safety for the girls?
(q) What did the night of 25th March, 1971 bring to Bangabandhu's family?
(r) What did Mr. Wazed Miah do on the night of 25th March 1971?
(s) What was the condition of Sheikh Hasina at the time of Bangabandhu's arrest?
(t) When did Bangabandhu send the declaration of Independence to Mr. Zohur Ahmed Chowdhury?
(u) Do you think the night of 25th March 1971 is a black night? Why/Why not?
(v) Why was Begum Fazilatunnesa at a loss?
(w) How was Bangabandhu's wife?

Practice- 02

Part A: Seen Part

Read the text and answer questions 1 and 2.

[Unit— 1; Lesson— 2 (B)]

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested by the Pakistan Army immediately after his declaration of independence at the first hour of the 26 March 1971. He was taken ----- He made it clear that those who were involved in different types of crimes including genocide would be tried by his government.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

- (a) Bangabandhu was — **b the Pakistan Army on 26 March, 1971.**
- (i) attended (ii) assisted (iii) assassinated (iv) imprisoned
- (b) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was kept in Pakistan as a/an —.
- (i) guest (ii) prisoner (iii) watcher (iv) observer
- (c) Why did the Pakistan Army take Bangabandhu to Pakistan?
- (i) to hand over power (ii) to solve the crisis (iii) to kill him (iv) to draft constitution
- (d) Bangabandhu was in the call of Pakistan until —.
- (i) 16 December 1971 (ii) 7 January 1972 (iii) 10 January 1972 (iv) 8 January 1972
- (e) Bangabandhu was in the prison of Pakistan for —.
- (i) one year (ii) ten months (iii) nine months (iv) seven months
- (f) When was Bangabandhu set free?
- (i) On 16 December 1971 (ii) on 7 January 1971 (iii) on 10 January 1972 (iv) on 7 January 1972

(g) From Pakistan the plane carrying Bangabandhu flew to —.

- (i) New Delhi (ii) London (iii) Dhaka (iv) Lahore

Extra Questions

(h) Bangabandhu was taken to Heathrow Airport by —.

- (i) British Airways (ii) Indian Airways (iii) Pakistan International Airlines (iv) Bangladesh Biman

(i) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a — leader.

- (i) fearful (ii) timid (iii) scared (iv) valiant

(j) Bangabandhu met the British Prime Minister on —.

- (i) 7 January 1972 (ii) 8 January 1972 (iii) 8 January 1971 (iv) 10 January 1972

(k) Bangabandhu was imprisoned there in a small cell for capital punishment. Which part of speech is the underlined word?

- (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) verb (iv) adverb

(l) Where did the Pakistan Army take Bangabandhu after arrest?

- (i) to India (ii) to England (iii) to Pakistan (iv) to Tungipara

(m) What is the main theme of the passage?

- (i) the sufferings of Bangabandhu's family (ii) the homecoming of Bangabandhu
(iii) the victory of the Bangalees in the Liberation War (iv) the declaration of the Liberation War

(n) Bangabandhu was taken to Pakistan —.

- (i) as a guest (ii) as a friend (iii) as a foe (iv) as a prisoner

(o) Bangabandhu was imprisoned in a small cell —.

- (i) for mental relief (ii) for psychological punishment (iii) for death penalty (iv) for mental punishment

(p) A grave was dug for Bangabandhu —.

- (i) in front of his cell (ii) behind his cell (iii) beside his cell (iv) inside his cell

(q) What was the idea of Bangabandhu about the Bangalees?

- (i) nothing would stop the Bangalees to gain fame
(ii) nothing would resist the Bangalees to achieve independence
(iii) nothing would stop the Bangalees to lose independence
(iv) nothing would stop the Bangalees to gain foreign help

(r) How was Bangabandhu's name related to independence?

- (i) his name and independence became antonymous (ii) his name and independence became dissimilar
(iii) his name and independence became simile (iv) his name and independence became synonymous

(s) How was Bangabandhu's homecoming?

- (i) very magnificent (ii) very ordinary (iii) very enthralling (iv) very emphatic

(t) In which hotel did Bangabandhu stay in London?

- (i) at Hotel Claridges (ii) at Hotel Crimson (iii) at London Hotel (iv) at Hotel Serina

(u) News headlines of BBC and other media organizations were about —.

- (i) Bangabandhu's arrival at Dhaka (ii) Bangabandhu's arrival at Kolkata
(iii) Bangabandhu's arrival at London (iv) Bangabandhu's arrival at Karachi

(v) Who was the then Prime Minister of Bangladesh?

- (i) A K Fazlul Huq (ii) Captain Nazrul Islam (iii) Tajuddin Ahmad (iv) Shahid Suhrawardy

(w) Through the conversation with Tajuddin, Bangabandhu got —.

- (i) a clear picture of all that had happened before the Liberation War
(ii) a clear picture of all that had happened after the Liberation War
(iii) a clear picture of all that had happened in the Pakistan jail
(iv) a clear picture of all that had happened during the Liberation War

(x) Bangabandhu got immense pleasure knowing that —.

- (i) he had truly motivated his people (ii) he had truly treated his people
(iii) he had truly captivated his people (iv) he had truly liberated his people

(y) Bangabandhu's news conference was held —.

- (i) at Crimson (ii) at Claridges (iii) at Serina (iv) at Birmingham City

(z) Bangabandhu expressed the unbounded joy because —.

- (i) his people achieved freedom through liberation struggle
(ii) his people got Bangabandhu through liberation struggle
(iii) his people achieved wealth through liberation struggle
(iv) his people got back their homes through liberation struggle

Guessing meaning from the above text.

(z1) In fact, Bangabandhu and independence became synonymous. The underlined word means —.

- (i) different (ii) similar (iii) popular (iv) familiar

(z2) The word 'breathlessly' means —.

- (i) dreadfully (ii) ferfully (iii) enthusiastically (iv) bravely

(z3) The word 'grand' means —.

- (i) scanty (ii) parsimonious (iii) magnificent (iv) confined
- (z4) Pakistan, as soon as the PIA aircraft took off, was finally behind Bangabandhu. What does the underlined phrase mean?**
- (i) since (ii) immediately after (iii) whereas (iv) before
- (z5) The word 'obligation' means —.**
- (i) episode (ii) relief (iii) option (iv) commitment
- (z6) The word 'imprison' means —.**
- (i) lock on (ii) lock-up (iii) lockdown (iv) lock-in
- (z7) The word 'genocide' means —.**
- (i) mass killing (ii) outrage (iii) brutality (iv) atrocity
- (z8) What does the word 'captive' mean?**
- (i) purchaser (ii) prisoner (iii) cautious (iv) capricious
- (z9) What is the closest meaning of the word 'obligation'?**
- (i) priority (ii) proclamation (iii) responsibility (iv) orientation
- (z10) What does the word 'imprisoned' mean?**
- (i) confirmed (ii) controlled (iii) condemned (iv) confined
- (z11) Bangabandhu was taken to Pakistan as a captive and imprisoned there in a small cell for capital punishment until 7th January, 1972. What does the underlined phrase mean?**
- (i) punishment of executing somebody (ii) punishment in the capital city
(iii) punishment in front of all (iv) punishment of lenient type
- (z12) What does the word 'immediate' mean?**
- (i) quick (ii) slow (iii) cautious (iv) initiate
- (z13) What is the closest meaning of the word 'eminent'?**
- (i) liberal (ii) famous (iii) democratic (iv) aristocratic
- (z14) Bangabandhu expressed the unbounded joy of freedom achieved by his people in an epic liberation struggle. What does the underlined expression mean in the passage?**
- (i) a struggle which is insignificant in manner
(ii) a struggle which is horrible in manner
(iii) a struggle which is grand in manner
(iv) a struggle which is grave in manner
- (z15) It gave him immense pleasure knowing that he had truly liberated his people. The underlined word means—.**
- (i) enormous (ii) small (iii) shallow (iv) deep
- (z16) 'He knew nothing would stop the Bangalees to gain independence.' What does the sentence mean?**
- (i) It was uncertain that Bangalees must gain independence.
(ii) It was certain that Bangalees must gain independence.
(iii) It was unknown that Bangalees must gain independence.
(iv) It was known that Bangalees must gain independence.
- (z17) What does the word 'unbounded' mean?**
- (i) unbecoming (ii) limited (iii) outflow (iv) unlimited

2. Answer the following questions.

- (a) When was Bangabandhu arrested?
(b) Why was he taken to Pakistan?
(c) When was Bangabandhu set free?
(d) How was the homecoming of Bangabandhu?
(e) What made Bangabandhu immensely pleased?
- # Extra Questions**
- (f) What did Bangabandhu tell the crowd at the news conference?
(g) What did he make clear at the conference?
(h) Whom did Bangabandhu meet in London?
(i) Who met Bangabandhu at Hotel Claridges and why?
(j) How did he know what happened in Bangladesh in his absence?
(k) Who declared the independence of Bangladesh?
(l) In line no 5, it is said, "His name and independence became synonymous." What does it mean? Explain.
(m) When did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declare the independence of Bangladesh?
(n) What type of cell was allotted to Bangabandhu in Pakistan jail?
(o) Why was Bangabandhu imprisoned in a small cell?
(p) How long was Bangabandhu imprisoned in a small cell in Pakistan jail?

- (q) Where was the grave dug for Bangabandhu?
 (r) What does the grave dug for Bangabandhu symbolize? Explain it.
 (s) Do you think that Mujib was afraid of death?
 (t) How did Bangabandhu treat Bangalees? Explain.
 (u) Who arrested Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman?
 (v) How eager was the whole world to witness Bangabandhu's homecoming?
 (w) Who was Syed Badrul Ahsan?
 (x) When did Bangabandhu leave Chaklala Airport?
 (y) Where is Chaklala Airport?
 (z) When did Bangabandhu reach London?
 (z1) Which news spread quickly in London on 8 January, 1972?
 (z2) Where is Hotel Claridges?
 (z3) What happened in Hotel Claridges when Bangabandhu reached there?
 (z4) What did the news bulletins on the BBC and other media organizations make?
 (z5) Who was the then Prime Minister of Britain?
 (z6) Who was the then Opposition Leader of Britain?
 (z7) Who did Bangabandhu have a long conversation with?
 (z8) Who was Tajuddin Ahmad?
 (z9) What was the subject matter of Bangabandhu's conversation with Tajuddin Ahmad?
 (z10) What gave Bangabandhu immense pleasure?
 (z11) Where was Bangabandhu's news conference held?
 (z12) How deep was the joy of Bangabandhu after the victory in the Liberation War?
 (z13) What was the view of Bangabandhu about the criminals?

Practice- 03

Part A: Seen Part

Read the text and answer questions 1 and 2.

[Unit— 1; Lesson— 2 (E)]

Bangabandhu left London for -----house in Dhanmondi Road 32 where they had been kept under house arrest by the Pakistan Army throughout the course of the War of Liberation.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

(a) When did Bangabandhu make his very way home from London?

- (i) January 7, 1972 (ii) January 9, 1971 (iii) January 9, 1972 (iv) January 10, 1972

(b) On the way home, Bangabandhu had an interval in — on 10 January, 1972.

- (i) London (ii) Delhi (iii) Kolkata (iv) Karachi

(c) When did Bangabandhu arrive in Dhaka?

- (i) January 9, 1972 (ii) January 10, 1971 (iii) January 9, 1971 (iv) January 10, 1972

(d) Bangabandhu was given a — reception in Delhi.

- (i) cold (ii) warm (iii) hostile (iv) cool

(e) How many Bangladeshis took shelter in India during the war?

- (i) ten lac (ii) one million (iii) one crore (iv) ten crore

(f) Bangabandhu came to Dhaka by —.

- (i) Indian Airways (ii) British Airways (iii) Pakistan International Airways (iv) Bangladesh Biman

(g) Bangabandhu went to — from the airport.

- (i) Dhanmondi 32 (ii) Dhaka University (iii) Mujibnagar (iv) Race Course Maidan

Extra Questions

(h) Bangabandhu arrived at his house —.

- (i) in the morning (ii) in the evening (iii) in the afternoon (iv) at noon

(i) 'Comet' is the name of —.

- (i) a train (ii) a bus (iii) a plane (iv) a truck

(j) The Pakistan Army tried to — Bangabandhu during his trial in Pakistan.

- (i) threaten (ii) convince (iii) encourage (iv) motivate

(k) Bangabandhu told the Pakistan Army that he would walk the gallows keeping his head —.

- (i) lower (ii) bowed (iii) upright (iv) downward

(l) He addressed a public rally and mesmerized everyone. Which part of speech is the underlined word?

- (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) verb (iv) adverb

(m) The Indian Army and the mukti bahini were on standby to give a guard of honour to Bangabandhu. Which part of speech is the underlined word?

- (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) verb (iv) adverb
- (n) Where did Bangabandhu halt on the way to Dhaka?**
 (i) in Karachi (ii) in Washington (iii) in Chattogram (iv) in Delhi
- (o) Where was Bangabandhu welcomed on the way to Dhaka?**
 (i) at a hotel in London (ii) at Delhi's Palam Airport
 (iii) at Shah Amanat International Airport (iv) at a hotel in Delhi
- (p) What is the main theme of the passage?**
 (i) the victory of Bangalee people in the Liberation War
 (ii) the torture of the Pakistani Army in the Liberation War
 (iii) Bangabandhu's homecoming and his grand reception
 (iv) the declaration of the Liberation War
- (q) What did Bangabandhu do during his stay in Delhi?**
 (i) He held meeting with world leaders. (ii) He talked with the journalists.
 (iii) He talked with his family members. (iv) he addressed a public rally.
- (r) Where did Bangabandhu deliver speech before going home?**
 (i) at the Laldighi Maidan (ii) at the Race Course Maidan
 (iii) at Delhi's Palam Airport (iv) at Shah Amanat International Airport
- (s) Millions of people had begun to crowd —.**
 (i) at Chattogram (ii) at Delhi (iii) at Karachi (iv) at Dhaka
- (t) The Comet aircraft was made available to Bangabandhu by —.**
 (i) the Bangladesh government (ii) the British government
 (iii) the Indian government (iv) the Pakistan government
- (u) Tajuddin Ahmad was —.**
 (i) the Prime Minister of Bangladesh (ii) the President of Bangladesh
 (iii) the Prime Minister of Pakistan (iv) the President of Pakistan
- (v) Tajuddin Ahmad then moved forward and buried his head —.**
 (i) in political leader's chest (ii) in Bangabandhu's chest
 (iii) in his own chest (iv) in Bhasani's chest
- (w) — had lost weight due to imprisonment.**
 (i) Tajuddin Ahmad (ii) Moulana Bhasani (iii) Bangabandhu (iv) Sheikh Kamal
- (x) 'Both men broke down.' They were —.**
 (i) Bangabandhu and Sheikh Kamal (ii) Bangabandhu and Moulana Bhasani
 (iii) Bangabandhu and Tajul Islam (iv) Bangabandhu and Tajuddin Ahmad
- (y) At the Race Course, Bangabandhu wept remembering —.**
 (i) the flattery of the Bangalees (ii) the sacrifices of his family members
 (iii) the sacrifices of the Bangalees (iv) the sacrifices of the leaders
- (z) According to Bangabandhu, how many times does a Muslim die?**
 (i) a Muslim only dies twice (ii) a Muslim dies once only
 (iii) a Muslim dies many times (iv) a Muslim never dies
- (z1) Who said that the Bangalees had become the golden Children of the Golden Bengal?**
 (i) Rabindranath Tagore (ii) Kazi Nazrul Islam (iii) A K Fazlul Huq (iv) Bangabandhu
- (z2) Mujib told jubilant crowd that —.**
 (i) Nazrul Islam had been proved wrong (ii) Jasimuddin had been proved wrong
 (iii) Rabindranath Tagore had been proved wrong (iv) Jibanananda Das had been proved wrong
- (z3) Bangabandhu invited Rabindranath Tagore to see that —.**
 (i) the Bangalees are today transformed into conscious men
 (ii) Pakistanis are today transformed into worthy men
 (iii) the Bangalees are today transformed into worthy men
 (iv) Indians are today transformed into worthy men
- (z4) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman made his way back to his family —.**
 (i) in the morning (ii) in the afternoon (iii) in the evening (iv) at dark night
- (z5) — had been waiting for him at the house in Dhanmondi Road 32.**
 (i) Wartime cabinet members (ii) Bangabandhu's family members
 (iii) Political leaders (iv) Bangabandhu's relatives
- (z6) Bangabandhu's family members had been kept under house arrest for —.**
 (i) about eight months (ii) over nine months (iii) over ten months (iv) about eleven months
- # Guessing meaning from the above text.**
- (z7) What does the word 'stopover' mean?**
 (i) to stop for a long time (ii) to go through a place
 (iii) to stay somewhere for a short time during a journey (iv) to get down from a plane
- (z8) What does the word 'wholeheartedly' mean —.**
 (i) enthusiastically (ii) indifferently (iii) apathetically (iv) intelligently

- (z9) What does the word 'tarmac' mean —.
- (i) lounge (ii) the area in an airport (iii) runway (iv) airbelt
- (z10) As noon as the doors of the aircraft opened, Bangabandhu appeared. What does the underlined phrase mean?
- (i) very soon (ii) as fast as (iii) as thought (iv) when
- (z11) Both men 'broke down'. What does the phrasal verb 'broke down' mean?
- (i) collapsed (ii) fell (iii) started crying (iv) fell to the ground
- (z12) The word 'dramatically' means —.
- (i) quickly (ii) lately (iii) then (iv) excitingly
- (z13) The word 'worthy' means —.
- (i) deserving (ii) disgraceful (iii) disdainful (iv) ordinary
- (z14) The word 'dusk' means —.
- (i) dawn (ii) daylight (iii) sunlight (iv) evening
- (z15) What does the word 'tremendous' mean —.
- (i) usual (ii) famous (iii) popular (iv) great
- (z16) What does the word 'tarmac' mean —.
- (i) misplaced person (ii) displaced person (iii) disturbed person (iv) replaced person
- (z17) What is the closest meaning of the word 'formality'?
- (i) ceremoniousness (ii) motivation (iii) forgiveness (iv) utility
- (z18) During this time, he addressed a public rally and mesmerized everyone. What does the underlined word mean?
- (i) renowned (ii) motivated (iii) fascinated (iv) emphasized
- (z19) What is the closest meaning of the word 'imprisonment'?
- (i) imprint (ii) captivity (iii) contentment (iv) resentment
- (z20) What does the word 'procession' mean —.
- (i) march (ii) progress (iii) programme (iv) manipulation
- (z21) Members of the wartime cabinet waited in the winter sun, as did a horde of newsmen. The underlined word means —.
- (i) horrible (ii) supremacy (iii) host (iv) settlement
- (z22) Their tears soon led to moist eyes in nearly everyone else present around them. The underlined word means —.
- (i) weight (ii) wet (iii) close (iv) assist
- (z23) 'Both men broke down.' What does the sentence mean?
- (i) both men become extremely nervous (ii) both men become extremely abnormal
(iii) both men become extremely emotional (iv) both men become extremely irrational
- (z24) The word 'intimidate' means —.
- (i) frighten (ii) incite (iii) amaze (iv) encircle
- (z25) 'I would walk the gallows with head held high.' What does the underlined expression mean?
- (i) to proceed to the structure used for praising (ii) to proceed to the structure used for hiding
(iii) to proceed to the structure used for mocking (iv) to proceed to the structure used for hanging
- (z26) What does the word 'jubilant' mean?
- (i) enlightened (ii) hesitant (iii) delighted (iv) flattered

2. Answer the following questions.

- How was Bangabandhu welcomed in Delhi?
- Why did Bangabandhu thank Mrs. Gandhi and her people?
- How did the Bangalees welcome Bangabandhu?
- What did he tell the Pakistan Army during his imprisonment in Pakistan?
- How did Bangabandhu give the reply to the quotation of Rabindranath Tagore?

Extra Questions

- How did Bangabandhu come to Bangladesh?
- Who welcomed Bangabandhu at Delhi Airport?
- When did Bangabandhu arrive in Dhaka?
- How did Bangabandhu go to the Race Course Maidam?
- How was Bangabandhu received at Tajgaon Airport?
- When did Bangabandhu leave London for Dhaka?
- What was the effect of Bangabandhu's speech in Delhi?
- What was the subject matter of Bangabandhu's speech in Delhi?
- What was the condition of Dhaka on the occasion of Bangabandhu's arrival?
- Who remained standby at Tejgaon Airport and why?
- Why did millions of people gather in Dhaka?
- What did Tajuddin Ahmad do when Bangabandhu arrived in Dhaka?
- Why did Bangabandhu lose weight?

- (s) "Both men broke down." — What does the line mean?
 (t) Why did Bangabandhu weep at the Race Course Maidan?
 (u) How did the occasion of Bangabandhu's arrival affect everyone?
 (v) "I am a Bangalee and a Muslim, who only dies once." — Who told this and why?
 (w) Why did Bangabandhu say that the Bangalees had become the golden children of the Golden Bengal?
 (x) Why did Bangabandhu quote the poet Rabindranath Tagore?
 (y) Why did Bangabandhu tell that Rabindranath Tagore had been proved wrong?
 (z) Where were Bangabandhu's family members waiting and why?

Practice- 04

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

May Day or International Workers Day is observed on May 1 ----- that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

Unit-3, Lesson-2

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$
- What does the word 'commemorate' mean?
 a) remind b) remember c) remain d) retain
 - Why do you think May 1 is observed?
 a) To recollect the history of May 1. b) To establish the right of the people.
 c) To memorialize the renunciation of the workers. d) To enjoy less working hours.
 - What was workers' prime demand?
 a) Better working condition b) Better pay c) Yearly increment d) Eight-hour workday
 - "The rally was addressed by the labour leaders." What does the line mean?
 a) The labour leaders delivered speech in the gathering. b) The procession was directed by the labour leaders.
 c) The labour leaders encouraged the workers. d) The labour leaders helped workers to arrange the assembly.
 - The May Day inspires the workers to —
 a) work hard for better life b) continue their protest to achieve their proper rights
 c) be united to stop exploitation d) work less hour only
 - Which of the following statements is true?
 a) McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago was responsible for the death of the workers.
 b) The workers went on strike for the dignity of labour.
 c) The workers have to stand up and speak out to uphold their rights.
 d) The labour leaders gave in to their owners.
 - What does the phrase 'give in' mean?
 a) fight b) argue c) surrender d) admit

More Questions for Practice:

- By which of the following can the word 'establish' be replaced?
 i) set up ii) initiate iii) achieve iv) introduce
- The word 'Rally' means —
 i) line ii) gather iii) gathering iv) seminar
- The best word that can be similar to 'strike' is —.
 i) refuse ii) attack iii) assault iv) walkout
- The word 'demand' cannot be the same as —.
 i) enquire ii) call for iii) ask for iv) press for
- The word 'address' has the same meaning as the word/phrase —.
 i) write a remark ii) attend to iii) inscribe iv) give a speech
- Can you guess what the closest meaning of 'urge' could be?
 i) press ii) encourage iii) recommend iv) persuade
- The phrase 'public holiday' means —
 i) workers' holiday ii) holiday of the public iii) public day iv) govt. holiday
- 'Stand together' means —.
 i) be united ii) rise to one's feet iii) place upright iv) remain valid
- 'Instantly' can be synonymous with —.
 i) urgently ii) persistently iii) eventually iv) at once
- 'Seriously' stands opposite to —.
 i) lightly ii) badly iii) gravely iv) critically
- The meaning of the word 'exploit' can match the meaning of the word —.
 i) employ ii) apply iii) abuse iv) handle
- May Day now serves as a reminder for the workers to —.
 i) remain united in materializing their demands ii) hope for a better life
 iii) work more attentively iv) to go on strike
- In the passage "— not to give in to their bosses" means —.
 i) not to protest against their bosses ii) not to surrender to their bosses
 iii) not to give any chance to the owners iv) not to share anything with their senior
- In the passage, 18th and 19th century means —.
 i) 1800 – 1899 AD and 1801 – 1999 AD ii) 1801 – 1900 AD and 1901 – 2000 AD
 iii) 1701 – 1800 AD and 1801 – 1900 AD iv) 1700 – 1799 AD and 1800 – 1899 AD

15. **What do you understand by 'trade union'?**
 i) An organization of traders ii) An association of industrialists
 iii) An organization of workers iv) An association of factory owners
16. **In the passage '- to go on with their struggle' means to —.**
 i) carry on their protest ii) join the struggle iii) show their valor iv) go the battle field
17. **In the passage 'to stand together' means —.**
 i) be helpful ii) be united iii) help each other to stand up iv) raise hand together
18. **Which of the following statements is true?**
 i) The strikers started leaving the meeting. ii) None but one labourer was killed.
 iii) The workers fought for better pay. iv) Policemen were attacked severely.
19. **What is the teaching of the May Day? Workers have to raise voice for —.**
 i) earning better wages in a better working condition ii) less working hour
 iii) establishment of labour court iv) earning company share
20. **The working people struggled —.**
 i) as a protest against long working hours ii) to uplift their working environment
 iii) for a break during working hours iv) to form trade union
21. **The labour leaders urged the workers to —.**
 i) continue their struggle ii) stand together and continue their struggle
 iii) to have more patience before going on strike iv) to negotiate with the authority of the company
22. **May Day is observed to honour the — of the working people.**
 i) the historical fight and sacrifices ii) the historical peace and sacrifices
 iii) the historical struggle and sacrifices iv) the historical struggle and fight
23. **What does the line "Workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives." mean in the passage?**
 i) Arranging conversation with bosses to earn better livelihood.
 ii) Workers must be united and raise their voice against exploitation.
 iii) The workers will continue their strike to stop exploitation.
 iv) Only discussion can ensure the better working environment and wages.
24. **Which of the following best describes the workers during Industrial Revolution?**
 i) privileged ii) hardworking iii) deprived iv) honorary
25. **Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'bosses'?**
 i) masters ii) friends iii) colleagues iv) officer
26. **Which of the following indicates the workers' movement to protect their demands?**
 i) regression ii) remission iii) weakening iv) rally
27. **The labour leaders also urged the workers not to —.**
 i) go back home till demands were met ii) report to their working places
 iii) surrender to their bosses iv) fight the authority
28. **The text is about —.**
 i) Industrial Revolution ii) Chicago Uprising
 iii) Rights of the Workers iv) May Day
29. **Nowadays International Workers Day is observed —.**
 i) nationally ii) locally iii) unitedly iv) globally
30. **What do you mean by the expression 'Industrial Revolution'?**
 i) uprising of the workers ii) protest of the labours
 iii) revolution of the owner of the industries iv) expansion of mills and factories
31. **Which of the following statements is true?**
 i) Before struggle the protesters were oppressed. ii) After the protest the workers were subjugated.
 iii) The protest was welcomed by the industrialists. iv) Before the protest the workers would enjoy more privileges.
32. **Presently, the internationally recognized working hour is —.**
 i) 14 hours per day ii) 24 hours a day iii) eight hours per day iv) less than eight hours
33. **Which of the following describes the workers of the McCormick Harvester Company best?**
 i) oppressed and downtrodden ii) initiator of the protests against oppression
 iii) co-worker of the oppressors iv) violent and rebellious
34. **What did some strike-breakers do?**
 i) started pelting stone to the leaders ii) started leaving the meeting place
 iii) started chanting slogan iv) started merry-making
35. **May Day is observed all over the world to —.**
 i) inspires workers to work sincerely ii) ensure better future of the workers
 iii) enhance workers' payment iv) commemorate the sacrifice of the workers at Chicago
36. **A workers' rally — by 6000 workers was held on May 3rd ,1886.**
 i) forced ii) addressed iii) brought iv) attended
37. **One strikers was killed —.**
 i) on the spot ii) after being hospitalized iii) on the way to hospital iv) two days later
38. **The rally was commenced by — leaders.**
 i) labour ii) industrial iii) workers iv) union
39. **The workers in 1886 went on strike demanding — workday.**
 i) an eight and half an hour ii) an eight-hour iii) a nine-hour iv) a ten-hour
40. **The word 'observed' in the first line could be best replaced by —.**
 i) talked about ii) celebrated iii) carried on iv) followed by
41. **The word 'historical' means —.**
 i) famous in the history ii) having a history behind

- iii) historic iv) a tragedy in history
42. The phrase 'went on strike' means —.
- i) began to strike ii) resorted to strike
- iii) attempted to strike iv) demanded to strike
2. Answer the following questions for practice. $2 \times 5 = 10$
- Describe the reason of observing May Day.
 - Do you think Industrial Revolution is responsible for that saddest incident? Why or why not?
 - "The labour leaders' speeches were inspiring." How?
 - How did the tragedy take place?
 - How has May Day been established?

More Questions for Practice:

- What does May Day commemorate?
- Describe the role of the trade union in the protest.
- Why do you think the workers started protest?
- What happened on May 1st in 1886?
- Why is the event of May 1, 1886 a reminder for the workers?
- What motto do the events of May 1 remind of?
- What will the workers promise to do to stop exploitation?
- How is the May Day observed?
- From your reading of the paragraph 1 of the passage, what is your idea about 'May Day'?
- From your reading of the passage, describe the significance of 'May Day'.
- Discuss the condition of the workers during Industrial Revolution in short.
- What privileges do the workers enjoy today? Write in brief.
- "... .. workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out." Explain the expression in short.
- "They urged the workers to stand together." Explain the line in 2/3 sentences.
- What have the workers learnt from the events of May 1, 1886?

Practice- 05

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla New Year. The ----- Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation irrespective of caste and creed.

Unit-3, Lesson-6

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$
- Which of the following has the meaning closest to the word 'festive'?
a) cheerful b) reluctant c) pejorative d) prerogative
 - Which of the following has the meaning closest to the phrase 'pour in' used in the passage?
a) spill out b) gather crowd c) drenched d) heading for
 - "This day has a special significance" – What does the expression mean?
a) The day is special as it is the first day of Bengali New Year.
b) The day is important because it is a public holiday.
c) The day is important because people enjoy the day with great enthusiasm.
d) The day is significant as it symbolizes our cultural unity and traditions.
 - What is the main theme of the cultural programmes that are arranged on Pahela Boishakh? To —
a) entertain the audiences. b) celebrate Pahela Boishakh.
c) represent our own culture d) amuse the visitors.
 - Which of the following statements is false?
a) People do not go to their work on Pahela Boishakh. b) People wear new clothes on this occasion.
c) The celebration of Pahela Boishakh reflects only racial customs. d) The day is celebrated throughout the country.
 - What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
a) To describe the theme of the cultural programmes of Pahela Boishakh.
b) To describe the origin of Pahela Boishakh.
c) Celebration of Pahela Boishakh and its significance.
d) Activities of common people on Pahela Boishakh.
 - Which of the following statements is true?
a) Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural pluralism. b) Pahela Boishakh marks a day of traditional pluralism.
c) Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity. d) Pahela Boishakh marks a day of dins and bustles.

More Questions for Practice:

- What does the expression 'irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs' mean?
i) It matters a little what one's caste and creed is. ii) It doesn't care about what one's faith and beliefs are.
iii) It hardly matters what one's nationality is. iv) Pahela Boishakh has its special global appeal
- What is the opposite meaning of the word 'fascinating'?
i) captivating ii) capturing iii) enchanting iv) irritating
- What does the expression 'classical dances' mean?
i) dances performed in exemplary standard ii) dances performed in western form
iii) folk dances revealing spiritual affairs iv) dances performed as per popularity
- What is not relevant to Pahela Boishakh?
i) games ii) patriotic songs iii) heritage iv) performing art
- What does the expression 'People from all walks of life' mean?
i) people who walk to the Boishakhi fairs ii) both males and females

- iii) people of all classes and occupations iv) all the farmers and potters
6. The word 'ethnic' means —.
i) past ii) celebration iii) racial iv) ancient
7. Which of the following organisations bring out the largest procession?
i) Faculty of Fine Arts ii) BAFA iii) Chhyanata iv) District Council, Dhaka
8. What symbolises contemporary worries and happiness in the national life?
i) bangles ii) special supplements iii) balloons iv) masks
9. The day is a public holiday. Here 'public' refers to —
i) community ii) shared iii) government iv) private
10. The word 'significance' means —
i) importance ii) necessity iii) consequence iv) impact
11. What does the word 'irrespective' means?
i) without any respect ii) regardless of iii) respectable iv) privileged
12. Every year, the day is celebrated traditionally. What does 'celebrated' mean here?
i) commemorated ii) observed iii) monitored iv) remembered
13. The word 'traditionally' means —.
i) conventionally ii) habitually iii) occasionally iv) rarely
14. What does the word 'adorn' mean?
i) enhance ii) strip iii) decorate iv) ornament
15. Pahela Boishakh is important for us because —.
i) it presents colourful activities ii) there are a lot of cultural programmes on this day
iii) it represents Bengali culture and tradition iv) it is a public holiday
16. One of the most colourful events of the day is held in Dhaka. Here 'event' refers to —
i) accident ii) incident iii) outcome iv) programme
17. What does the word 'attend' mean in the passage?
i) be present at ii) pay attention iii) think about iv) segregate from
18. Pahela Boishakh is the emblem of —.
i) social gathering ii) cultural unity iii) traditional activities iv) festivities and celebration
19. On this day we resolve to
i) start life afresh ii) take part in various festivities
iii) watch the performances of various artists iv) participate in the rally
20. The word 'renowned' cannot be replaced by —.
i) well-known ii) notorious iii) prominent iv) celebrated
21. 'Contemporary' stands for —
i) existing ii) fashionable iii) previous iv) former
22. Which of the following describes the celebration of Pahela Boishakh best?
i) pensive ii) contemplative iii) dreary iv) festive
23. Which of the following words describes the mood of festivity best?
i) colourful ii) carnival iii) cultural function iv) traditional
24. What is the closest meaning of the word 'identity'?
i) recognition ii) strange iii) lingering iv) distinguished
2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
- What is the significance of Pahela Boishakh in our national life?
 - Assess the role played by Chhyanata in welcoming the New Year Day.
 - Write a few sentences about the most colourful procession of Pahela Boishakh.
 - Why do you think the masks and wreaths worn by the people are very fascinating?
 - What role is played by the media on the Bangla New Year Day?

More Questions for Practice:

- What do you think is the essence of the celebration of Pahela Boishakh?
- "On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood." Explain.
- From your reading of the first paragraph of the passage what idea do you get about the activities in Pahela Boishakh?
- From your reading of paragraph 2 of the passage, what's your idea about the activities of the people for celebrating Pahela Boishakh?
- Do you think the procession organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University on Pahela Boishakh bears a special significance? Why/Why not?

Practice- 06**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection ----- 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. **[Unit-5, Lesson-1]**

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
- What do you understand by 'like a cage'?**
a) It is a cage. b) It is as small and congested as a case. c) It is built like a case. d) It is in a police station.
 - Why do you think the flames dance?**
a) They love to dance. b) They are unstable.
c) They are made to dance by Meherjan d) They symbolize Meherjan's turmoil of life.
 - What is the most severe effect of river erosion?**
a) River erosion makes people poor. b) River erosion takes away people's all property.
c) River erosion makes people live on embankment. d) River erosion makes people rootless.
 - Which of the following statements is not false?**
a) The river and diseases are the main culprits in Meherjan's life. b) Cruel hunger and poverty bring climate change.

- c) Meherjan is happy to live alone. d) River erosion is not caused by climate change.
- v. "There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate with Meherjan." — What does the writer mean?
 a) The other people will sympathize Meherjan. b) The other people will live with Meherjan.
 c) Meherjan will curse others for her bad luck. d) The other people will be the victim of river erosion like Meherjan.
- vi. Which one is the true reason of river erosion?
 a) climate change b) river pollution c) temperature rise d) monsoon season
- vii. "Polythene roofed shelter" means —
 a) a shelter that is made of polythene b) a shelter of which roof is made of polythene
 c) a shelter having no roof d) polythene is used to make a shelter with its roof

More Questions for Practice:

- Which one has the closest meaning of the expression 'whispering wind'?
 i) The wind that creates sound like whisper. ii) The wind that whispers into our ears.
 iii) The whisper that makes the wind blow. iv) The wind that blows daily.
 - Why do you think Meherjan looks more than her age?
 i) for being alone ii) for river erosion iii) for the turmoil in her life iv) for having riches
 - What does the word 'turmoil' mean?
 i) ups and downs ii) confusion iii) anxiety iv) hardworking
 - "The erosion of the Jamuna consumed gradually all her landed property". Here 'consumed' refers to —
 i) used up ii) bought iii) ate up iv) eroded
 - What is responsible for the death of her family members?
 i) river erosion ii) hunger and poverty iii) climate change iv) whispering wind
 - What is meant by 'last monsoon'?
 i) the next summer ii) the previous summer iii) the previous rainy season iv) the next autumn
 - The expression 'landed property' means —
 i) property that is landed on the ground ii) property in cash
 iii) property without any land iv) property including a large amount of land
 - What is not the synonym of the word 'embankment'?
 i) mound ii) dike iii) causeway iv) mountain
 - Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'roofed'?
 i) covered ii) wall iii) house iv) chamber
 - The antonym of the word 'tremble' is —
 i) shiver ii) quiver iii) shake iv) steady
 - The closest meaning of the word 'whispering' is —
 i) howling ii) screaming iii) shouting iv) susurrant
 - What is the synonym of the word 'turmoil'?
 i) confusion ii) anxiety iii) strife iv) trouble
 - Which of the following has the opposite meaning of the word 'cultivable'?
 i) ploughable ii) tillable iii) fertile iv) infertile
 - The word 'erosion' means —
 i) washing away ii) destruction iii) despoliation iv) spoiling
 - The antonym of the word 'consume' is —
 i) build ii) ruin iii) eat up iv) ravage
 - Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'demolish'?
 i) defeat ii) destroy iii) clear iv) purity
 - The antonym of the word 'greedy' is —
 i) gentle ii) naïve iii) abstemious iv) calm
 - What is the synonym of the word 'roaring'?
 i) clamorous ii) lush iii) prosperous iv) growing
 - Which of the following has the opposite meaning of the word 'prompt'?
 i) halt ii) prevent iii) stop iv) tardy
2. Answer the following questions. $2 \times 5 = 10$
- "The dancing of the flames reminds Meherjan of the turmoil in her life" — What does the writer mean here?
 - What do you know about the past life of Meherjan?
 - Why does the writer call the Jamuna greedy in the line — "The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness"?
 - Can you tell why river erosion is one of the greatest threats to us?
 - Can you suggest some steps to prevent river erosion?

More Questions for Practice:

- Describe Meherjan's present condition in 2/3 sentences.
- "It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon" — explain in 2/3 sentences.
- What else was brought by the river erosion to Meher's life?
- Bangladesh is a land of rivers. How does it affect our life?
- Could you tell what would be the future effect of river erosion?

Practice- 07**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase -----
 ----- important carbon dioxide storehouse is destroyed with the forests as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead.

[Unit-5, Lesson-3]

- Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

- i. **The word 'concentration' implies —.**
a) centralization b) collection c) condensation d) consolidation
- ii. **What is under human control?**
a) the sun's radiation b) the earth's orbit c) the earth's atmosphere d) the amount of greenhouse gases
- iii. **Why do you think human should be held responsible for the concentration of carbon dioxide?**
a) because human lives on the earth b) because human uses fossil fuels
c) because the earth moves round the sun d) because the earth has atmosphere
- iv. **The meaning of the word 'hold' is —.**
a) contain b) grasp c) regard d) possess
- v. **Which of the following is not true?**
a) Industrialization has given birth to many factories. b) Coal combustion produces carbon dioxide.
c) Crude oil does not create hazardous gases. d) Mineral oils mainly refer to fossil fuels.
- vi. **"This loss of the forest causes dual problems." The dual problems are —**
a) emission of carbon dioxide and destruction of trees.
b) absorption of carbon dioxide is less and more carbon dioxide is emitted by burning trees.
c) the release of oxygen and the absorption of carbon dioxide.
d) trees are the storehouse of carbon dioxide and they absorb oxygen.
- vii. **What is the passage about?**
a) The greenhouse effect and its remedy. b) The effects of greenhouse gases.
c) The reasons of emitting greenhouse gases. d) The condition of emitting greenhouse gases.

More Questions for Practice:

1. **What is the closest meaning of the word 'like' used in the passage?**
i) enjoy ii) choose iii) akin iv) as
2. **The antonym of the word 'enormous' is —.**
i) abnormal ii) small iii) colossal iv) vast
3. **The word 'cause' means —.**
i) bring about ii) reason iii) do iv) prompt
4. **The word 'absorb' cannot be replaced by —.**
i) take in ii) acquire iii) take up iv) consume
5. **The word 'generate' can be replaced by —.**
i) produce ii) release iii) emit iv) discharge
6. **The word 'deliver' means —.**
i) convey ii) release iii) hand over iv) speak
7. **The word 'responsible' cannot be replaced by —.**
i) dependable ii) liable iii) answerable iv) accountable
8. **What is the closest meaning of the word 'release'?**
i) set free ii) dismiss iii) let go iv) emit
9. **The antonym of the word 'require' is —.**
i) need ii) hold iii) keep iv) demand
10. **The word 'strengthening' means —.**
i) hardening ii) underlining iii) firming iv) securing
11. **Deforestation means —.**
i) increasing carbon dioxide ii) planting trees iii) using fossil fuels iv) cutting down trees
12. **The word 'pasture' means —.**
i) grazing field ii) glass iii) forage iv) quitch
13. **Why do you think carbon dioxide is the main reason of greenhouse effect?**
i) as carbon dioxide entraps heat in the atmosphere ii) as coal is burnt to produce carbon dioxide
iii) as transports use fossil fuels iv) as carbon dioxide prevails in the air
14. **Which of the followings is not a reason of greenhouse effect?**
i) burning of fossil fuels ii) planting trees iii) combustion of coal iv) industrialization
15. **Industrialization increased —.**
i) at the end of 19th century ii) at the beginning of 19th century
iii) in the middle of 18th century iv) at the end of 18th century
16. **Creating pasture is one of the reasons of —.**
i) afforestation ii) absorbing carbon dioxide iii) deforestation iv) mining
17. **Which can be curbed by man?**
i) sun's radiation ii) factories iii) fossil fuel iv) greenhouse gases and its effect
18. **Which of the followings is the main source of emitting carbon dioxide?**
i) fossil fuels ii) burning fossil fuels iii) burning trees iv) mining
19. **Who or what is mainly responsible for greenhouse effect?**
i) coal ii) fossil fuels iii) industry iv) human being
20. **Which of the following statements is true?**
i) Trees take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. ii) About 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned yearly.
iii) Trees take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen. iv) Man can change earth's orbit around the sun.
21. **What is the meaning of 'crude'?**
i) kerosene ii) unpurified iii) good iv) purified
22. **When fossil fuel is burnt — is produce.**
i) carbon dioxide ii) oxygen iii) electricity iv) natural gas
23. **What is the purpose of the author of the passage?**

- i) To make people aware of the greenhouse effect. ii) To encourage afforestation.
 iii) To inform about industrialization. iv) To show the development of civilization.

24. Carbon dioxide has raised—.

- i) slightly ii) apprehensively iii) slowly iv) usually

25. People destroy large area of forests for —.

- i) mining ii) farming iii) planting fruit trees iv) getting woods

26. What causes two fold problems?

- i) burning of fossil fuel ii) industrialization iii) afforestation iv) destruction of forest

27. Factories meet energy by —.

- i) burning coal ii) solar energy iii) electricity iv) wood

2. Answer the following questions.

2×5=10

- a) "Human beings are responsible for greenhouse effect" — Do you agree? Why/Why not?
 b) Can you explain why during the last century the carbon dioxide concentration has been increased alarmingly?
 c) How does industrialisation cause harm to the atmosphere?
 d) Mention few reasons of the greenhouse effect.
 e) Describe how cutting down trees is harmful in 2/3 sentences.

More Questions for Practice:

- f) Do you agree that if human beings want they can reduce the greenhouse effect?
 g) Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Do you find any danger here?
 h) We are degrading the condition of the atmosphere by cutting trees —how?
 i) What do you understand by deforestation? Why is it harmful?
 j) "Man can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun". What does the writer mean?
 k) What do you feel after reading the first paragraph of the passage?
 l) How does deforestation cause dual problems?
 m) Why do people cut trees or use sources of energy? Name some of the sources of energy mentioned in the passage.
 n) Why do you think that human beings are responsible for increasing carbon dioxide?
 o) What is the role of forest regarding carbon dioxide? What activity of man strengthens greenhouse effect?

Practice- 08**Read the passage and answer the questions:**

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past. Live with n the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our ----- Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

[Unit-8, Lesson-1]**1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

- a. What is the closest meaning of the word 'heritage'?**
 i) ancestry ii) parentage iii) tradition iv) history
- b. What do our cultural and natural heritage signify?**
 i) our life and inspiration ii) our nature and its beauty
 iii) our culture and its uniqueness iv) our history and struggle
- c. What is the purpose of the passage?**
 i) to show the significance of the Shat Gambuj Mosque
 ii) to narrate the building of Islamic culture
 iii) to give information about the Shat Gombuj Mosque and Khalifatabad
 iv) to tell about the background of the Shat Gambuj Mosque
- d. Which of the following has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant?**
 i) its Turkish design ii) its being World Heritage Site
 iii) its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture iv) its being an ancient mosque
- e. The city reflects —.**
 i) Turkish design ii) Mughal design iii) Bangladeshi culture iv) Islamic culture
- f. What was the secondary purpose of the mosque?**
 i) Used for saying prayer. ii) Used for giving shelter to the homeless people.
 iii) Used for legal affairs. iv) Used for Muslim fraternity centre.
- g. The closest meaning of 'habitable' is —.**
 i) inevitable ii) enable iii) capable iv) livable

More Questions for Practice:

- 1. What does Khalifatabad represent?**
 i) The strength of Ulugh Khan Jahan ii) The significant, glorious Islamic past
 iii) The technical skills of Turkish soldiers iv) The inherent beauty of our mind
- 2. How was the Mihrabs?**
 i) Designed with different natural objects. ii) Adorned with different dome.
 iii) Built with marble stone. iv) Decorated with different stonework and terracotta.
- 3. How is the prayer hall?**
 i) The prayer hall has 25 doors for light and ventilation. ii) It is decorated with many domes.
 iii) Prayer hall is nicely adorned with 60 pillars. iv) The arches are horizontal.
- 4. Which of the following sentences is correct?**
 i) The city was founded with Islamic architecture. ii) People from different community lived in Khalifatabad.
 iii) Mughal skills is everywhere in the mosque. iv) UNESCO has enhanced the mosque's attraction.
- 5. What is the inspirational source of life?**
 i) Inherited tradition and places ii) Different kinds of life style
 iii) Different source of wealth iv) Historical moments of our ancestors

6. **What does actually 'heritage' indicate to from the following?**
 - i) Inherited source of wealth.
 - ii) Significant technical skills of life.
 - iii) Different source of wealth.
 - iv) Inherited places and site.
 7. **'Khalifatabad' is situated at —.**
 - i) down town of Bagerhat
 - ii) environs of Bagerhat
 - iii) far away from Bagerhat
 - iv) the heart of Bagerhat town
 8. **Which of the following statements is true?**
 - i) The Turkish and the Mughals made the city habitable.
 - ii) The mosque reveals the Turkish technical skills.
 - iii) Khalifatabad was a dense forest area.
 - iv) Muslim community lived at Khalifatabad.
 9. **When did the UNESCO approve the 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' as a World Heritage Site?**
 - i) at the end of 20th century
 - ii) in the middle of 19th century
 - iii) at the beginning of 20th century
 - iv) at the end of 19th century
 10. **The Mosque City was formerly recognized as —.**
 - i) Bagerhat
 - ii) Islamic colony
 - iii) Khalifatabad
 - iv) Turkish colony
 11. **The Muslim colony was founded in between —.**
 - i) 1501 to 1600
 - ii) 1301 to 1400
 - iii) 1601 to 1700
 - iv) 1401 to 1500
 12. **What does the expression 'the outskirts of Bagerhat town' mean?**
 - i) in the middle of Bagerhat town
 - ii) the closest part of Bagerhat town
 - iii) the furthest part of Bagerhat town
 - iv) at the centre of Bagerhat town
 13. **The decorations of the city were influenced by —.**
 - i) Mughal architecture
 - ii) Islamic architecture
 - iii) Turkish architecture
 - iv) Mughal and Turkish architecture
 14. **The arched doorways avail of —.**
 - i) purified air
 - ii) light and ventilation
 - iii) 11 mihrabs
 - iv) 60 pillars
 15. **The domes create — in the interior.**
 - i) aisles
 - ii) pillars
 - iii) niches
 - iv) arches
 16. **The mihrabs in the mosque are adorned —.**
 - i) with terracotta
 - ii) towards Makkah
 - iii) with stained glass
 - iv) with baked bricks
 17. **What was the origin of the founder of Khalifatabad?**
 - i) Turkey
 - ii) Afghanistan
 - iii) Makkah
 - iv) India
 18. **The word 'unique' means —.**
 - i) sole
 - ii) strange
 - iii) common
 - iv) universal
 19. **Which of the following is the closest meaning of the word 'infrastructure'?**
 - i) armature
 - ii) structure
 - iii) construction
 - iv) frame
 20. **The word 'reveal' means —.**
 - i) tell
 - ii) unlock
 - iii) display
 - iv) store
 21. **Which of the following is the closest meaning of the word 'dominate'?**
 - i) subjugate
 - ii) overpower
 - iii) influence
 - iv) defeat
 22. **The word 'outskirts' refers to —.**
 - i) outside
 - ii) outdoors
 - iii) out of focus
 - iv) border
 23. **The word 'reservoir' can be replaced by —.**
 - i) store
 - ii) lake
 - iii) supply
 - iv) reservation
 24. **Which of the following is the closest meaning of the word 'indicate'?**
 - i) refer to
 - ii) create
 - iii) disclose
 - iv) ascertain
 25. **The word 'decorate' means —.**
 - i) enrich
 - ii) adorn
 - iii) emblaze
 - iv) fantasize
 26. **The word 'remarkable' means —.**
 - i) outstanding
 - ii) curious
 - iii) peculiar
 - iv) strange
 27. **Which one of the following is the closest meaning of the word 'distinctly'?**
 - i) separately
 - ii) only
 - iii) mainly
 - iv) notably
2. **Answer the following questions.** $2 \times 5 = 10$
- a. What do you understand by 'Heritage' and 'World Heritage'?
 - b. "Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage" — how?
 - c. Write down an introduction that you know about the 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' from the passage.
 - d. Give a short introduction of 'Khalifatabad'.
 - e. Can you explain the structure of the Shat Gambuj Mosque?
- More Questions for Practice:**
- f. What does the scenario of Khalifatabad represent?
 - g. How did Khalifatabad become habitable?
 - h. Why do you think "Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony"? Describe it.
 - i. Describe the beautification skills of the then architects in 2/3 sentences.
 - j. Why do you think the 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' is truly a heritage?
 - k. Why do you think 'the mosque is unique'?
 - l. Narrate the beauty of mihrabs briefly.
 - m. What do you know about the founder of Khalifatabad?
 - n. From your reading of the passage, describe the architectural design pattern of Khalifatabad.
 - o. In what fashion are the domes organized in the exterior of the mosque?
 - p. What makes the 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' so special in terms of architectural design? Explain in brief.
 - q. How is the interior of west wall decorated?
 - r. "Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage." What do you understand by the sentence?
 - s. Why do you think Khalifatabad is called the Mosque City?

- t. "The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' is one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh." Do you support this? Why/Why not?
- u. How did Khan Jahan decorate the historic Mosque City?

Practice- 09

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented ----- that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true. **[Unit-10, Lesson-4]**

1. Choose the correct and answer from the alternatives.

- a. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'atrocities' used in the passage?
i) geniality ii) civility iii) asperity iv) cruelty
- b. Several critics praised Zahir for his —.
i) contribution to Language Movement ii) documentary Stop Genocide
iii) famous movie 'Jibon Theke Neya' iv) contribution to the War of Liberation
- c. The text is about —.
i) Zahir Raihan's contribution in Language Movement ii) Zahir Raihan's early life
iii) Zahir Raihan and his patriotism iv) Zahir's contribution in film industry
- d. 'Stop Genocide' is about —.
i) Language Movement ii) Mass Movement
iii) Liberation War iv) cruelty of the then Government
- e. What does the expression 'freedom of speech' mean in the passage?
i) right to speak against the government ii) right to voice one's opinion publicly without fear
iii) right to speak the mother tongue iv) right to speak in the meeting
- f. Zahir was the participants of —.
i) Language Movement ii) Mass Movement iii) Liberation War iv) all of these
- g. What does the word 'inception' mean in the passage?
i) culmination ii) commencement iii) foundation iv) completion

More Questions for Practice:

1. Which of the following expressions describes Zahir best?
i) language activist ii) freedom fighter iii) a talented film maker iv) a great patriot
2. What does the expression 'autocratic Government' mean in the passage?
i) When supreme power is in the hands of President.
ii) When supreme power is in the hands of Prime Minister.
iii) When supreme power is in the hands of the people.
iv) When supreme power is in the hands of one person.
3. What does the expression 'a ban on such activities' mean in the passage?
i) People were not allowed to go out on that day. ii) Students were not permitted to attend in the class.
iii) All kinds of public gathering were prohibited. iv) People were ordered to stay outside.
4. Whom does the expression 'local collaborator' refer —.
i) Pakistani rulers ii) Bangalees iii) Freedom fighters iv) Rajakars
5. What does the expression 'create world sentiment' mean in the passage?
i) to make the sympathy of other nations ii) to get the support of the people of the world for our freedom
iii) to gather the people of the whole world iv) to request the people of other country to fight for us
6. Which of the following was the first step against the Pakistani autocratic ruler?
i) Liberation War ii) Language Movement iii) Mass Movement iv) Election of 1970
7. Zahir wished for a — country.
i) democratic ii) autocratic iii) imperious iv) communist
8. Zahir was imprisoned because —.
i) he depicted the atrocities of Pakistani government. ii) he took part in the freedom fight.
iii) he was an activist of Mass Movement. iv) he took part in the Language Movement.
9. What does the expression 'mass movement' mean?
i) public upsurge ii) military coup iii) public interest iv) fall of the government
10. Which of the words/expressions has the closest meaning of the word 'legendary'?
i) renowned ii) mythical iii) a particular belief iv) all about legacy
11. What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
i) Zahir Raihan's disappearance ii) Zahir Raihan's film
iii) Zahir Raihan's intellect and patriotism iv) Zahir Raihan's criticism
12. What does the word 'revolt' mean?
i) retribution ii) violent iii) rise with power iv) rise in rebellion
13. Which of the words is antonymous with the word 'autocratic'?
i) democratic ii) socialist iii) communist iv) bureaucratic
14. "Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh."
Here the underlined word means —.
i) clever ii) creative iii) sensible iv) generative
15. The word 'active' means —.
i) going ii) current iii) movable iv) enthusiastic
16. The word 'procession' can be best replaced by —.
i) sequence ii) succession iii) rally iv) series
17. What does the word 'ban' stand for?
i) prohibition ii) sanction iii) veto iv) outlaw
18. The word 'historical' is synonymous with —.
i) popular ii) fictitious iii) documentary iv) mythical
19. Which of the following words is closely synonymous with the word 'mass'?

- i) dimension ii) magnitude iii) accumulation iv) commoners
20. Which of the words can be applied for replacing the word 'democratic'?
- i) autocratic ii) autonomous iii) dictatorial iv) republican
21. According to the passage the word 'sentiment' means —.
- i) sensibility ii) opinion iii) intuition iv) passion
22. The word 'collaborator' means —.
- i) leader ii) agent iii) colleague iv) companion
23. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'pity'?
- i) mercy ii) sympathy iii) misfortune iv) clemency
2. Answer the following questions. 2×5=10

- a. From your reading of the passage 1, describe 21 February of 1952.
- b. From your reading of the passages give an account of the legendary film 'Jibon Theke Neya' in brief.
- c. From your reading of the passage what do you know about Shahidulla Kaiser?
- d. What is your idea about Zahir's contribution to film industry? Write in brief.
- e. Do you think, Zahir Raihan was a freedom fighter? Why/Why not?

More Questions for Practice:

- f. "He was an active worker of the Language Movement," explain the line in short.
- g. "Zahir's dream was fulfilled." Explain the line in 2/3 sentences.
- h. "And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true." Explain the line in brief.
- i. Describe Zahir as a dreamer.
- j. Describe the incident of Zahir's disappearance.
- k. "Zahir dreamt of fundamental human rights." Explain the statement.
- l. Evaluate the contribution of Zahir Raihan to the Liberation War.
- m. Who, do you think, killed Zahir Raihan? Why do you think so?
- n. In what way was the film 'Jibon Theke Neya' a revolt against the then autocratic government?
- o. Why is Zahir Raihan's disappearance still a mystery?

Practice- 10

Read the passage and answer the questions

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular 19th century ----- devoted himself to Bangla literature from this period. He is the poet to write the first Bangla epic *Meghnad Badh Kabya*. **[Unit-12, Lesson-3]**

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$
- a. Which of the following has the meaning closest to the word 'ire'?
- i) displeasure ii) temper iii) grudge iv) passion
- b. Why did Madhusudan Dutt travel to Europe? To —
- i) compose English poetry ii) pursue his literary career iii) stay with his native people iv) convert to Christianity
- c. Which of the following poems has fourteen lines?
- i) Meghnad Badh Kabya ii) Captive Lady iii) Kopotaksha Nad iv) Hector Badh
- d. What does the word 'English' refer to?
- i) the people of Great Britain ii) the language of England
iii) the people of the United States iv) the language of Europe
- e. Which of the following statements is true?
- i) Madhusudan Dutt was a popular playwright. ii) Dutt had an aversion to England.
iii) His works scarcely had any literary value. iv) Dutt earned reputation in the West.
- f. The word 'popular' can be replaced best by —.
- i) common ii) general iii) standard iv) famous
- g. What does the expression "the West would be more receptive to his creative genius" mean?
- i) the West would give him money ii) the West would treat him like an Englishman
iii) the West would abandon him iv) the West would appreciate his talent

More Questions for Practice:

1. The name Michael was adopted as he converted —
- i) from Christianity to Hinduism ii) to Hinduism from Christianity
iii) to Christianity from Judaism iv) to Christianity from Hinduism
2. The writings of Madhusudan Dutt were mostly inspired by —.
- i) Sahi ii) Kipling iii) Byron iv) Wordsworth
3. Who didn't appreciate his literary works?
- i) the Indians ii) the English society iii) the Bengalis iv) the Bengali Hindus
4. Dutt was born in —
- i) West Bengal ii) Southern India iii) West Pakistan iv) East Bengal
5. From his childhood, he was considered a/an — child by his teachers.
- i) exceptional ii) miraculous iii) stupendous iv) tremendous
6. Where did Madhusudan Dutt think he belonged to?
- i) the East ii) the North iii) the South iv) the West
7. When did he convert to Christianity?
- i) during his stay in England ii) during his mid 50s iii) in youth iv) after marriage
8. Where was he first introduced to English literature?
- i) in college ii) in England iii) at School iv) at home
9. In the passage 'bank' refers to —.
- i) depository ii) reservoir iii) side iv) collection
10. Which of the following is synonymous with the word 'aspire'?

- i) desire ii) seek iii) aim iv) plea
11. The word 'sophisticated' can be best replaced by —.
- i) complicated ii) stylish iii) fashionable iv) cultured
12. Which of the words can be used to replaced the word 'form'?
- i) appearance ii) type iii) structure iv) mode
13. The word 'recognised' refers to —.
- i) acknowledged ii) renowned iii) understood iv) familiar
14. What is the closest meaning of the word 'precious' according to the passage?
- i) expensive ii) costly iii) important iv) excellent
15. The word 'exposure' is synonymous with —.
- i) contact ii) revelation iii) disclosure iv) publicity
16. The word 'receptive' means —.
- i) willing ii) accessible iii) disinterested iv) sensitive
17. According to the passage the word 'right' refers to —.
- i) appropriate ii) correct iii) accurate iv) precise
2. Answer the following questions. 2×5=10
- a. Do you think Dutt's family approved him when he changed his religion? Why/Why not?
- b. What frustrated Michael Madhusudan Dutt during his stay in Europe? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- c. "Gradually, he could realise that his true identity lies here in this Bengal and he was a sojourner in Europe." Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- d. "His society was unable to appreciate his intellect." Do you support this? Why/Why not?
- e. Why did Dutt use to believe he was born on the wrong side of the planet?
- More Questions for Practice:**
- f. What was his realisation regarding his motherland during his stay in Europe?
- g. "He regretted his attraction for England and the West." Why?
- h. Why did he return to his homeland?
- i. How did Michael Madhusudan Dutt's College influence him to follow the English culture?
- j. Why do you think Madhusudan Dutt ardently followed Lord Byron?
- k. Where was Michael Madhusudan Dutt's literary talent appreciated?

Practice- 01 (Seen-2)

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5
- Yoga can help a person to give ----- with a variety of health conditions like cancer, depression, insomnia, heart diseases, etc. **[Unit 2 Lesson 1]**
- Question:**
- (i) Yoga is a relaxation technique in which a (a) — of breathing, exercising and meditation prevails in the right portion. It helps to increase the (b) — of the body as well as to bring a complete (c) — between mind and body. In the case of stress reduction, yoga trainers (d) — on meditation. To achieve physical and emotional harmony, therefore, we cannot ignore the (e) — benefits of yoga.
- (ii) Yoga (a) — physical and mental disciplines aims of (b) — are to bring peace of body and minds, to help you relax and (c) — your stress and anxiety. Yoga in (d) — with medical treatment can help with some chronic diseases. So, we can resort to yoga as a (e) — aid to doctor's advice.
- (iii) Yoga helps a person to manage (a) — and anxiety. People can (b) — peace of body and (c) — through it. Yoga emphasizes on behaviour, diet and (d) —. It is also helpful in gaining fitness and (e) — loss.
- (iv) Yoga is a kind of breathing (a) —, which people practice for better stress management. Some do it for a change in (b) —. Apart from having many health (c) —, it also helps with (d) —health conditions like cancer, depression, insomnia, (e) — diseases, etc.

Practice- 02 (Seen-2)

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.
- 26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state ----- several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971. **[Unit 3 Lesson 5]**
- Question:**
- (i) 26 March is certainly an (a) — part of our national history. The day is (b) — all over the country with due solemnity. The birth of Bangladesh was not so easy. Our heroic sons (c) — their lives (d) — its independence. We all should (e) — hard to materialize their dreams.
- (ii) The event of 26 March is observed with great respect and (a) — every year in the country. The President and Prime Minister visit the National Mausoleum at Savar to pay (b) — to the martyrs. They place (c) — of flowers there on behalf of the nation. People (d) — of cast and creed proceed with rallies and show respect to the martyrs who lost their lives in 1971. This day is a (e) — day in our history.
- (iii) 26 March is a red letter day in our national (a) —. It is our Independence Day. This is a day to (b) — why and how Bangladesh is created. The birth of Bangladesh was not easy. Our heroic people protested (c) — the civil motive and plan of the Pakistani rulers. Conscious people of our country (d) — against Pak rulers in 1952, '62, '68, '69 and finally, in 1971. So, 1971 was the (e) — of the previous movements.
- (iv) 26 March is a (a) — letter day for the people of Bangladesh. On this day, our (b) — war began. The heroic sons of our country (c) — their lives. So, the whole nation (d) — the day every year to (e) — respect to the martyrs.

- (v) March 26 is a (a) — day in the history of Bangladesh. On this day, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the father of the nation (b) — the independence of Bangladesh. Every year we (c) — Independence Day in a befitting (d) —. On this day, the national flag is (e) — in all important places and offices.
- (vi) 26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state (a) —. This day bears a great (b) — for the Bangalee nation. On this day we place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Saver. People from all walks of life also (c) — there with rallies and processions. The educational institutions also (d) — their individual programmes. On this day early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum. This day is a (e) — day in history.

Practice- 03 (Seen-2)

3. **Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** $1 \times 5 = 5$
The scarcity of food will be a serious problem. It is true that ----- grows at the present rate, a day will come when many people will not find any land to build a house on. **[Unit 4 Lesson 3]**

Question:

- (i) Population growth causes a variety of problems. Food crisis comes (a) — of all as it is getting very acute day by day. Though (b) — are trying harder so that farmers can grow (c) — crops, it is still a big challenge to fulfill the demand of food. Again (d) — is another problem. It also (e) — much problem to the food crisis.
- (ii) Since our land is shrinking gradually, we will face the problem of (a) — of food and housing in future. Though new varieties of rice have been developed to produce more (b) —, it fails to keep pace with the rate of population (c) —. We have fixed land. But mills and factories are (d) — a greater portion of it. Also, the (e) — fields are being divided as families are breaking apart.
- (iii) Our population is rapidly increasing. We need more (a) — to grow more food. But our land is (b) —. Again, we need more land to build houses because families are getting (c) — and breaking into (d) — ones. They are also dividing the arable fields. To establish mills and factories in a large number is another reason behind the (e) — of land.

Practice- 04 (Seen-2)

3. **Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** $1 \times 5 = 5$
Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because ----- that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths. **[Unit 4 Lesson 5]**

Question:

- (i) Globalization has made the world smaller and so, it requires a (a) — language for international communication. The lingua franca of the world is (b) —. English provides us with the (c) — to pursue a good job. Being a densely (d) — country, Bangladesh is cursed with unemployment. Proficiency in English may help (e) — unemployment problem and bring economic development.
- (ii) A common language is necessary for (a) — communication. For many (b) — English has achieved the prestige of being that language. It helps to get good jobs and (c) — better salaries. It can help us communicate with others. So we all should learn English for the improvement of our (d) — career. It also helps (e) — our unemployment problem.
- (iii) English is a common language through which you can (a) — your ideas and views (b) — people all over the world. English is very essential in (c) — of Bangladesh. We should try our level best to (d) — this language with a view to having a good job within and (e) — the country.
- (iv) Man has (a) — distance by (b) — of speedy transportation. So, in this era of globalization the world has become a (c) — village. And English has made it easier. Having a good (d) — over English plays a (e) — to none role to get a lucrative job as well.
- (v) English is needed for many jobs. Often we need to communicate with the people of other (a) — on the phone or the Internet. English is the medium of this (b) —. In Bangladesh, it is even more important. The good news for too many (c) — youths of our small country is that (d) — who learns English well can get a good job both home and (e) —.
- (vi) The world is getting smaller. We can communicate with anyone anywhere in the world easily (a) — phone or the Internet. But we cannot speak all the (b) — of the world. So, we need a common language, which makes it easy for us to (c) —. English is that common language. That's why many jobs require (d) — in English. By learning English, our (e) — youths can find a good job.

Practice- 05 (Seen-2)

3. **Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** $1 \times 5 = 5$
Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing ----- increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. **[Unit 5 Lesson 4]**

Question:

- (i) Fish population is seriously (a) — by global warming. Temperature is (b) — in the water bodies due to climate change, which is (c) — the amount of food and oxygen in the water. In want of food and oxygen, some of the fishes may be (d) — one day. So, we have to take step to reduce green house effect, otherwise, many people may fall (e) — to poverty and hunger.
- (ii) Global warming (a) — the rise of temperature of water sources too. This sudden rise in temperature (b) — upon the fish population seriously. Increased temperature (c) — the amount of oxygen and food of the fish population. Some species of fishes are about to be (d) —. If this (e) —, people dependent on fish will face hunger and poverty.
- (iii) Fish population is not free from the (a) — of climate change. Because of climate change the water temperature will increase causing the (b) — of food and oxygen for fish. As a consequence of this, fishes will lose their (c) — capacity. Some of the fishes are on the (d) — of extinction. This (e) — increases the pressure on fish population.
- (iv) Because of climate change, temperature of water in the water bodies is (a) —. So, the amount of food and oxygen are (b) —. As a result, fish population is under a serious threat of (c) —. Fishes are valuable biological assets. They are the main source of (d) — for the 40% people of the world. If they become extinct, people (e) — on them will face hunger and poverty.

- (v) Global warming is responsible for the rise of (a) — in water bodies. For this, food and oxygen have become less (b) — for fish population. So, they may not grow fully or have enough (c) — . If the temperature rises even by one or two degrees, one of our most valuable biological (d) — will become extinct. Therefore, we must reduce (e) — of greenhouse gases to decrease the pressure on fish population.

Practice- 06 (Seen-2)

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

Every one must play a part in protecting ----- think of whether some one else might be able to use it. You can donate some of the things to the poor. **[Unit-5, Lesson-5]**

Question:

- (i) The duty to protect the environment lies in everybody. What we should do is (a) — aware of how we should act to help save the planet. Our consumer society (b) — to the environment crisis and if we are a bit conscious about the (c) — use of every ordinary thing, we can keep the environment safe to some extent. If its original purpose is not served, we should (d) — creative in using it otherwise. Finally, we should think whether its (e) — is possible or not.
- (ii) We must play our part for the (a) — of the environment. The best thing that we can do for the planet is to use its resources properly. It is unfortunate that we are encouraged to buy a new "improved" item (b) — the one we have can be repaired or reused. When we buy things, we should buy (c) — items; we should use them properly, and have them repaired when necessary. By practicing this, many things can last a life-time and also be passed on to future use. However, in (d) — of something truly unusable for its original purposes, we should think of how else it might be used. When we are done with it, we can donate some of the things to (e) — who are poor.
- (iii) And, while recycling is not possible, it is better to send goods to a landfill or have them burned up.
- The environment of our planet is facing (a) — day by day and we, the humans are responsible for (b) — crisis. Now, it is time of (c) —. By (d) — the use of daily necessities, by reusing our (e) — commodities and by recycling it, we can save the earth.

Practice- 07 (Seen-2)

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Majumder's turning point of life came in 1979, when he was asked to give a ----- mime is the biggest and the best in the world. **[Unit-7, Lesson-2]**

Question:

- (i) The year of 1979 is very important in Majumder's life. In this year, Majumder gave a solo a) — that brought about the turning point of his life. The French Government arranged a b) — for Majumder under Etienne Decroux. In fact, he is the first student who was c) — a scholarship in mime in France. Decroux introduced Majumder to Marcel Marceau who took the modern mime to an d) — height. Marceau gave a e) — to Majumder in his school, which was the best in the world.
- (ii) In 1979, Majumder was asked for a solo (a) — at Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy, which was the (b) — point in his life. He got a scholarship for professional training in (c) — from the French Government in 1981. The (d) — maestro Decroux trained him. Later, the celebrated mime artist Marceau offered him a place in his (e) —, which was world's biggest and best school of mime.
- (iii) Majumder was the first student to get a French scholarship in (a) —. He got the scholarship in 1981, and started professional (b) — in mime under a legendary maestro (c) — Etienne Decroux. Decroux introduced him to another famous mime (d) — Marcel Marceau. Majumder's talent (e) — Marceau. So, he offered Majumder a place in his school for mime, the biggest and the best school of mime.

Practice- 08 (Seen-2)

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

The Statue of Liberty was a joint venture -----enlightening the world with her torch, free from oppression and slavery. **[Unit 8 Lesson 3]**

Question:

- (i) The Statue of Liberty was a centennial gift ten years late. Both America and France took part in the a) — of the Statue. While France finished the construction of the statue in 1884, America b) — raising money in 1885. The statue was split into many pieces so that it could be easy to c) —. After assembling in America, it was d) — in 1886. Now the Statue has become the symbol of e) —.
- (ii) The Statue of Liberty was a centennial gift from France to the USA. It was a joint venture, because the French people built the statue and the Americans built its (a) —. The statue was (b) — up into 350 pieces and packed in 214 crates while (c) — it from France. The broken chain, her robe and her torch together symbolize (d) — of the world and freedom from oppression and (e) —.
- (iii) The French people presented the Statue of Liberty to the people of the USA. While the Americans were (a) — money for the pedestal and constructing it, France built the (b) —. Then it was sent in 350 individual pieces, which were (c) — in 214 crates. Four months were needed for (d) — the statue and placing it on the pedestal. So, the statue was (e) — built by the two countries.

Practice- 09 (Seen-2)

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

Pritilata was born in Chittagong on 5 May, 1911. She was a meritorious ----- an end though she couldn't see it during her lifetime. **[Unit-10, Lesson-3]**

Question:

- (i) Pritilata, (a) — a meritorious student (b) — her study successfully. She (c) — with Surja Sen and fought against the British rule. She (d) — her life for the sake of her country. She was a great warrior (e) — the British rule.
- (ii) Pritilata is an (a) — for all women (b) — she is really great. Her (c) — in Surya Sen's armed resistance movement was a demand at that time. But it was a matter of (d) — that she was not (e) — to enjoy the freedom.
- (iii) Pritilata was one the brave personalities who fought against the British (a) — rule. To establish a society without gender discrimination, she got herself (b) — in the armed resistance movement. To raid the European Club was an (c) — for her that she did (d) — but she failed to (e) — from the Club and committed suicide.

Practice- 10 (Seen-2)

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

The advantages of the Internet technology have made it possible to emerge a good number of ----- should be shared with others. **[Unit-13, Lesson-2]**

Question:

- (i) With the blessing of the internet technology, a good number of websites (a) — to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These websites (b) — social networking services or social networks. Paying a very little to the internet service provider, anyone (c) — interests and activities across the borders. There are a number of reasons behind so quick a/an (d) — of the social networking services. The main reason is that most of the social services are cost-free. Anyone (e) — them free, paying a very little to the internet service provider.
- (ii) The social networking services are very (a) — nowadays. These networks make it possible to (b) — people's interest and activities across the borders. These networks are (c) — very fast because of their advantages. They are mostly cost free. People can (d) — themselves to the entire world. They can receive comments from friends. Above all, they have (e) — protection measures too.
- (iii) With the advancement of internet technology, it (a) — to develop a lot of websites. These websites are (b) — social networking services or social networks. These websites (c) — to promote relations among people around the world. By using these websites we can (d) — ourselves making our personal profile public before the online users. We can also know about other people's profile and make a (e) — of friends.

Unseen Comprehension 01

Read the passage on Begum Sufia Kamal and answer the following questions.

Begum Sufia Kamal, a poetess, litterateur, social activist and feminist was born on 20 June 1911 in a landowning family of Shayestabad in Barisal. She was the daughter of Abdul Bari, a lawyer and Sabera Banu. In accordance with aristocratic social practice of the time, Begum Sufia Kamal was given education at home. She learnt Urdu, Arabic and Persian from family tutors. She got lessons in Bangla from her mother and maternal uncle, Syed Mohammad Hossain. In 1918, Sufia went to Kolkata accompanied by her mother. Here the young Sufia met Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain. In 1923, she wrote her first story 'Sainik Bahadur', which was published in the 'Tarun'. Her first book of poems "Sanjher Maya" was published from Kolkata in 1938. Kazi Nazrul Islam wrote the foreword of the book. Rabindranath Tagore also read the book and praised her highly. Authoress of more than a dozen volume of poetry, Sufia Kamal also wrote several volumes of short stories and an autobiography named "Ekale Amader Kal". Sufia Kamal received nearly fifty major awards including Bangla Academy Award (1962), the Ekushey Padak (1976), the Independence Award (1997). She died in Dhaka on 20 November, 1999.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:— $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Year/ When	Place/ Where
Begum Sufia Kamal	born	1911	(i) —
She	went	(ii) —	Kolkata
(iii) —	was published	1923	in the Tarun
"Sanjher Maya"	publication	(iv) —	
Begum Sufia Kamal	(v) —	1962	

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

Unseen Comprehension 02

Read the passage on Jibanananda Das and answer the following questions.

Jibanananda Das was born in Barisal in 1899. He took his Masters Degree in English at the age of 22. The next year he started his teaching career as a professor of English at the Kolkata City College. He lost his job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in the Parichaya Patrika. But two years after he joined the Ramjash College, Delli but returned to, his place of birth the next year. He got an appointment in Brajamohan College, Barisal in 1935. In 1947 when the partition was made, Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India. In West Bengal he started editing the Swaraj Patrika. In 1951 he joined the Kharagpur College. He was awarded Rabindra Purashkar in 1953. He met with a tram accident on the 14th October, 1954. He was hospitalized. After a few days he passed away on October 22, 1954.

4. Fill in the blanks of the table below with the information from the passage 'B':— 5

Who/What	Event/ Activity	Where/ Place	When/ Year
Jibanananda Das	(i) —	Barisal	1899
He	joined	Brajamohan College	(ii) —
Jibanananda Das	left	(iii) —	1947
(iv) —	was awarded		1953

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

Unseen Comprehension 03

Read the passage on Manshi Abdur Rouf and answer the following questions.

Munshi Abdur Rouf was a Lance Nayek in East Pakistan Rifles during the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on 1 May, 1943 at Salamotpur village under Boalmari Thana (Currently Madhukhali Thana) in Faridpur District. Rouf had to stop his education at his eighth grade. He joined the East Pakistan Rifles on 8 May 1963. He had to increase his age three years in order to get the job. After the preliminary training at the EPR Camp at Chuadanga, Rouf went to West Pakistan to receive advance training. He was enlisted in the East Bengal Regiment on 8 May 1963 and was attached with a regular infantry unit during the war of liberation. Munshi Abdur Rouf embraced martyrdom on 18 April, 1971 at Kurighat in Chittagong Hill Tracts after causing extensive damage to Pakistan Army with his MG and forcing them to retreat. He was buried at Naniarchor Upazilla in Rangamati District. He was awarded Birsreshtho which is the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.

4. Now complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/ What	Event	When	Where
Munshi Abdur Rouf	was born	in 1943	(i) —
He	joined	(ii) —	the East Pakistan Rifles
He	enlisted	1963	(iii) —
He	(iv) —	1971	at Kurighat in Chittagong Hill Tracts
He	was buried	(v) —	at Naniarchor Upazilla in Faridpur District

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

Unseen Comprehension 04

Read the passage on John Milton and answer the following questions.

John Milton was a great poet after Shakespeare. His father early decided that Milton was to have a literary career. At the age of 7, in 1615, he got himself admitted in Star Palace School. But Milton could not pay attention to his studies in this school. After a couple of years, he left the school and studied at St. Paul's School till 1624. In the succeeding year, John Milton entered Christ College in Cambridge. He took his M.A degree at the age of 24 and went to his father's house in the village of Horton. Milton's father, however, had faith in his son and allowed him to continue his studies at Horton from 1632 to 1638. During his time, he made himself master of everything worth knowing in the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and the Bible. In 1643, Milton met Mary Powell in an occasion and married her. But this great poet became blind in 1652. The idea behind his famous work 'Paradise lost' developed after his blindness. The 'Paradise Lost' saw the light of the day in the year 1665. Nine years after its publication, this great artist in English Literature died.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the passage 'B': $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/Which/What	Date/ Year	Event/ Purposes	Where/ From
Milton	December, 1608	(i) —	London
Milton	1625	went to study	(ii) —
Milton	1640	(iii) —	
Mary Powell	(iv) —	died	
(v) —	1667	published	London

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

Unseen Comprehension 05

Read the passage on Albert Einstein. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist of the twentieth century and one of the supreme intellects of all time, was born in March 14, 1879 in the city of Ulm in Germany. He attended high school in Switzerland and became a Swiss citizen in 1901.

He was appointed an examiner at the Swiss Patent Office in 1902. He served at this post for three years. He received his Ph. D in 1905 from the University of Zurich, but was unable to find an academic position at that time. However, the same year he began to publish original papers on the theoretical aspects of problems of Physics. Within a few years, these papers, particularly the one on relativity, established his reputation as one of the most brilliant and original scientists in the world. His theories were highly controversial. In spite of this, he was appointed a Professor at the University of Berlin, at the same time becoming a member of the Prussian Academy of Science. In 1921 he was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics. Einstein's situation in Germany became precarious when Hitler rose to power. He moved to Princeton, New Jersey, USA, in 1933 to work at the Institute for Advanced Study and in 1940, he became a United States citizen.

Einstein's first marriage ended in divorce, but his second was quite happy. He had two children, both boys. He died in 1955 in Princeton.

4. Fill in the blanks of the table below with the information from the passage 'B': $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/ What	Event	Place/ Time/ Creation/ Award/ Others
Albert Einstein	was born	(i) —
(ii) —	attended high school in	Switzerland in 1901
He was appointed	a Patent Officer	(iii) —
(iv) —	received his Ph.D. in	1905 from the University of Zurich
He was awarded	Nobel Prize for Physics	(v) —

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

Unseen Comprehension 6

Read the following passage carefully and complete the table below with information from the passage.

Humayun Ahmed was a teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He was born in Mohongonj, Netrokona, Mymensing on 13 November 1948. His father Faizur Rahman Ahmed, a police officer, was killed by Pakistani military during the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971. He passed SSC examination from Bogra Zilla School in 1965 and stood second in the merit list in Rajshahi Education Board. He passed his HSC exam from Dhaka College in 1967. He took his Honours and Masters in Chemistry from the University of Dhaka with first class. He did his Ph.D from North Dakota State University. He worked as a Professor of Chemistry in Dhaka University.

. Humayun Ahmed reached his peak of fame with the publication of his novel 'Nondito Noroke' in 1972. He wrote over 200 fictions and non-fictions books all of which were bestsellers in Bangladesh. His first television drama was 'Prothom Prohor'. It was followed by many dramas and drama serials. He also directed many film based on his own stories. For his outstanding achievements he was honoured with many awards including Bangla Academy Award (1981) and Ekushey Padak (1994). He died in 19 July 2012 at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He was buried in Nuhash Palli .

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

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Year/ When	Place/ Where
Humayun Ahmed passed SSC		1965	(i) —
Faizur Rahman Ahmed was killed		(ii) —	
Nondito Noroke	(iii) —	1972	
Humayun Ahmed	(iv) —	1981	
He	buried	2012	(v) —

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

Unseen Comprehension 7

Read the passage on the biography of Einstein. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1×5=5

Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of the world. He was born as the first child of Jewish parents in Ulm, Germany on March 14, 1879. His father was a businessman and his family business was the manufacture of electronic parts. When the business failed in 1894, the family moved to Milan, Italy. Within a year, still without having completed secondary school, he failed in an examination that would have allowed him to pursue a course of study leading to diploma as an electrical engineer at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. He was an average student but was very interested in science and mathematics. He spent 1895 in a nearby High School in Aarea, a small town at the border of Germany and Switzerland. He returned to his Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in 1896 from where he graduated in 1900. He became a professor of theoretical physics at the University of Zurich in 1909. In 1921 he received the Nobel Prize for Physics.

4. Fill in the blanks of the table below with information from the passage:-

Name of the event	Place	Year/ Time	Achievement
Born	(i) —		
(ii) —	Milan, Italy	in 1894	
Became a Professor	(iii) —	(iv) —	
		in 1921	(v) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in your own words.

10

Unseen Comprehension 8

4. Read the passage on Abraham Lincoln. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1×5=5

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States. He is famous for his Gettysburg Address delivered on November 19, 1863 during the American Civil War. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky, USA. His parents were from Virginia. In 1819, his mother died. Then his father moved to Indiana State. Lincoln grew up there. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He won the Presidential nomination in 1860 and he became the President of the United States in 1861. He declared a ban on slavery in America on January 1, 1863. He was re-elected as President of the United States in 1864. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865, he was assassinated at Ford's theater in Washington.

Name of the Events	Place	Year/Time
Born		i) —
ii) —		November 19, 1863
Became the president		iii) —
iv) —	America	January 1, 1863
Died		v) —

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

Unseen Comprehension 9

Read the following passage and complete the table below with relevant information.

Jagadish Chandra Bose was born on 30 November, 1858 at Mymensingh now in Bangladesh. He was brought up in a home committed to pure Indian traditions and culture. He got his elementary education from a vernacular school, because his father thought that Bose should learn his own mother tongue, Bengali, before studying a foreign language like English. Bose attended Cambridge after studying physics at Calcutta University. He returned to India in 1884 after completing a B.Sc. degree from Cambridge University.

The central hall of the Royal Society in London was jam-packed with famous scientists on May 10, 1901. Everyone seemed to be curious to know how Bose's experiment will demonstrate that plants have feelings like other living beings and humans.

Bose authored two illustrious books; 'Response in the Living and Non-living' (1902) and 'The Nervous Mechanism of Plants' (1926). Prior to his death on 23 November 1937, Bose set up the Bose Institute at Calcutta. He was elected the Fellow of the Royal Society in 1920 for his amazing contributions and achievements.

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where	When
a) —	jam-packed with scientists	in London	1901
Jagadish Chandra	completed B.Sc.	b) —	1884
He	set up Bose Institute	at Calcutta	c) —
He	was born	d) —	1858
He	e) —	in London	1920

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

Unseen Comprehension 10**Read the following passage on The Padma Multipurpose Bridge.**

The Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project, the 'Dream Bridge of Bangladesh people, s located at about 40 km southwest of Dhaka, the capital city. It is a multipurpose road-rail bridge across the river Padma. The construction of the bridge started in November 2014 and was inaugurate on 25 June 2022. It is the largest bridge in Bangladesh. It connects Louhajong of Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur, linking the south-west of the country, to northern and eastern regions. The Padma Bridge will play a very important role in the economic development of the country.

Padma Bridge is the most challenging construction project in the history of Bangladesh. The double layer steel truss bridge carries a four-lane highway on the upper level and a single track railway on a lower level. The length of the bridge is 6.15 km while the width is 18.8 m. The bridge has a total of 42 pillars. Steel spans have been placed on the pillars. The bridge has a total of 41 spans.

The construction cost of the Padma Bridge is tk. 30,193.39 corore. The project is funded by the Government of Bagngladesh. Tbridge is constructed by China Railway Major Bridge Engineering Group Co.Ltd. The Padma Bridge connects the country's south western region with the capital via road and rail. After the launch of the bridge communications with 21 districts in the south have been easier. It is expected that the bridge will boost the country's GDP by 1.2 percent.

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

The Padma Bridge			
What	Year/Measurement/ Cost	What	Infrastructural measurement
Commencement of the construction of the bridge	(i) —		
		Length of the bridge	(ii) —
What	Year/Measurement/ Cost	What	Infrastructural measurement
Its width	(iii) —		
		Total pillars	(iv) —
The construction cost of the bridge	(v) —	Increasing GDP	1.2%

04. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. **10**

Question No. 6 Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1×5 = 5

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Punctuality is a virtue	(i) person is	(i) accurate in timing
(b) It helps	(ii) which can make us	(ii) loved by all
(c) A punctual	(iii) punctual, we shall	(iii) surely succeed in life
(d) He who	(iv) is punctual never	(iv) successful in future
(e) If we become	(v) us to become	(v) gets late in his work

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) We want to see Bangladesh	(i) their democratic rights	(i) looking ahead
(b) We have a vision	(ii) will be sent	(ii) as well as their constitutional rights
(c) Education will be	(iii) of seeing or imagining or	(iii) to the museum
(d) Every citizen of Bangladesh will exercise	(iv) as a democratic, corruption-free and developed country	(iv) as it is their fundamental right
(e) Poverty, injustice and corruption	(v) free for all	(v) in the world in 2041

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Patriotism is a great virtue	(i) to be ready to fight against	(i) themselves to work for the country
(b) It is such a virtue	(ii) to be patriot and to be devoted	(ii) all oppressions that can hinder our progress
(c) Patriotism inspires us	(iii) that inspire children to prepare	(iii) dream of a developed nation
(d) So, we all should encourage our children	(iv) without which we cannot	(iv) to their respective duties and responsibilities
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes	(v) for which citizen doesn't hesitate	(v) to shed the last drop of his blood

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The role of women in nation-building	women were looked upon	to serve the family affairs.
(b) It is not possible for any nation	the outlook and attitude of the world	in the situation of the world.

(c) There was a time when	to reach its goal without allowing	without any dignity and honour.
(d) They were	cannot be denied any more	towards women has been changed.
(e) But with the progress of civilization,	only the instruments	the woman folk to play their active role.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) We can't ensure	for both the privileged	because of violence and terrorism.
(b) Rights should be preserved	is an organization	working for human rights.
(c) Human rights are violated	peace and prosperity	without establishing human rights.
(d) Violation of human rights	is a crime	and the underprivileged classes of people.
(e) Human Rights Commission	throughout the world	and society should get rid of it.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Digital means using a system of	the implementation of technology	in the field of communication in the 21 st century.
(b) The philosophy of 'Digital Bangladesh' means	declared the vision which targets	in the premises of education, health, etc.
(c) Bangladesh is resounding	with the target	the establishment of resourceful country by 2021.
(d) The use of digital technology	receiving and sending information	through electronic signal.
(e) The present government has	has been playing a vital role	of achieving 'Digital Bangladesh'.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
a. Self-confidence is	to reach	lose his self-confidence.
b. It helps a man	in order to overcome	invaluable human qualities.
c. The lack of determination	one of the	is not enjoyable.
d. Success without	leads one to	the goal of life.
e. One should exercise it	self-confidence	the problems of life.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Human beings did not	roaming here and there	and meat of animals.
(b) People passed their days	and mountains	of their stomach only.
(c) They would	come to the world	as civilized persons.
(d) The caves of hills	with the filling	to collect food.
(e) They were satisfied	eat fruits	were their abodes.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) We achieved our national flag	the source of life on earth,	it signifies our glorious existence.
(b) Its red-round part	our independence at any cost	as we did in 1971.
(c) As the sun is	at the cost of	a sea of blood in 1971.
(d) Our national flag	symbolizes	our spirit, hopes and aspirations.
(e) So, we must defend	is the source of	the rising sun of independence.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) We must acknowledge our debt	we discovered	the endless mystery of nature.
(b) The first lesson	we learned	and then to nature.
(c) They taught us	to the parents	to arrange everything in order.
(d) But when we came out of our house,	the Creator is	was from our parents.
(e) We wondered how graceful	how to eat,	how to talk and how to live.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) World's climate	is one of the major causes	to a great extent day by day.
(b) Destruction of forests	is the likely cause	of carbon dioxide around the earth.
(c) World temperatures	is undergoing	a significant change in recent years.
(d) Greenhouse Effect	caused by increased amount	of this global warming.
(e) Global warming is also	are increasing	of this natural disaster.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Man's learning	is an act of	be the same in another country.

(b) Childhood is	the sense of decency	without acquisition of good manners.
(c) Smoking in presence of the elders	can't be completed	in our dealing with others.
(d) What is assumed as good manners	in a country may not	disapprobation of good manners.
(e) We should have	the proper time	for learning good manners.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The culture of a society	in Bangladesh	are considered cultural differences.
(b) To know the culture of a society	can easily give	study different patterns of it.
(c) The modes of behaviour	between different cultures	are different from those in Britain.
(d) Language, eating habits, etc.	in one society	a complete picture of life and living of that society.
(e) The existing differences	we need to	differ from those in other societies.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) When the prices of daily necessities	our family life	to solve this problem.
(b) Price hike	makes us helpless	because our income is not increasing.
(c) It creates so many	give the first priority	but also our citizen life.
(d) It affects not only	get sudden high rise,	it is called price hike.
(e) The govt. should	problems that our	livelihood becomes difficult.

Re-arrange

1. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

- The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
- Napoleon, the king of France, was great hero.
- One day, he was walking alone the sea-shore.
- He won many battles and conquered many countries of Eupore.
- The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go my home.
- Suddenly, he noticed a wonderful thing.
- The boy was brought before him.
- An English boy was making a small boat.

2. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

- But heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet.
- This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
- Finally, he abandoned surgery for literature.
- John Keats was born on October 31, 1795.
- He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810.
- He finest poems like 'Ode To a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn', etc. were published in 1820.
- In 1811, Keats became and apprentice to a surgeon at Edmobton.
- He was the eldest son of his parents.

3. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

- One the way, people were showing due respect to the statue of the goddess.
- So, feeling proud, the donkey started to bray in joy.
- Once a statue of goddess was being taken to the town placing on the back of the donkey.
- Then the driver of the donkey became angry.
- Saying this, he started beating the donkey with his stick.
- Seeing this, the donkey thought that people were showing him honour.
- He said, "You wretched, do you think people show you this respect? Such a bad day for a man will never come."
- Moreover, it refused to move even a step.

4. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

- Shamim got a lease of land in his village.
- Shamim's lot has changed radically.
- Poverty forced him to look for work.
- He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
- Shamim was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
- Then he joined the training programme of youth development and received training in vegetable cultivation.
- He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
- He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables.

5. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

- He disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging.
- Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.
- One day, he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
- Youth Taimur once attracted a province of a powerful prince. It was situated far away from the capital.
- An old women felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food. The food was very hot.
- When the news reached the prince, he came with a large army. The area was surrounded on all sides.
- Taimur was so hungry that he did not wait. He did not wait. He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish. As a result, he burnt his fingers.
- A terrible battle took place, and Taimur's soldiers were all killed, but Taimur escape with great diffivulty.

6. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- He passed his boyhood with his parents.
 - He was never absent from school up to the age of twelve.
 - Penicillin is a life saving medicine.
 - He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters.
 - It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming.
 - He was sent to London at the age of fourteen for higher education.
 - Fleming was born in a poor family in Scotland.
 - Fleming was a very regular and attentive student.
7. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- On the completion of his house education, he was sent to school, but did not like institutional education.
 - In 1911, he translated his poems of "Geetanjali" into English.
 - He was given the title 'Knight' by the British Government in 1914 but he rejected it as a protest against the atrocities of the British Government.
 - Rabindranath Tagore, one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature, was born in the renowned Tagore family in March 1861.
 - He was sent to London to study Law but he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley for a few months and returned home.
 - It brought him the highest honour in the form of Nobel Prize in 1913.
 - At the age of eighty, he breathed his last.
 - In his twentieth year, Rabindranath along his father went to the Himalayas.
8. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- In the evening, a lion entered the cave.
 - One day, he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
 - Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles.
 - He came near Androcles and lifted his paw.
 - He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
 - The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
 - His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him. Androcles was very homesick.
 - He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.
9. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- When asked, the youngest daughter said, 'Nothing'.
 - But first he wanted to know how much they loved him.
 - Being pleased, Lear gave each of them a third of his kingdom.
 - His eldest daughter declared, 'Sir, I love you more than I can say.'
 - Long ago, there was a mighty old king in England named Lear who wanted to divide his kingdom among his three daughters.
 - At first, Lear asked his eldest daughter, 'How much do you love me?'
 - When asked, his second daughter said, 'My love for you shall never change.'
 - Lear was shocked and said, 'Nothing will come of nothing.'
10. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- She saw a box marked half a crown and considered that the box would be the most appropriate gift for him.
 - The princess had a fixed allowance for pocket money and she was not permitted to exceed it.
 - But her governess said, "No, you see the princess has not the money and so, of course, she cannot buy the box."
 - Queen Victoria was taught economical habits by her governess when she was a little girl.
 - Once at a market at Wales, she spent all her money in buying a number of presents for relatives and friends.
 - The people in shop wanted to enclose the box with the other articles.
 - But alas! She had no money.
 - As she was leaving, she remembered another cousin for whom she did not buy any present.
11. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- The dog was cured.
 - He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its diseases into blood.
 - One day, a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur.
 - He had been bitten by a mad dog.
 - Pasteur was a French scientist.
 - Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.
 - He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them.
 - At first, he only treated animals because he did not want to cause the death of any human being.
12. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- He told her that if she could bring a handful of mustard seed from a house where nobody had died, her son would be alive again.
 - She requested Buddha to bring her dead son back to life again.
 - Buddha told her that death is inevitable to everybody and it was not possible to bring back her dead son's life.
 - One day, a woman came to Buddha with her dead son.
 - She returned to Buddha with a broken heart and told him everything.
 - The sorrowful mother went from door to door but failed to collect the mustard seed.
 - Buddha realized the emotion and sorrow of the mother.
 - In every house, she saw that death had shown its cruel face.
13. **Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- The guests praised the king.

- b) People praised him more than their king.
 - c) The name of that man was Hatem Tai.
 - d) But the guests praised Hatem Tai also.
 - e) Long long ago, there lived a very kind and generous man in Yemen.
 - f) One day, the king gave a dinner.
 - g) He was not rich but very hospitable.
 - h) So, the king felt happy and proud.
- 14. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- a) Hazrat Omar (R) became shocked and assured the woman of providing her with food.
 - b) She also explained that she was boiling water in a pot only to console her children.
 - c) He instantly went to the godown and carried a sack of food himself for that woman and her children to that cottage.
 - d) Hazrat Omar (R) used to go out to see the condition of his subjects with his own eyes at dead of night.
 - e) He asked the woman of that cottage about the cause of crying of her children.
 - f) One night. he was passing by a cottage.
 - g) The woman explained that the children were crying for food as they were starving for two days.
 - h) He heard that children were crying.
- 15. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.**
- 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.