



শ্রেণি: এসএসসি

বিষয়: English for Toady SSC Short Suggestion 2026

বিষয়বস্তু: বহুনির্বাচনী ও লিখিত প্রশ্ন

বহুনির্বাচনী প্রশ্ন

Read the passage. Then 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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

১. Natural gas is a kind of ___ .

- ক fossil fuel খ toxic substance
 গ harmful gas ঘ crude oil

২. Greenhouse effect is strengthened by _____ .

- ক planting trees
 খ afforestation
 গ erosion of soil
 ঘ destruction of forests

৩. The word 'combustion' mentioned in the passage means _____ .

- ক kindling খ consummation
 গ burning ঘ flame

8. Trees transport ____ into the air.

ক nitrogen

গ carbon

খ oxygen

ঘ hydrogen

৫. What are the fossil fuels mentioned in the passage?

ক coal

গ mineral oil

খ natural gas

ঘ all the above

৬. The word 'atmosphere' refers to _____ .

ক appearance

গ climate

খ fair weather

ঘ sunlight

৭. Which of the period describes the beginning of the rapid industrialization?

ক the start of the 19th century

খ the end of the 19th century

গ the start of the 18th century

ঘ the end of the 18th century

Read the text below and answer the questions

Pritilata Waddadar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. So she decided to fight against the British rule.

Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organiser and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance: Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club, The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the Club.

She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

৮. Surja Sen's movement was _____ by nature.

ক peaceful

গ violent

খ non-violent

ঘ unarmed movement

৯. Which of the following best describes Pritilata?

ক patriotic

গ industrious

খ courageous

ঘ homesick

১০. Which factor is implied as the bridge between Pritilata's teaching career and revolutionary involvement?

- ক disillusionment with British-approved curriculum
- খ geographic proximity to Surja Sen's network in Chattogram
- গ financial incentives offered by the armed group
- ঘ parental pressure to abandon education for politics

১১. Pritilata committed suicide _____ .

- ক to escape arrest
- খ to avoid raid
- গ to save one of her men
- ঘ to become famous

১২. The word "gradually" in the passage means _____

- ক for a long time
- খ to avoid raid
- গ to save one of her men
- ঘ to become famous

১৩. The sign "Dogs and Indians not allowed" at the Pahartali European Club serves as _____.

- ক a historical footnote irrelevant to the raid's objective
- খ a symbol of the intertwined racial and colonial oppression the revolutionaries targeted
- গ evidence of British hospitality towards educated Indians
- ঘ a propaganda tool created post-raid by nationalists

১৪. Which sentence best captures the central idea of the passage?

- ক Pritilata's academic success enabled her revolutionary career.
- খ Women's participation in armed struggle was essential.
- গ The Pahartali raid was the most significant event.
- ঘ Suicide became a standard practice among Bengali revolutionaries.

Read the text below and answer the question

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in the Feni district. He was an active worker in the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film "Jibon Theke Neya" based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the then autocratic Govt. The family presented in that film was a miniature East Pakistan ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the Liberation War, this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film show. Besides his great documentary on Pakistan atrocities, Stop Genocide helped create world sentiment in favor of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Zahir about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser. Shahidullah was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Zahir left home to get his brother back and he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

Choose the best answer from the following alternatives.

১৫. "Stop Genocide" is a _____ .

ক TV serial

গ cartoon

খ drama

ঘ documentary

১৬. Zahir was a dreamer of a society of _____ .

ক bureaucracy

গ autocracy

খ democracy

ঘ diplomacy

১৭. The word "genocide" means _____ .

ক death

গ movement

খ mass killing

ঘ self-killing

১৮. Zahir Raihan was very ____ in his student life.

ক brilliant

গ polite

খ honest

ঘ revolutionary

১৯. Zahir donated a large amount of money in the _____ .

ক Social welfare trust

খ the freedom fighters' trust

গ Military welfare trust

ঘ Student's welfare trust

২০. Zahir Raihan had a _____ .

ক deep patriotic zeal

খ support for Pakistani ruler

গ dream with politics

ঘ reputation for his scholarship

২১. Zahir Raihan's profession was _____ .

ক farming

গ filmmaking

খ photography

ঘ journalism

Read the passage mindfully and answer the following questions

Bhutan is called the Jewel of the Eastern Himalayas. This small, landlocked country is located along the southern slopes of the Himalayan range, bounded by Tibet in the North and India from the other sides. The official name of Bhutan is Druk-yul which means 'land of the thunder dragon'. It earned this name because of the fierce storms that often roll in from the Himalayas. The country has an area of 38,394 sq km and a population of

716,896. Since it is cut off from the rest of the world by the Great Himalayas, a unique culture and tradition based on gentle Buddhist beliefs have evolved there over time.

Bhutanese men wear Gho-a knee length robe- and women wear Kira-a sheet like cloth piece. Bhutanese houses are built from mud and stone, with wooden shingle roof. The Bhutanese never use iron nails in their buildings. Usually, the Bhutanese build each other's houses by exchanging labour within the community. Different Festivals are celebrated all year round in Bhutan. Colourful masks are used in the festivals which reflect the rich Bhutanese culture. Dances are performed by the Buddhist monks to protect the valleys and ward off evil spirits. The main religious festival is called 'Tshechus'. The teachings of Lord Buddha are enacted through mask dances for three to five days in the courtyard of the monasteries. People attend these events in their best clothes, carrying picnic baskets. Another major festival is called 'Losar'. It is celebrated on Lunar New Year. People cook special dishes and wear new clothes. It is a time for family get-together. Men play archery or darts while women sing and dance.

Pure mountain air, crystal blue skies and pristine vegetation cover have made this small country an ideal destination for the environment lovers. The ecosystem of this small nation supports the existence of rich flora and fauna which are protected by strict laws. Anyone found guilty of killing even a black-necked crane could be sentenced to life in prison.

The government of Bhutan has taken a number of steps to protect its bio-diversity. Bhutan is the first country in the world with specific constitutional obligations on its people to protect the environment. According to the constitution, at least 60 percent of the country must remain under forest cover at all times. Efforts are also taken to protect the nation against the intrusion of foreign cultures and values. The first foreign tourists were allowed into Bhutan in 1974. Now, tourism is encouraged but is controlled and limited to about 6,000 visitors a year. Bhutan is one of the last countries in the world to introduce television and the Internet to its people. The government lifted a ban on TV and the Internet only in 1999. The Bhutanese government has made it mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.

Finally, the most interesting fact about Bhutan is that they are the only country that measures success in Gross National Happiness rather than Gross National Product! In- 2006, Business Week rated Bhutan as the happiest country in Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

২২. Which factor best explains why Bhutan developed a distinct culture and tradition over time?

- ক Its dependence on Nepalese and Tibetan influences
- খ Its openness to global trade routes in the past
- গ Its geographical isolation by the Himalayas and government's protective policies
- ঘ Its early adoption of modern technology and communication

২৩. Why are colourful masks significant in Bhutanese festivals?

- ক They symbolize Bhutan's warriors and their historical victories.
- খ They represent animals and deities used in spiritual storytelling.
- গ They serve as a disguise for performers during religious rituals.
- ঘ They indicate the social status of the dancer in the community.

২৪. What underlying belief system influences Bhutanese festivals and dances?

- ক Hindu rituals celebrating agricultural fertility.
- খ Animistic traditions rooted in local folklore.
- গ Ancestral worship passed down from Himalayan tribes.
- ঘ Buddhist philosophy focusing on protection from evil and moral teachings.

২৫. What can be inferred about Bhutan's law against killing a black-necked crane?

- ক It demonstrates the legal system is more severe than most democracies.
- খ It reflects the integration of Buddhist reverence for life into governance.
- গ It shows Bhutan prioritizes birds over human rights.
- ঘ It suggests that the crane is a direct symbol of Gross National Happiness.

২৬. What does the controlled introduction of tourism in 1974 suggest about Bhutan's approach to modernization?

- ক Bhutan welcomed mass tourism to boost its economy quickly.
- খ Tourism was banned again soon after because of foreign influence.
- গ Tourism was introduced only after television and Internet were available.
- ঘ Bhutan allowed tourism but kept strict limits to protect its culture and environment.

২৭. What does Bhutan's constitutional requirement of forest cover indicate about its national priorities?

- ক Economic growth through timber exports
- খ Religious obligation to preserve sacred trees
- গ Long-term environmental sustainability over industrial development
- ঘ Military strategy to use forests as a natural defense

২৮. What does Bhutan's late adoption of television and Internet (1999) reveal about its modernization policy?

- ক Bhutan fully rejected globalization until the 21st century.
- খ The government deliberately balanced modern progress with cultural preservation.
- গ The country was economically unable to afford such technologies earlier.
- ঘ Foreign nations pressured Bhutan into accepting modernization.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed. The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said.., must not be silenced but written." A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds. The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it

persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

Choose the best answer from the alternatives:

২৯. What does "Subversive" mean in the context?

- ক supportive খ revolutionary
 গ destructive ঘ decorative

৩০. What does "guerrilla" signify regarding graffiti?

- ক legal
 খ organized
 গ unconventional and risky
 ঘ artistic

৩১. What is the meaning of "spontaneity"?

- ক planning খ suddenness
 গ carelessness ঘ precision

৩২. What makes graffiti different from wall art?

- ক graffiti is slower
 খ graffiti is anonymous and quick
 গ graffiti is always approved
 ঘ graffiti requires perfection

৩৩. What does "counter surveillance" imply?

- ক supporting supervision
 খ encouraging privacy
 গ resisting monitoring
 ঘ promoting censorship

৩৪. What does "immediacy" refer to in graffiti creation?

- ক taking time খ acting quickly
 গ seeking approval ঘ eliminating risks

৩৫. "Anonymity" means -.

- ক being famous খ remaining unknown
 গ seeking recognition ঘ getting punished

Read the passage. Then answer the questions

"Art should comfort the disturbed and disturb the uncomfortable," writes the pseudonymous street artist Banksy—sentiment that encapsulates the spirit of graffiti's defiance. On July 17, 2024, Abu Sayeed, an unarmed organizer of the students' movement for quota reform at Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur, was shot and killed by police as he stood with his arms stretched out, leaving his mother, Monowara Begum, shell-shocked and crying, "My son only wanted a job; if you don't want to give him a job, then don't - but why did you kill him?"

Since the 1960's, graffiti in Bangladesh has served as a powerful voice for resistance. In 1966, student activists spray-painted slogans like "Down with Ayub Khan" on walls, using graffiti as a covert means of protest against a repressive regime. When military forces approached, they shouted "chika! chika!" a word meaning mole or muskrat pretending they were killing rodent to disguise their actions. This guerrilla tactic marked the beginning of graffiti as a tool of dissent in Bangladesh, and it played a crucial role in the liberation war in 1971.

Noor Hossain, with the words "Down with Autocracy" স্বৈরাচার নীপাত যাক; however, the Bangla spelling for নীপাত is নিপাত the misspelling underscoring raw spontaneity of such expressions boldly painted in bright white on his bare chest, was photographed by Dinu Alam on November 10, 1987, during a pro-democracy protest in Dhaka. Shortly after, he was shot and killed by Bangladesh Police.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

৩৬. What was the main objective of Abu Sayeed's movement?

- ক protesting against war
- খ reforming the quota system
- গ fighting for women's rights
- ঘ promoting graffiti in Bangladesh

৩৭. Where did Abu Sayeed organize the student movement?

- ক Dhaka University
- খ Rajshahi University
- গ Chattogram University
- ঘ Begum Rokeya University

৩৮. When did graffiti emerge as a dissent tool in Bangladesh?

- ক 1956
- গ 1971
- খ 1966
- ঘ 1987

৩৯. What did activists shout to disguise their actions during military raids?

- ক Chika! Chika
- গ Victory is ours!
- খ Revolt now!
- ঘ Freedom for all

৪০. In 1966, graffiti were a tool of protest against the _____ regime.

- ক autocratic
- গ aristocratic
- খ democratic
- ঘ colonial

৪১. The phrase 'quota reform' indicates a change in _____.

- ক social norms
- গ leadership policies
- খ reserved allocations
- ঘ electoral system

৪২. The term 'dissent' in the passage signifies _____.

- ক support
- গ opposition
- খ agreement
- ঘ ignorance

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten

students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He also took part in the Mass Movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would ensure freedom of speech. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the Liberation War in 1971, this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated filmmakers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' trust. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, who had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Raihan left home to get his brother back but he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. But it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

87. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ক about Zahir's last days
- খ about Zahir's activities
- গ about Zahir's life
- ঘ about Zahir's contribution

88. Which of the following words describes Zahir best?

- ক brilliant
- গ energetic
- খ polite
- ঘ revolutionary

89. His film 'Stop Genocide' represented _____ .

- ক cruelties of Pakistani rulers
- খ heroism of Bangalee freedom fighters
- গ real picture of Bangalee society
- ঘ events of Language Movement

90. The word 'conspiracy' means _____ .

- ক consistency
- গ plot
- খ supremacy
- ঘ settlement

91. As a film-maker Zahir Raihan was endowed with _____ .

- ক aesthetic talent
- গ artistic outlook
- খ visual aptitude
- ঘ real stance

৪৮. The film 'Jibon Theke Neya' is a symbol of ____ .

- ক) barbarism
 খ) autocracy
 গ) brutalism
 ঘ) protest against autocratic government

৪৯. In the passage the word 'inception' means _____ .

- ক) end
 খ) finish
 গ) beginning
 ঘ) conclusion

Read the following passage. Then answer the question

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing of the flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

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

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

৫০. Before the erosion of the river, Meherjan was _____ .

- ক) wealthy
 খ) healthy
 গ) unhappy
 ঘ) sad

৫১. 'Greedy Jamuna' means the ____ of the river.

- ক) instability
 খ) generosity
 গ) cruelty
 ঘ) charity

৫২. What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?

- ক) To explain the importance of river
 খ) To describe the impact of monsoon
 গ) To describe the effect of river erosion
 ঘ) To describe the fate of a woman

৫৩. The phrase 'whispering wind' means _____.

- ক) wind that blows from across the river
 খ) wind that blows with a hissing sound
 গ) wind that helps someone make a fire
 ঘ) wind that blows in summer

৫৪. Meherjan is living _____ in her makeshift house now.

- ক with her relatives খ with her husband
 গ with her family ঘ alone

৫৫. What is the dangerous result of climate change?

- ক Cruel hunger খ River erosion
 গ The curse of nature ঘ None of them

৫৬. In the passage, 'gradually' refers to _____ .

- ক quickly খ slowly
 গ hurriedly ঘ properly

Read the passage. Then answer the questions

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed. The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said...must not be silenced but written."

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for a justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight of justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds.

The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

৫৭. What does "guerrilla" signify regarding graffiti?

- ক legal
 খ organized
 গ unconventional and risky
 ঘ artistic

৫৮. What is the meaning of "spontaneity"?

- ক planning খ suddenness
 গ carelessness ঘ precision

৫৯. What does "immediacy" refer to in graffiti creation?

- ক taking time খ acting quickly
 গ seeking approval ঘ eliminating risks

৬০. The word "anonymity" has been used in the passage as _____ .

- ক adverb খ adjective
 গ verb ঘ noun

৬১. What does "embodying" mean in the context?

- ক suppressing খ representing
 গ decorating ঘ criticizing

৬২. What does "resilience" mean?

- ক weakness
 খ resistance to creativity
 গ fragility
 ঘ strength and endurance

৬৩. How does graffiti counter surveillance?

- ক By staying unnoticed and quick
 খ By following strict rules
 গ By avoiding political themes
 ঘ By using bright colours

Read the passage. Then answer the questions

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people of the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours, they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family."

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

৬৪. The word 'divine' mentioned in the passage means _____ .

- ক worldly খ earthly
 গ celestial ঘ mundane

৬৫. Mother Teresa herself had no family but she _____ .

- ক asked all to marry
 খ asked all to give importance to family
 গ taught all to love their children
 ঘ asked the husbands to be loving to their wives

৬৬. In the passage, the word 'deserve' means _____ .

- ক protect
 গ conserve
 খ preserve
 ঘ be worthy of

৬৭. Which title of the following will suit the passage best?

- ক The beginning
 গ Nirmal Hriday
 খ Mother Teresa
 ঘ Love for humanity

৬৮. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'dying'?

- ক still alive
 গ about to die
 খ death
 ঘ dead

৬৯. Mother Teresa taught us _____ .

- ক humanity
 গ love
 খ compassion
 ঘ all of the above

৭০. Future of humanity passes through _____ .

- ক community
 গ amusement centre
 খ hospitality
 ঘ the family

Read the text below and answer the questions

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed.

The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said... must not be silenced but written."

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds.

The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

৭১. The word 'potency' means _____ .

ক beautification

গ clarity

খ strength

ঘ destructiveness

৭২. The purpose of graffiti is to _____ .

ক challenge power

গ draw pictures

খ decorate walls

ঘ express opinion

৭৩. Graffiti requires _____.

ক patience

গ anonymity

খ skill

ঘ courage

৭৪. Graffiti calls for _____ .

ক resilience

গ prudence

খ peace

ঘ justice

৭৫. Graffiti carried the message _____ .

ক liberation is for all

খ unity is strength

গ justice is for the rich

ঘ people are peace-loving

৭৬. What does graffiti keep alive?

ক old design

গ protest

খ procession

ঘ reconciliation

৭৭. Jacques Derrida was a/an _____ .

ক American

গ German

খ British

ঘ French

Read the passage and answer the questions

In recent times, graffiti has resurfaced as a powerful expression of dissent, particularly during the July uprising. Spray-painted messages like "The country is nobody's father's" invoked the legacy of past movements, echoing the iconic "Gonotontro Mukti Paak" (Let Democracy Be Free), famously written on the body of protester Noor Hossain during the Ershad regime. Each stroke of paint carried forward a history of defiance that has shaped Bangladesh's political landscape, drawing connections between past and present struggles for justice.

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed.

The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said... must not be silenced but written."

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti

and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities," symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e., our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds.

The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

৭৮. The true power of graffiti lies in its _____ .

- ক fragility খ endurance
 গ vulnerability ঘ destruction

৭৯. How does graffiti challenge power structures, according to the passage?

- ক By celebrating cultural heritage through sanctioned artwork
 খ By creating decorative designs on city walls
 গ By spreading government propaganda
 ঘ By providing uncensored messages that defy suppression

৮০. How does graffiti differ from wall art?

- ক Graffiti is colourful than wall art.
 খ Graffiti takes longer to create than wall art.
 গ Graffiti is organised, whereas wall art is spontaneous.
 ঘ Graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and anonymity.

৮১. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

- ক The Revolutionary Role of Graffiti in Dissent
 খ Fall of the Autocratic Government
 গ The July Uprising and Its Economic Implications
 ঘ Wall Art vs. Graffiti in Urban Spaces

৮২. Graffiti often serves as a voice for the _____, ensuring their struggles are remembered and heard.

- ক marginalized খ powerful
 গ elite ঘ privileged

৮৩. What can be inferred about the relationship between past and present struggles for justice in Bangladesh?

- ক Past struggles are irrelevant to contemporary movements.
 খ Current struggles for justice are inspired by and connected to historical movements.
 গ Present movements avoid referencing historical events to remain unique.
 ঘ Contemporary movements prioritize economic issues over historical struggles.

৮৪. What does "resilience" mean when referring to graffiti's true power?

- ক Its colorful and artistic appearance.
- খ Its ability to persist and remain significant over time.
- গ Its dependence on governmental approval.
- ঘ Its focus on decorative purposes.

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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air. Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

৮৫. Forests _____ carbon dioxide gas.

- ক consume
- খ emit
- গ exhale
- ঘ discharge

৮৬. The word 'pasture' stands for _____ .

- ক field for growing corn
- খ field for tending cattle
- গ field for playing games
- ঘ mine

৮৭. The contextual meaning of the word 'concentration' is _____.

- ক accumulation
- খ deliberation
- গ submission
- ঘ attention

৮৮. Which of the following best describes the similarity between burning of fossil fuels and cutting down of trees?

- ক radiation
- খ emission of carbon dioxide
- গ famine
- ঘ loss of energy

৮৯. Greenhouse effect is strengthened by _____ .

- ক) planting trees
- খ) afforestation
- গ) erosion of soil
- ঘ) destruction of forest

৯০. "This loss of the forest causes dual problems". The dual problems are _____ .

- ক) the absorption of carbon dioxide is less and more carbon dioxide is emitted by burning trees
- খ) the release of oxygen and the absorption of carbon dioxide
- গ) emission of carbon dioxide and destruction of trees
- ঘ) trees are the storehouse of carbon dioxide and they absorb oxygen

৯১. Coal is one of the fuels used for _____ energy.

- ক) compacting
- খ) lessening
- গ) reducing
- ঘ) generating

Read the following text 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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

৯২. The text implies that the surge in carbon dioxide is mainly linked to _____ .

- ক) natural disasters
- খ) human-induced activities
- গ) changes in Earth's orbit
- ঘ) seasonal cycles

৯৩. Which of the following best captures the long-term impact of forest loss mentioned in the passage?

- ক) reduction in rainfall
- খ) soil erosion
- গ) weakening of carbon sinks
- ঘ) rise in biodiversity

৯৪. According to the passage, the rise in industrial activity primarily resulted in _____.

- ক) innovation in energy sources
- খ) increased demand for wood
- গ) greater fossil fuel combustion
- ঘ) decrease in greenhouse gas emissions

৯৫. From the passage, which term best reflects the function of forests in climate regulation?

- ক) source
- খ) filter
- গ) barrier
- ঘ) storehouse

৯৬. The burning of fossil fuels contributes to atmospheric change because it

- ক) cools the atmosphere
- খ) reduces sunlight
- গ) adds carbon compounds
- ঘ) consumes nitrogen

৯৭. What does the text suggest about the role of renewable energy?

- ক) It's mentioned as a major pollutant.
- খ) It's irrelevant to climate discussion.
- গ) It's an implied alternative to fossil fuels.
- ঘ) It's the primary cause of deforestation.

৯৮. The author uses the phrase "we humans can be held responsible " to suggest _____ .

- ক) climate change is irreversible'
- খ) humans are solely to blame
- গ) there is no natural cause of climate change
- ঘ) human actions significantly influence atmospheric change

Read the passage. Then 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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

৯৯. What has alarmingly increased in the atmosphere over the last hundred years?

- ক Oxygen খ Carbon dioxide
 গ Nitrogen ঘ Hydrogen

১০০. What is the main source of carbon dioxide emission?

- ক Solar energy খ Fossil fuels
 গ Wind power ঘ Hydropower

১০১. What is another major greenhouse gas besides carbon dioxide?

- ক Nitrogen খ Methane
 গ Argon ঘ Oxygen

১০২. How many barrels of crude oil are burned every day?

- ক 85,000 খ 850,000
 গ 85 million ঘ 8.5 billion

১০৩. Why are greenhouse gases harmful?

- ক They increase oxygen levels
 খ They trap heat
 গ They cool the Earth
 ঘ They absorb sunlight

১০৪. What does "storehouse of carbon dioxide" refer to?

- ক Atmosphere খ Oceans
 গ Forests ঘ Fossil fuels

১০৫. What term refers to the energy source used by factories?

- ক Renewable energy খ Fossil fuels
 গ Nuclear energy ঘ Solar energy

Read the passage below to answer the questions

Loneliness is a universal emotion that most of us experience at least once during our lifetime, although certain events, such as an illness or a pandemic, can make it feel more pervasive. The American Psychological Association (APA) defines loneliness as the "affective and cognitive discomfort or uneasiness from being or perceiving oneself to be alone or otherwise solitary." In other words, loneliness is the mental or emotional discomfort you may experience from either being alone or feeling as though you are alone. This feeling stems from your social needs not being met and/or an inability to get the social connection you desire. Although loneliness and being alone are confused, being alone doesn't necessarily mean someone is lonely. "Loneliness is a feeling, while being alone is a situation or state of being, which is not inherently negative," says Nina Vasan, a psychiatrist and professor at Stanford University. "You can feel lonely even when you're surrounded by other

people such as a partner, family, co-workers or friends," continues Dr. Vasani. There are various demographic factors that may contribute to loneliness. Although Dr. Vasani notes that anyone can feel lonely at any time in their life, a few groups that stand out as having an increased risk of loneliness include "young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly."

Immigrants are also at higher risk for loneliness, continues Dr. Vasani. The discrepancy between what causes loneliness in older adults versus those who are middle-aged could be due to the fact that older adults have retired and no longer have the community and daily interactions of work life, explains Nikki Press. Older individuals are more likely to have lost friends and family members,' and they are more likely to experience medical or physical limitations that restrict their opportunities for activities and socialising, continues Dr. Press. Other causes of loneliness include: the death of a close friend or family member, physical isolation, like living alone or moving away from family and friends, illness or disability, retirement or working alone, etc. which are common. Just as the cause of loneliness can vary from person to person, coping and prevention strategies can also differ. In general, the goal is to make strong, healthy connections that fulfill your need for social interaction. While there is no substitute for help from a mental health professional, the following tips may help you build emotional connections like finding hobbies you enjoy; volunteering for an organisation you support which will not only give you a sense of accomplishment and pride, but it's an opportunity to meet others who support that same organisation; joining support groups which are an excellent way to connect with others who you have something in common with, such as a mental or physical condition; routinely contacting family and friends for attempting to stay connected; maintaining a healthy diet and regular exercise regime. Regardless of your interests, it's important to listen to and fulfill your desire for social connection. It diminishes feelings of loneliness and improves the quality of your life. (Abridged).

Choose the best correct answers from the alternatives.

১০৬. What does the adjective 'pervasive' signify?

ক prevalent

গ atypical

খ unique

ঘ unusual

১০৭. What is a synonym of the word 'affective'?

ক stoic

গ insensitive

খ empathic

ঘ shocking

১০৮. What part of speech is the word 'mental'?

ক noun

গ adjective

খ conjunction

ঘ adverb

১০৯. Old people feel lonely because they are _____ .

ক jobless

গ average

খ unwell

ঘ friendless

১১০. What does the word 'discrepancy' signify?

ক divergence

গ unity

খ disruption

ঘ contact

১১১. The word 'interaction' does not refer to _____.

ক friendship

গ union

খ alienation

ঘ interplay

১১২. What does the phrase 'stem from' stand for?

ক terminate

খ conspire

গ derive

ঘ recognize

Read the following passage. Then answer the questions

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. LinkedIn, X (formerly Twitter), Google+, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village. Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

১১৩. The social networking services are expanding so fast because_____ .

ক these are cheap

খ these are costly

গ these are popular

ঘ these are useful

১১৪. Social network allows users _____ .

ক to upload pictures only

খ to upload pictures, contents and modify the profile

গ to post blog entries only

ঘ to modify the profile only

১১৫. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'technology' used in line 1.

ক The technique of browsing internet

খ Scientific knowledge

গ The technique of operating

ঘ The terminology of receiving and sending emails

১১৬. The word 'facilitate' in the 1st line refers to _____ .

ক convenience

খ inconvenience

গ inappropriate

ঘ simplify

১১৭. Which of the following best reflects the message of the passage?

- ক The prospect of social networks is dark.
- খ The prospect of social networks is bright.
- গ The prospect of social networks is doubtful.
- ঘ The prospect of social networks is questionable.

১১৮. One's personal profile presents oneself _____ .

- ক before one's parents
- খ before one's native land
- গ before one's motherland
- ঘ before the entire world

১১৯. A lot of websites help_____ .

- ক to worsen social relations among the world people
- খ to dissuade the world people
- গ to develop social relations among the global people
- ঘ to spread terrorism only in the world

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in Philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. So, she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance: Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the Club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:

১২০. Pritilata was born in the _____ .

- ক early 20th century
- খ mid 20th century
- গ last decade of the 20th century
- ঘ none of them

১২১. The phrase 'come true' stands for _____ .

- ক to come about
- গ to come down
- খ to come to rest
- ঘ to become real

১২২. "Women can work like men"-what is meant by the statement?

- ক Women look like men
 খ Both men and women can work in the same role
 গ Women are always subservient to men
 ঘ Their appearance is the same

১২৩. Pritilata is an icon of _____ .

- ক patriotism খ motherhood
 গ humanitarianism ঘ nature lover

১২৪. Pritilata was against _____ .

- ক anti-British movement
 খ gender disparity
 গ gender equality
 ঘ Surja Sen

১২৫. She fought against the British rule to _____ .

- ক end the conflict
 খ drive away the British
 গ avoid movement
 ঘ free the country from British domination

১২৬. Pritilata wanted to see her motherland free from _____.

- ক Colony খ Colonise
 গ Colonial ঘ Colonialism

Read the passage and answer the questions

There are various demographic factors that may contribute to loneliness. Although Dr. Vasani notes that anyone can feel lonely at any time in their life, a few groups that stand out as having an increased risk of loneliness include young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly. Immigrants are also at higher risk for loneliness, continues Dr. Vasani.

You may experience loneliness for a variety of reasons, but it can often stem from a major life change. A 2020 study by the University of Edinburgh suggests that the causes of loneliness differ depending on the age of the individual. For example, older adults experience loneliness more frequently as a result of living alone than as a cause of their loneliness.

This discrepancy between what causes loneliness in older adults versus those who are middle-aged could be due to the fact that older adults have retired and no longer have the community and daily interactions of work life, explains Nikki Press, Psy.D., a clinical psychologist in New York City. Older individuals are more likely to experience medical or physical limitations that restrict their opportunities for activities and socialising, continues Dr. Press.

Other common causes of loneliness include :

- The death of a close friend or family member
- Physical isolation, such as living alone or moving away from family and friends
- Illness or disability
- Retirement

- Working alone

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

১২৭. "There are various demographic factors that may contribute to loneliness." In the above sentence 'loneliness' is _____.

- ক noun খ adjective
 গ adverb ঘ verb

১২৮. The word 'notes' in the passage means _____.

- ক observes খ comments
 গ mentions ঘ i, ii & iii

১২৯. Which of the following is false?

- ক Immigrants are not subject to loneliness.
 খ Anyone may experience loneliness.
 গ Life change contributes to loneliness.
 ঘ Retired people suffer from loneliness mainly for two reasons.

১৩০. There are _____ reasons of loneliness.

- ক a few খ some
 গ several ঘ yet to mention

১৩১. The phrase 'stem from' does not stand for _____ .

- ক result from খ spring from
 গ result in ঘ derive from

১৩২. Who are mainly prone to loneliness?

- ক juvenile খ the aged
 গ ladies ঘ i & ii

১৩৩. What can be inferred about the nature of loneliness from the passage as a whole?

- ক It is a simple emotion with a single, universal cause.
 খ Its experience and causes are complex and can vary from person to person.
 গ It only affects people who live in rural areas.
 ঘ It is a modern phenomenon caused by social media.

Read the passage and answer the questions

The Republic of Maldives is an island country in the Indian Ocean. It has 1199 islands that are clustered into 26 major atolls. An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced coral islands. The natural coral reefs of the Maldives are surrounded by the sea all around and stand out as a pearl in the Indian Ocean. The Maldives is the eighth smallest country in the world with an area of only 300 square kilometers. It is the smallest Asian country in terms of population and size.

People have been living on the islands of the Maldives for nearly 3000 years. They set sail from different parts of the world-Asia, Arabia, Europe and America to come to these islands. The earliest settlers of the Maldives were probably from southern India and Sri Lanka who came to these islands in the fourth and fifth centuries BC. In the 12th century AD, sailors from East Africa and Arab countries came to the Maldives. As a result, the

Maldivians who were originally Buddhists were converted to Sunni Islam in the mid-12th century. In 1344 Ibn Batuta, a famous Arab historian and scholar travelled around the Maldives.

In the 16th century, the Portuguese conquered the Maldives and ruled the country for 15 years. Although governed as an independent Islamic sultanate for most of its history from 1153 to 1968, the Maldives was a British colony from 1887 to 1965. Following independence from Britain in 1965, the sultanate continued to operate for another 3 years. On November 11, 1968, the sultanate was abolished and replaced by a republic and the country assumed its present name.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

১৩৪. The word 'clustered' means -.

- ক scattered খ dejected
 গ surrounded ঘ bounded

১৩৫. "The Maldives is an island country." How?

- ক It looks like an island.
 খ It is just an island in the Indian Ocean.
 গ It is an island having all the criteria of a country.
 ঘ It is an independent country.

১৩৬. Why is the 12th century remarkable in the history of the Maldives?

- ক Ibn Batuta visited the Maldives then.
 খ The Americans came there.
 গ Islam started to be flourished there.
 ঘ The Europeans established colony there.

১৩৭. What is the main purpose of the author of this text?

- ক to highlight the Sultanate of Maldives
 খ to describe the British rule in Maldives
 গ to give an introduction of the Maldives
 ঘ to represent religious affairs of the people of Maldives

১৩৮. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'republic'?

- ক A state in which supreme power is held by the elected representatives.
 খ A state which is governed by a Sultan.
 গ A state in which supreme power is held by the King.
 ঘ A state in which supreme power is held by the Emperor.

১৩৯. The Maldives had been a British colony for ____ years.

- ক 78 খ 47
 গ 92 ঘ 71

১৪০. Which of the following is not true?

- ক) The Maldives is one of the smallest countries in the world.
- খ) Most of people of the Maldives are Muslims now.
- গ) The Maldives looks like a teardrop.
- ঘ) Ibn Batuta visited the Maldives.

লিখিত প্রশ্ন

(11) Suppose you are Rana/Rina and your friend is Tarun/Tania. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend about your plans after the SSC Examination.

উত্তরঃ Minhaj : Hello, Rizwan! How're you?
Rizwan : Fine by the grace of Almighty Allah. And you?
Minhaj : I'm also fine. What're you going to do after the SSC Exam, Rizwan?
Rizwan : After the SSC Exam, I want to go to Chattogram. What about you?
Minhaj : Well, I've a plan after the SSC Examination.
Rizwan : What's your plan after the exam? May I know?
Minhaj : Of course, Why not! After the exam I'll get admitted to a coaching centre.
Rizwan : That's good. Which coaching will you choose?
Minhaj : Actually, I'll do computer coaching because I've a dream to be a software developer.
Rizwan : But I want to finish my honours in English because I like multinational jobs.
Minhaj : Your plan is also nice, but we've to study a lot to achieve our goals and have to be admitted to a reputed college.
Rizwan : As there are many students in country in comparison to educational institutions, it'll be tough to get through.
Minhaj : That's true. But if we've confidence, we can ensure our position.
Rizwan : Sure. When are you going to be admitted?
Minhaj : Next week.
Rizwan : I want to go with you too.
Minhaj : Why not! Keep in touch. See you next week.
Rizwan : Ok, bye.

(10) Read the beginning of the story and complete it in your own words. Give a suitable title to it.

One sunny morning, a boy of eleven year was tending cattle by the side of a railway line. Suddenly, he noticed that a small railway slipper was about to collapse _____

উত্তরঃ One sunny morning a boy of eleven years old was tending cattle by the side of a railway line. Suddenly he noticed a small railway slipper which was about to collapse. A little while later, he remembered that a mail train was supposed to cross in about half an hour. He thought that something should be done. Otherwise a serious accident might occur. He was thinking what to do. He was looking here and there but found none. Suddenly he remembered that if he showed red signal, the train might stop. As he was wearing a red shirt, at once he took off his shirt and hung it with a stick. Then he began to wave it in the air. The driver saw it from far away and stopped the train slowly. He came to the boy and asked what happened. The boy took him to the railway slipper. Seeing it the driver thanked him and said that he had saved them. The next day the news was published in different newspapers. The government and many institutions awarded him for his ready wit.

(9) Answer the following questions from the stories of your text book. (Any-5)

(a) Why does Ameen want to go to war?

উত্তরঃ Ameen wants to go to war because he feels it is his duty to fight for his people. Like his late father, he is brave and loves challenges such as bullfighting, cockfighting, and boat racing. So fighting excites him. He is determined and stubborn, and once he decides on something, nothing can stop him.

(b) How were the windows of the milliner's shop decorated?

উত্তরঃ The milliner's shop looked very beautiful. The windows of the shop were decorated with ribbons, lace and festoons of artificial flowers.

(c) What made Rosamond finally decide to buy the purple jar?

উত্তরঃ In the story "The Purple Jar", when Rosamond was told that she could only choose one item, she reasoned that her old shoes could last until the end of the month. Her fascination for the purple jar and her shoes being not so bad made Rosamond finally decide to buy the purple jar.

(d) Why do you think Rosamond didn't examine the jar before buying it?

উত্তরঃ I think, Rosamond was too fascinated to check the purple jar before buying. She was so blinded by the excitement of purchasing the jar that she didn't even look inside it before purchasing.

(e) Why did Shylock get a bond signed by Antonio?

উত্তরঃ In the story "A Pound of Flesh", Shylock got a bond signed by Antonio because this bond was his way of getting revenge against Antonio. Shylock despised Antonio. They had animosity as Shylock lent money with high interest while Antonio lent money to help people without charging any interest.

(f) Why did the joyous mood at Belmont turn sad?

উত্তরঃ The joyous mood at Belmont turned sad because of an unexpected news. A messenger from Antonio came to Belmont to give a letter to Bassanio. The letter carried a tragic news about Antonio's ships and his apprehension of death.

(g) How did Portia try to persuade Shylock?

উত্তরঃ Portia tried to persuade Shylock by asking him to show mercy to Antonio. She argued that mercy is a divine quality, bringing blessings to both the giver and the receiver. She also mentioned that everyone prays to God for mercy.

(h) How did Mrs. Mallard react after getting the death news?

উত্তর: After hearing the news of her husband's death, Mrs. Mallard reacted with immediate grief and sorrow. She wept quietly in her room, overwhelmed by the shock. But soon, a feeling of relief and freedom began to grow within her, as she realized she was now free from the constraints of her marriage.

(6) Match the parts of sentences given in Column A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

Column-A	Column-B	Column-C
(a) Education means	(i) conscious of our rights	(i) the individual
(b) The purpose of education	(ii) frees a man	(ii) removing the darkness
(c) Education makes us	(iii) aims at	(iii) from restrictions
(d) Education	(iv) is to enlighten	(iv) from any educational institution
(e) Education	(v) the receiving of formal learning	(v) and responsibilities

উত্তর: (a+v+iv) Education means the receiving of formal learning from any educational institution.
(b+iv+i) The purpose of education is to enlighten the individual.
(c+i+v) Education makes us conscious of our rights and responsibilities.
(d+ii + iii) Education frees a man from restrictions.
(e + iii +ii) Education aims at removing the darkness.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written :

- Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- Then, there came a man with a cup in hand.
- With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates the last farewell.
- He told them that the soul of man can't die.
- He argued with them about the immortality of soul.
- At last, the hour of departure had arrived.
- At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
- The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison and Socrates took the cup in his hand and drank hemlock without any hesitation.

উত্তরঃ

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

At last, the hour of departure had arrived. Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time. He argued with them about the immortality of the soul. He told them that the soul of man cannot die. At sunset, the governor of the prison came. With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell. Then, there came a man with a cup in hand. The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison, and Socrates took the cup in his hand and drank hemlock without any hesitation.

(8) Answer the following questions from the poems of your text book. (Any-5)

(a) What does the poet mean by 'useless years' in the poem 'O Me! O Life'?

উত্তরঃ By 'useless years' in the poem 'O Me! O Life', the poet means the times in life that feel meaningless or wasted. The poet also indicates the pointless lives we lead while trying to fulfill vain desires through meaningless struggles.

(b) What does the poet say about the good things that reading a book can do to you?

উত্তরঃ According to the poet, reading a book can give us new ideas and make us imaginative. Books can take us away from reality to an imaginary world. A book is similar to a magic box, which can surprise us with different things. And most importantly, books can become our best friend.

(c) What would be the speaker's advice to her own children according to the poem 'Two Mothers Remembered'?

উত্তরঃ The speaker's advice to her own children would be to love both the mothers (the young and the old), just as both loved them.

(d) What was the weather like when Mary went to bring the cattle home?

উত্তরঃ When Mary went to bring the cattle home, the weather was very rough. There was wild western wind filled with mist and foam from the sea, and the western tide was rising along the shore.

(e) Why does the poet call time an 'Old Gipsy Man' in the poem 'Time, You Old Gipsy Man'?

উত্তরঃ The poet called time an 'Old Gipsy Man' in the poem 'Time, You Old Gipsy Man' as it has similarities with the gypsies. The gypsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(f) Why and when did the poet stop by the woods in the poem 'Stopping By Woods on a Snowy Evening'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening' the poet stopped by the woods because he was captivated by their beauty and tranquility. He stopped there on a snowy evening. To the poet, it was the darkest evening of the year.

(g) Why do the mountains echo the songs that we sing but not our sighs in the poem 'Solitude'?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem 'Solitude' the mountains echo our songs because they are happy sounds. We sing when we are joyful, and that joy spreads. But sighs are different. They are quiet and sad, and nature does not respond to them in the same way.

(h) When do you have many friends and when do they leave you according to the poem 'Solitude'?

উত্তর: We have many friends when we are successful and happy because people are drawn to happiness and prosperity. However, when we face problems or failure, many people tend to distance themselves from us. They leave us to face our challenges alone, according to the poem 'Solitude'.

Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 in Kentucky, USA. He worked on the farm of his father. He attended school for less than a year, but taught himself to read and write. He did different types of jobs before he settled as a highly successful lawyer. He was gradually drawn to politics. The country was having problems regarding the practice of slavery. The white men owned large farms in the southern states. Blacks were brought from Africa to work on these farms, and they were kept as slaves. At this difficult time, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA in 1861. He wanted to solve the problem of slavery. He faced many problems. He wanted to preserve the unity of the country at any cost. Finally a civil war broke out between the northern and southern states. He fought the war bravely and declared, 'A Nation cannot exist half free and half slave'. He won the war and kept the country united. Lincoln was elected president for a second term. He was not against anybody and wanted everybody to live in peace. He made sincere efforts to heal the people's wounds caused by the war. In 1863, Lincoln declared that from then onwards all slaves would be free. This made him very popular among the people. Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

(4)

Biography of Abraham Lincoln					
Known as	President of the USA				
Lifespan	From 1809 to (1) _____				
Who	What	Event/Activity	Time/When	Place/Where	Specialty
Abraham Lincoln	education	studied	(2) _____	in school	taught himself to read and write
Abraham Lincoln	politics	(3) _____	in 1860	the USA	
(4) _____		declared all slaves free	in 1863	(5) _____	made him very popular among the people

উত্তর: (1) 1865; (2) less than a year; (3) was elected President; (4) Lincoln; (5) in the USA.

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

উত্তর: Abraham Lincoln, born in 1809 in Kentucky, became a successful lawyer before entering politics. He was elected President of the USA in 1861. Lincoln aimed to end slavery and preserve national unity. The Civil War broke out, but he led the nation to victory. In 1863, Lincoln declared a ban on slavery

and freed the slaves. Re-elected for a second term, he worked for peace and healing. Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

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

Pritilata Waddadar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. He graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination and her motherland free from British colonial rule.

So she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan school in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance: Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the club.

She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid antrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true, The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

Pritilata is an (a) ____ for all women. (b) _____ she did was really great. Her (c) _____ in Surja 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.

উত্তরঃ (a) inspiration; (b) What; (c) involvement; (d) regret; (e) alive.

Pritilata is an (a) **inspiration** for all women. (b) **What** she did was really great. Her (c) **involvement** in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement was a demand at that time. But it was a matter of (d) **regret** that she was not (e) **alive** to enjoy the freedom.

Read the passage. Then 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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

(2) Answer the following questions.

(a) What are the main causes of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere?

উত্তরঃ There are many causes of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere. Among them burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, natural gas is the main cause. Besides, cutting down of trees is also a big reason of increasing carbon dioxide.

(b) Why are enormous areas of forests destroyed by the people every year?

উত্তরঃ Enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people every year to obtain wood, clear land for mining, and create pasture.

(c) How does the loss of forests cause dual problems?

উত্তরঃ The loss of forests causes dual problems. First, burned trees release large volumes of carbon dioxide. Second, the loss of forests removes a major absorber of carbon dioxide.

(d) What should we do to control the increase of greenhouse gases?

উত্তরঃ To control the increase of greenhouse gases we must reduce the burning of fossil fuels and stop deforestation by protecting and planting trees.

(e) Can man influence the climate? How?

উত্তরঃ Yes, humans can influence the climate by increasing greenhouse gases through burning fossil fuels and cutting down forests.

(6) 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 ancient mariner	(i) saw an albatross	(i) blew them quickly through the icy waters.
(b) He and the other sailors	(ii) opened wide as the strong wind	(ii) about his last journey on the sea.
(c) The big white sails of their ship	(iii) told the marriage guest	(iii) flying towards the ship.
(d) The weather being very cold,	(iv) sailed away to the south	(iv) until they arrived in cold grey seas.
(e) One day, the sailors	(v) there were no	(v) birds or animals in the sea.

উত্তরঃ (a+iii+ii) The ancient mariner told the marriage guest about his last journey on the sea.
(b+iv+iv) He and the other sailors sailed away to the south until they arrived in cold grey seas.
(c+ii+i) The big white sails of their ship opened wide as the strong wind blew them quickly through the icy waters.
(d+v+v) The weather being very cold, there were no birds or animals in the sea.
(e+i+iii) One day, the sailors saw an albatross flying towards the ship.

(7) Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

- (a) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
- (b) They burst into tears and cried loudly like children..
- (c) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- (d) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
- (e) He asked them to let him die in peace.
- (f) At last the hours of departure had arrived.
- (g) He told them that the soul of a man cannot die.
- (h) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.

উত্তরঃ

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

At last the hours of departure had arrived. Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time. He argued with them about the immortality of the soul. He told them that the soul of a man cannot die. He asked them to let him die in peace. His friends and disciples could not bear the sight. They burst into tears and cried loudly like children. With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.

(8) Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions based on poems.

(a) What recurring questions does the poet mention in the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "O Me! O Life!", the poet mentions some recurring questions about the meaning and purpose of life. He asks what possible good can be found in this existence when life is full of challenges.

(b) What do the boatmen hear even today amidst the sands of Dee?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "The Sands of Dee", the boatmen hear Mary calling the cattle home every day amidst the sands of Dee.

(c) How do books contribute to the formation of new ideas and the introduction to new people?

উত্তরঃ Books contribute to the formation of new ideas and the introduction to new people by unlocking the door to different ideas and presenting new people we have never thought of or met before. By reading books, we can learn about things we did not know and meet people from places we have never been.

(d) What should children do to their mother and why?

উত্তরঃ The children should always love their mother, both in her young age and in her old age. Though their mother can do many things for them in her young age, she can do nothing for them in her old age. But the children should not neglect their old mother as it is her time to get served by her children now.

(e) Which two cities have been mentioned in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" and why?

উত্তরঃ Babylon and Rome are mentioned in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" to signify the passage of time. They indicate how quickly time moves from one significant place or event to another, highlighting its nature of relentlessness.

(f) What is the significance of 'sleep' in the poems "Stopping by Woods-on a Snowy Evening"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", 'sleep' refers to death. Life is like a journey and we get attracted to various things on our way. We need to overcome these temptations and keep moving towards our final destination, that is, death.

(g) When do you have many friends and when do they leave you?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Solitude", we have many friends when we are joyful and successful as people are drawn to happiness and prosperity. However, when we are sad or struggling, many people tend to distance themselves from us, leaving us to face our challenges alone.

(h) Why do the mountains echo the songs that we sing but not our sigh in the poem "Solitude"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Solitude", the mountains echo our songs because they are happy sounds. We sing when we are joyful, and that joy spreads. But sighs are different. They are quiet and sad, and nature does not respond to them in the same way.

(10) Read the beginning of the story and add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it. Many years ago, there lived a very rich king named Midas in a country. Though he was very rich, he wanted to be richer. He loved gold more than anything in the world _____

উত্তর: Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Yet he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it. He thought if he had the golden touch, he would be the happiest man. A wise God granted his wish promptly. One morning, he got up early and started walking around in his garden as usual. and touched a white rose in the garden. Then he saw, to his utter surprise, that the flower had turned into a piece of white gold. He was amazed and touched another plant which, in an instant, turned into gold. It was really amusing to him. He started playing with his new found blessing. Right at this moment, his only daughter entered the garden. When he embraced his daughter to share his delight with her, to his sheer grief, he found her being turned into a statue of gold. He became very shocked at this and prayed to God to take back the destructive blessing. After a few moments, the girl came to life. The king became happy.

(11) Suppose, you are Tanveer/Tania and your friend is Rakib/Rakiba. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to spend time after the SSC Examination.

উত্তরঃ Minhaj : Hello, Rizwan! How're you?
 Rizwan : Fine by the grace of Almighty Allah. And you?
 Minhaj : I'm also fine. What're you going to do after the SSC Exam, Rizwan?
 Rizwan : After the SSC Exam, I want to go to Chattogram. What about you?
 Minhaj : Well, I've a plan after the SSC Examination.
 Rizwan : What's your plan after the exam? May I know?
 Minhaj : Of course, Why not! After the exam I'll get admitted to a coaching centre.
 Rizwan : That's good. Which coaching will you choose?
 Minhaj : Actually, I'll do computer coaching because I've a dream to be a software developer.
 Rizwan : But I want to finish my honours in English because I like multinational jobs.
 Minhaj : Your plan is also nice, but we've to study a lot to achieve our goals and have to be admitted to a reputed college.
 Rizwan : As there are many students in country in comparison to educational institutions, it'll be tough to get through.
 Minhaj : That's true. But if we've confidence, we can ensure our position.
 Rizwan : Sure. When are you going to be admitted?
 Minhaj : Next week.
 Rizwan : I want to go with you too.
 Minhaj : Why not! Keep in touch. See you next week.
 Rizwan : Ok, bye.

(9) Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions based on stories.

(a) What does Sonabhan's silence after Moti's death represent?

উত্তরঃ In the story "Mr. Moti", Sonabhan's silence after Moti's death represents her overwhelming grief and a state of complete desolation. It also symbolizes the emotional void left by both Moti's death and her son Ameen's departure for war.

(b) Why did Shylock praise Portia before being defeated?

উত্তরঃ Before being defeated, Shylock praised Portia for her wisdom and righteousness as he believed she would enforce the law in his favor. Her initial statements acknowledging the validity of the bond filled him with joy and made him believe so.

(c) What did Mrs Mallard wish for after realizing her freedom in "The Story of an Hour"?

উত্তরঃ In "The Story of an Hour", after realizing her freedom, Mrs. Mallard wished for a life to live for herself, free from the constraints of her marriage. She anticipated a life of self-determination, not one of submission.

(d) What things did Rosamond finally demand from her mother?

উত্তরঃ In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond finally demanded two things from her mother. One was a pair of shoes, and another was a purple jar.

(e) How many people attempted to choose the right casket and what was the result?

উত্তরঃ Three people attempted to choose the right casket: the Prince of Morocco, the Prince of Spain, and Bassanio. The result was that the first two failed, while Bassanio succeeded in winning Portia's hand by choosing the correct lead casket, which contained her portrait.

(f) Why was great care taken in delivering the news of Mr Mallard's death to Mrs Mallard?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", great care was taken in delivering the news of Mr. Mallard's death to Mrs. Mallard because Mrs. Mallard had a heart condition. The shock of her husband's death could be fatal to her.

(g) Why did Bassanio rush to Venice?

উত্তর: Bassanio rushed to Venice because he received a letter from Antonio stating that he could not repay Shylock in time and now he had to pay the penalty of a pound of flesh. Antonio requested Bassanio to visit him apprehending his death.

(h) What things of the jeweler's shop attracted Rosamond?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", the jeweler's shop window displayed so many "pretty, bright ornaments of little value". Among them, earrings, a necklace, pendants and buckles attracted Rosamond much.

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

Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa, on 18 July, 1918. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies. In November 1962 he was sentenced to five years in prison and started serving his sentence at Robben Island Prison in 1963. From 1964 to 1982 he was again imprisoned at Robben Island Prison and then later moved to Polismoor prison, during which his reputation as a potent symbol of resistance to the anti-apartheid movement grew steadily. Released from prison in 1990, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 and was inaugurated as the first democratically elected president of South Africa in 1994. He is the author of the international best seller book named 'Long Walk to Freedom' and 'Conversations with Myself. Mandela was the first black president of South Africa. He was in prison from 1962 to 1990. He became the president of South Africa in 1994 and retired in 1999. He spent 27 years in the prison for trying to overthrow the pro-apartheid government. After he left prison, he worked to achieve human rights and a better future for everyone in South Africa. Nelson Mandela died on 5 December, 2013 following a lungs illness.

(4) Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Nelson Mandela					
Profession	Politician and President				
Aim	(i) -----				
Who/What	Event	Place	Time	Contribution	Award
Nelson Mandela	birth	(ii) -----	1918		
He	(iii) -----	Robben Island Prison	1964-1982		
He	was president	South Africa	(iv) -----		
He	was awarded		1993	guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multiracial democracy.	(v) -----

উত্তর: (i) To eradicate apartheid policies; (ii) Transkei, South Africa; (iii) was imprisoned; (iv) 1994-1999; (v) Nobel Peace Prize.

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

10

উত্তর: Nelson Mandela was the first democratically elected black President of South Africa. He spent 27 years in prison because of his resistance against the pro-apartheid government. He joined African National Congress in 1944, and was sentenced to prison in 1962 for his position against the ruling government. He spent the most part of his imprisoned life at Robben Island Prison. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993, and became the President in 1994. He worked for achieving human rights and a better future for all. This great man was born in 1918, and died of lung illness in 2013.

(3) Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

Born in Chattogram, Pritilata Waddedar excelled academically, earning her degree in philosophy with (a) ----- from Bethune College. Her revolutionary commitment was fueled by the twin desires for a society free from gender (b) ----- and a motherland liberated from British colonial rule. After a brief (c) ----- stint as a head teacher, she chose to (d) ----- the armed resistance movement guided by the famous (e) ----- Surja Sen.

উত্তর: (a) distinction; (b) discrimination; (c) period; (d) join; (e) revolutionary.

Born in Chattogram, Pritilata Waddedar excelled academically, earning her degree in philosophy with (a) **distinction** from Bethune College. Her revolutionary commitment was fueled by the twin desires for a society free from gender (b) **discrimination** and a motherland liberated from British colonial rule. After a brief (c) **period** stint as a head teacher, she chose to (d) **join** the armed resistance movement guided by the famous (e) **revolutionary** Surja Sen.

Read the text below and answer the questions

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. So she decided to fight against the British rule.

Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organiser and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance: Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club, The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the Club.

She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) What dual aspirations motivated Pritilata Waddedar throughout her life, leading her to join the anti-British movement?

উত্তরঃ Pritilata had two strong dreams in her life. She wanted a society without gender discrimination and a country free from British colonial rule. These aspirations motivated her to join the anti-British movement.

(b) What discriminatory message at the entrance made the Pahartali European Club notorious and an ideal target for the revolutionaries?

উত্তরঃ The Pahartali European Club had a notorious sign at its entrance that said, "Dogs and Indians not allowed." This insulting message made the Club an ideal target for the revolutionaries.

(c) Why did Pritilata Waddedar choose to commit suicide by taking potassium cyanide immediately following the successful raid?

উত্তরঃ Pritilata took potassium cyanide because she did not want to be arrested by the British after the successful raid. She chose death to protect her identity and her fellow fighters from being exposed.

(d) How did Pritilata Waddedar attempt to conceal her identity while leading the team of 10-12 men during the raid on the Pahartali Club?

উত্তরঃ During the raid, Pritilata dressed herself as a man. She did this so that the British would not recognize her as a woman and to hide her identity during the attack.

(e) What do you learn from Pritilata's life? Show some reasons in your answer.

উত্তরঃ From Pritilata's life, we learn about bravery, sacrifice, and patriotism. She fought fearlessly for her country's freedom, proved that women can do the same courageous work as men, and sacrificed her life for the motherland. Her life inspires us to stand against injustice and work for equality.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) The culture of a society can easily	i) in any particular society	i) and the tradition of that society
b) In order to know the culture of any society, we need	ii) in Bangladeshi culture are	ii) are considered cultural differences
c) The modes of behaviour, and tradition	iii) give a complete picture of life and living	iii) different from those of British culture
d) Language, eating habits, etc.	iv) among different cultures	iv) of the specific society
e) The differences which exist	v) to study different areas of life, the behaviour of people	v) are not always similar to those of other societies

উত্তরঃ (a + iii + iv) The culture of a society can easily give a complete picture of life and living of the specific society,
 (b+v+i) In order to know the culture of any society, we need to study different areas of life, the behaviour of people and the tradition of that society. other societies.
 (c+i+v) The modes of behaviour and tradition in any particular society are not always similar to those of
 (d+ii+iii) Language, eating habits, etc. in Bangladeshi culture are different from those of British culture.
 (e+iv+ii) The differences which exist among different cultures are considered cultural differences.

(8) Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

(a) Why does the poet call each book a magic box?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "Books", a magic box takes us by surprise by bringing out exciting things. Similarly, a book can take us to the wondrous world of surprises and exciting events. That's why the poet calls each book a magic box.

(b) What did the first mother give the poet?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the first mother gave the poet the lasting gifts of love and life lessons. The love the first mother gave the poet continues to follow her throughout her life. And the examples set by the first mother are a gift the poet still carries with her.

(c) How are the two mothers the same?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", there are similarities between the two mothers. They look the same from a distance. Their names are also the same. Even, they wear the same dress.

(d) What does the poet mean by "The woods are lovely, dark and deep"?

উত্তর: By "The woods are lovely, dark and deep", the poet means that the forest is intriguingly attractive and mysterious. In fact, this lovely, dark and deep forest symbolizes the dark and deep mystery of life.

(e) How does the poet personify Time?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet personifies Time as an elusive and relentless figure by addressing it as an old gipsy man. He asks Time to pause and stay for a while.

(f) What does the speaker's horse think about stopping?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the speaker's horse finds it strange and unusual to stop in the middle of the woods as there was no farmhouse nearby to stay there.

(g) What happens when you laugh, according to the poem "Solitude"?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Solitude", when we laugh, the whole world laughs with us. This means people stay with us in our good times. However, they leave us in our bad times.

(h) What does 'eyes that vainly crave the light' symbolize?

উত্তর: In the poem "O Me! O Life!", the expression 'eyes that vainly crave the light' symbolizes despair or dissatisfaction as the longing for understanding, hope or a better existence remains unattainable.

(9) Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

(a) Why does Sonabhan scream in surprise?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", Sonabhan screams in surprise because Ameen has decided to go to war. She cannot sleep that night as she is worried about her son's safety.

(b) Why was Rosamond a little disheartened?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond was a little disheartened because her mother did not agree to buy anything so far she liked. She tried to persuade her mother to buy all the pretty things she saw, but her mother declined.

(c) Why did Rosamond request her mother to buy her another pair of shoes?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond requested her mother to buy her another pair of shoes because her old shoes had a hole, and a small stone went inside and hurt her foot. The shoes were old, broken, and uncomfortable to wear.

(d) Why did Rosamond buy the jar without examining it properly?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond was fascinated by the appearance of the purple jar. She was so blinded by the excitement of having the jar that she bought the jar without looking inside it and examining it properly.

(e) How did Bassanio lead his life?

উত্তর: Bassanio led a life of luxury and extravagance. He lived a lavish and stylish life that was beyond his means. For this, he had to rely on his friend Antonio for loans and face financial crisis frequently.

(f) On what condition did Shylock agree to lend Antonio money?

উত্তর: According to the story "A Pound of Flesh", Shylock agreed to lend Antonio money on the condition that if Antonio failed to repay the money within three months, Shylock would cut a pound of flesh

from any part of Antonio's body.

(g) "It is the casket made of precious metal that can hold the precious picture." Who said this? Why did he choose this?

উত্তরঃ The Prince of Morocco said this while choosing a casket. He chose this because he believed that Portia's picture was too precious to be contained in less valuable caskets like silver or lead. He was sure that only the most valuable casket was appropriate for her picture.

(h) What was not mentioned in the bond?

উত্তরঃ Blood was not mentioned in the bond. Portia pointed this out and warned Shylock that he must cut a pound of flesh without shedding a single drop of blood.

(10) Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich but he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it _____

উত্তরঃ Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Yet he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it. He thought if he had the golden touch, he would be the happiest man. A wise God granted his wish promptly. One morning, he got up early and started walking around in his garden as usual, and touched a white rose in the garden. Then he saw, to his utter surprise, that the flower had turned into a piece of white gold. He was amazed and touched another plant which, in an instant, turned into gold. It was really amusing to him. He started playing with his new found blessing. Right at this moment, his only daughter entered the garden. When he embraced his daughter to share his delight with her, to his sheer grief, he found her being turned into a statue of gold. He became very shocked at this and prayed to God to take back the destructive blessing. After a few moments, the girl came to life. The king became happy.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- He travelled for more than thirty years.
- He boarded a ship for Chattogram and it took him about six months to reach there.
- Outside the town of Sylhet, two persons met him.
- Ibn Batuta became very pleased hearing it.
- They said that they were sent by Hazrat Shah Jalal (R.).
- From there, he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.
- You might have heard the name of Ibn Batuta.
- He heard the name of Shah Jalal and decided to visit him.

উত্তরঃ

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

You might have heard the name of Ibn Batuta. He travelled for more than thirty years. He heard the name of Shah Jalal and decided to visit him. He boarded a ship for Chattogram and it took him about six months to reach there. From there, he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet. Outside the town of Sylhet, two persons met him. They said that they were sent by Hazrat Shah Jalal (R.). Ibn Batuta became very pleased hearing it.

(11) Suppose, you are Tunan/Tanni. You have a friend named Milon/Munni. Your friend does not take physical exercise. But it is beneficial to health. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the benefits of physical exercise.

উত্তরঃ Tunan : Hi, Milon. How are you?

Milon : Not so good, my friend. I'm sick.

Tunan : What's happened?

Milon : I don't know, but I often feel weakness in my limbs.

Tunan : Don't you take physical exercise regularly?

Milon : Exercise? Oh, no. I'm not interested in it. Is it necessary?

Tunan : Certainly.

Milon : How? Please explain.

Tunan : You know, physical exercise is the systematic movement of the limbs of our body.

Milon : I know it, but what is the benefit of it?

Tunan : Well. Regular exercise makes your body strong and active. It keeps your blood circulation normal.

Milon : OK. That's all?

Tunan : No. If you avoid physical exercise, your body will get languorous. You will feel uneasy all the times. Understood?

Milon : Yeah. You are right.

Tunan : Remember, a sound mind lies in a sound body. So, if you want to be mentally fit, you must take exercise regularly as it can ensure you a sound body.

Milon : Thank you very much for making me understand the benefits of physical exercise. I must take exercise regularly from now on.

Tunan : You're welcome.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no-4, 5.

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in mathematics from an early age. He wrote the book "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes" in 1988. In this book, he explained cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He received his PhD in cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But fortune did not favour him. In 1972, he became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since then, he has been confined to a wheel chair with no power to control his body. But he continued teaching through the help of a computer. In 1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for theoretical physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He carried out his research work using his computer. Hawking had a motor neurone disease, and because of that he could not move or talk very well. The illness worsened over the years and he was almost completely paralysed. He used a wheelchair to move, and an Intel computer to talk for him. He died on 14 March 2018.

(4) Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Name of the events	Year/Time	Place	Achievement
Born	(i) ____		
(ii) _____	in 1988		
Became Lucasian Professor of Mathematics			
Received PhD	(iv) ____		
	in 1974		(v) _____

উত্তর: (i) in 1942; (ii) wrote "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes"; (iii) Cambridge University; (iv) in 1968; (v) winning Albert Einstein Award for theoretical physics.

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

10

উত্তর: Stephen Hawking, the greatest Physicist after Albert Einstein, became popular for writing the book "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to Black Holes" which explained Cosmology for general people, Unfortunately, he was confined to a wheelchair due to Gehrig's disease but this disease could not stop him from continuing his research. Besides, Hawking, a PhD holder in Cosmology, won the prestigious Albert Einstein Award in 1974. Despite his motor neuron disease, this great scientist kept himself busy in research using his computer until his death in March 14, 2018.

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

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

Meherjan is a typical (a) _____ woman who lives in a slum. She lost her shelter and properties (b) _____ erosion of the river Jamuna. She also lost her family. Her husband had died of diseases caused by poverty and (c) _____. Now, she is only a.(d) _____. Like Meherjan there are many people who have become the (e) _____ of river erosion.

উত্তর: a. homeless/poor; b. to; c. hunger; d. slum-dweller; e, victim.

Meherjan is a typical (a) homeless/poor woman who lives in a slum. She lost her shelter and properties (b) to erosion of the river Jamuna. She also lost her family. Her husband had died of diseases caused by poverty and (c) hunger . Now, she is only a.(d) slum-dweller . Like Meherjan there are many people who have become the (e) victim of river erosion.

Read the text below and answer the question

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in the Feni district. He was an active worker in the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film "Jibon Theke Neya" based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the then autocratic Govt. The family presented in that film was a miniature East Pakistan ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the Liberation War, this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film show. Besides his great documentary on Pakistan atrocities, Stop Genocide helped create world sentiment in favor of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Zahir about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser. Shahidullah was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Zahir left home to get his brother back and he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

(2) Answer the following question.

10

(a) What was the contribution of Zahir Raihan in the Language Movement?

উত্তরঃ Zahir Raihan actively took part in the Language Movement. He joined the student procession on 21 February 1952 even though the government had banned it. Because of this, he was arrested and sent to prison. He also ensured his presence in the historical meeting of Amtala on the same day.

(b) Who appreciated the film "Jibon Theke Neya"?

উত্তরঃ The film "Jibon Theke Neya" was highly appreciated by several critics. They were Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak.

(c) What does "Jibon Theke Neya" symbolize?

উত্তরঃ The film "Jibon Theke Neya" symbolizes East Pakistan under the then autocratic rule and the Language Movement. The family in the film represents the country and the autocratic character represents the oppressive government.

(d) What was the dream of Zahir Raihan?

উত্তরঃ Zahir Raihan's dreams were to see democracy in society, especially one where everyone would have freedom of speech and will. He also had many dreams above the film industry of Bangladesh.

(e) Why is it tragic that Zahir Raihan couldn't witness the fulfillment of his dream?

উত্তরঃ It is tragic because Zahir Raihan's dream of a free and democratic Bangladesh came true, but he died before he could see it. He went out to search for his missing brother after the war and never returned.

- (11) Suppose you are Rajita and your friend is Sania. Computers are widely used in many fields today, so it has become very important to learn about them. Write a dialogue between you and your friend discussing the importance of learning computer.

উত্তরঃ Me : Hi Adil! How are you?

Adil : I'm fine. What about you?

Me : I'm fine too. By the way, do you use the computer often?

Adil : Not really, I don't know much about computers. That's why I don't use it much.

Me : Oh! You should learn it. In today's world, computer knowledge is very important.

Adil : Really? Why do you think so?

Me : Because computers are used in almost every sector-education, offices, banks, hospitals, even in farming now.

Adil : That's true. But is it useful for students?

Me : Of course! We can use computers to search information, write documents, make presentations, and even attend online classes. It helps in learning quickly.

Adil : I never thought about that. By the way, what about jobs?

Me : In Bangladesh, many jobs now ask for basic computer skills. If you know MS Word, Excel, and email, you get better chances.

Adil : That sounds useful. Can I learn it easily?

Me : Yes! You can join a training center or learn from YouTube. There are many free resources in Bangla too.

Adil : Thanks for the advice. I'll start learning soon.

Me : That's great, Adil! Let me know if you need help.

Adil : Sure! Thanks a lot, friend.

- (10) Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way in about 250 words. Give a suitable title to your story.

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of knowing his future from astrologers. A famous astrologer happened to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras _____

উত্তরঃ Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of knowing his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer happened to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. Hearing about him, the king wanted to meet him at the palace. The astrologer told the king something very unpleasant. At this, the king got furious and condemned him to death. The astrologer was taken to the place of execution. There the king asked him, "How long would you live?" The astrologer knew that the king would prove him a liar putting him to death. He then thought for a while for some way of escape. With ready wit, he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your majesty! I shall wait to receive you where you have been sending me." At this, the king turned pale. "Drive this wretch away and let him not come again," shouted the king.

- (9) Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions from prose pieces.

(a) What happens when someone complains against Moti in 'Mr. Moti'?

উত্তরঃ In the story "Mr. Moti", when someone complains against Moti, Sonabhan responds defiantly. Sonabhan, who treats Moti like a son, declares that there will be consequences if anyone harms Moti.

(b) What contrast does the story "Mr. Moti" highlight between Ameen and Moti?

উত্তর: The story "Mr. Moti" highlights a significant contrast between Ameen and Moti in their respective roles in Sonabhan's life. Ameen's departure for war brings worry whereas Moti provides solace and comfort for Sonabhan in the face of her loss and the uncertainties of war.

(c) What warning did Rosamond's mother give her in "The Purple Jar"?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond's mother warned her to look closely and examine the purple jar properly before buying it. Also, her mother cautioned that if Rosamond chose the jar, she would have to wear her damaged shoes for a month.

(d) Why didn't Rosamond's mother stop her even though she knew Rosamond was making a mistake in "The Purple Jar"?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond's mother didn't stop her even though she knew Rosamond was making a mistake to teach her a valuable lesson. She hoped Rosamond would learn to prioritize needs over wants and make choices based on reasons rather than emotions.

(e) How was Shylock different from Antonio in "A Pound of Flesh"?

উত্তর: In "A Pound of Flesh", Antonio was honest, kind and helpful whereas Shylock was crooked and evil-minded. Antonio lent money to help those in need without charging interest, while Shylock lent money with high interest. Shylock even sent the debtors to prison if they failed to pay.

(f) What lesson did Bassanio think about before choosing the casket in "The Three Caskets"?

উত্তর: In "The Three Caskets", before choosing the casket, the lesson Bassanio thought about was that appearances are often misleading. He also thought that bad men hide their inner ugliness under fine clothes.

(g) How did nature appear to Mrs. Mallard from her window in "The Story of an Hour"?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", from her window, Mrs. Mallard saw patches of blue sky through clouds, and the tops of trees "aquiver with the new spring life", heard birds singing, and smelt the "delicious breath of rain". All these symbolize the joyful, freedom and a new beginning that awaited her after her husband's death.

(h) How is "The Story of an Hour" an example of situational irony?

উত্তর: "The Story of an Hour" is an example of situational irony as the expected outcome of Mrs. Mallard's husband's death is grief, but she instead finds joy and freedom, only to die from the shock of his unexpected return.

(8) Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions from poems.

(a) Why does the poet mention "the poor results of all" and "the plodding and sordid crowds" in the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

উত্তর: In the poem "O Me! O Life!", the poet mentions "the poor results of all" and "the plodding and sordid crowds" to express feelings of despair for the disappointing outcomes of efforts and the meaninglessness of life. He uses these phrases to describe how people are stuck in a dull and uninspired routine and are involved in selfish and immoral acts.

(b) Why does the poet call books "magic boxes" in the poem "Books"?

উত্তর: A magic box takes us by surprise by bringing out exciting things. Similarly, a book can take us to the wondrous world of surprises and exciting events. That's why the poet calls books 'magic boxes' in the poem "Books".

(c) How did the speaker recognize her first mother in herself in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the speaker recognized her first mother in herself by observing the reversal of their roles and the continuation of their bond through time. She now finds herself in the position of caregiver, nurturing and protecting her aged mother in the same way her mother had nurtured her.

(d) In the poem "The Sands of Dee", what figure of speech is used in "The cruel hungry foam"? Mention its significance.

উত্তর: In the poem "The Sands of Dee", personification is used in "The cruel hungry foam". Here, the foam of the sea has been personified as being cruel and hungry to highlight its destructive and consuming nature. Also, it creates a sense of impending doom and implies how the foam of the sea has met its hunger by killing Mary.

(e) In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", does Time really pause in the lines "Only a moment/And off once again"? Explain.

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", Time doesn't really pause in the given lines. It's just a fleeting moment that is gone in an instant. The lines suggest how quickly Time slips away from us. It moves on to next place and never stays still.

(f) What figure of speech is used in "The woods are lovely, dark and deep" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", imagery is used in "The woods are lovely, dark and deep" to evoke a strong visual experience. This quiet, snow-covered forest is intriguingly attractive and mysterious. In fact, this forest represents the dark and deep mystery of life.

(g) What is the meaning of "And miles to go before I sleep" in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the meaning of "And miles to go before I sleep" is that a person has many duties and responsibilities to fulfill before his life ends. It also symbolizes a short span of human life.

(h) What does "life's gall" mean in the poem "Solitude"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Solitude", 'life's gall' means the sorrows, sufferings, struggles and pain of life. It indicates that people have to deal with the difficulties of life alone.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- At one point, the farmer had been sick for several months, during which he could not look after his animals himself.
- The bull, which was wild by nature, did not like Ali because he had annoyed the bull on some occasions.
- The farmer's young son Ali often helped the servant.
- He loved them so much that he himself took care of them properly.
- For the safety of the young man, the bull was always kept on a chain, so he could not harm Ali.

(f) The bull had been so annoyed that whenever he saw Ali, he bellowed and tore up the earth with his horns most dreadfully.

(g) So he engaged a servant to do the job.

(h) An old farmer was very happy with his animals.

উত্তরঃ

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

An old farmer was very happy with his animals. He loved them so much that he himself took care of them properly. At one point, the farmer had been sick for several months, during which he could not look after his animals himself. So he engaged a servant to do the job. The farmer's young son Ali often helped the servant. The bull, which was wild by nature, did not like Ali because he had annoyed the bull on some occasions. The bull had been so annoyed that whenever he saw Ali, he bellowed and tore up the earth with his horns most dreadfully. For the safety of the young man, the bull was always kept on a chain, so he could not harm Ali.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Voluntary blood donors from diverse communities	(i) inspire people to participate beyond personal interest,	(i) which reduces complications and increases the safety of every transfusion.
(b) Awareness campaigns in schools and colleges	(ii) create trust in medical systems,	(ii) because contamination risks are minimized and reliability is guaranteed.
(c) The practice of matching blood groups carefully	(iii) motivate healthy individuals to donate with confidence,	(iii) ensuring that timely transfusions save patients during unexpected crises.
(d) Recognition programs that honour regular donors	(iv) provides a steady bridge between critical shortages and emergency care,	(iv) turning selfless giving into a shared civic responsibility.
(e) Blood banks equipped with modern testing facilities	(v) strengthen the spirit of solidarity across society,	(v) since young learners grow into lifelong contributors to the national blood supply.

উত্তরঃ (a+v+iv) Voluntary blood donors from diverse communities strengthen the spirit of solidarity across society, turning selfless giving into a shared civic responsibility.

(b+iii + v) Awareness campaigns in schools and colleges motivate healthy individuals to donate with confidence, since young learners grow into lifelong contributors to the national blood supply. complications and increases the safety of every transfusion.

(c+ii+i) The practice of matching blood groups carefully create trust in medical systems, which reduces

(d+i+iii) Recognition programs that honour regular donors inspire people to participate beyond personal interest, ensuring that timely transfusions save patients during unexpected crises.

(e+ iv + ii) Blood banks equipped with modern testing facilities provides a steady bridge between critical shortages and emergency care, because contamination risks are minimized and reliability is guaranteed.

Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

Munier Choudhury was born in 1925 at Manikganj, Dhaka. He was a Bangladeshi educationist, playwright, literary critic, and political activist. Munier Choudhury completed his matriculation from Dhaka Collegiate School in 1941. He attended Aligarh Muslim University and later studied English literature for his bachelor's and master's degrees at Dhaka University. In 1954, he completed a second master's degree in Bengali.

He was passionately devoted to the Bangla language and culture, and he was imprisoned in 1932 for his participation in the Language Movement. Munier Choudhury started his teaching career at Brajalal College, Khulna in 1947 and worked there until 1950. Later, he briefly taught at Jagannath College in Dhaka. In the same year (1950), he joined Dhaka University, where he taught in both the English and Bengali departments from 1950 to 1971. He became a Reader in 1962, a Professor in 1970, and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts in 1971. During his imprisonment in 1952, he wrote his famous symbolic drama 'Kabar' in Bengali. On 14 December 1971, just two days before the victory of Bangladesh in the Liberation War, Munier Choudhury along with many other Bengali intellectuals, teachers, doctors, and engineers was abducted from his home by the Pakistani army and its local collaborators. He was tortured and brutally killed. His body could never be identified.

(4) Biography of Munier Choudhury

Familiar as	Educationist, playwright, literary critic and a person who opposed the ruling (i) -----				
Life Span	From 1925 to 1971				
Who	What	Event/Activity	Time/When	Place/Where	Subject/Speciality
Munier Choudhury	participation in the Language Movement	willingly accepted captivity	in 1952	Dhaka	(ii) -----
Munier Choudhury	education	(iii) -----	in 1954	Dhaka University	academic expertise
Munier Choudhury	professional life	taught in two department	(iv) -----	Dhaka University	English and Bengali Language
Munier Choudhury	career	became the Dean of the Faculty of Arts	in 1971	Dhaka University	secured prestigious (v) -----

5

উত্তরঃ (i) of Pakistani autocratic government; (ii) devoted to Bangla language and culture/wrote famous drama *Kabar'; (iii) completed second master's degree in Bengali; (iv) from 1950 to 1971; (v) post of the Dean.

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

10

উত্তরঃ Munier Choudhury who was born in 1925 in Manikganj, Dhaka was a famous teacher, playwright, writer, and political activist of Bangladesh. He studied at Dhaka University and completed two master's degrees- one in English and another in Bengali. He loved the Bangla language deeply and joined the Language Movement in 1952, for which he was sent to jail. During his jail time, he wrote his well-known play 'Kabar'. Munier Choudhury worked as a teacher at Dhaka University from 1950 to 1971 and became a Professor and Dean. On 14 December 1971, just before Bangladesh's victory, he was kidnapped and killed by the Pakistani army and their collaborators. His body was never found.

(3) Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

Bhutan has long been admired for its commitment to (a) _____, which has kept its air and forests almost untouched. The government has taken strict measures to preserve its rich (b) _____, making the country home to endangered species like the red panda. Tourism was introduced in 1974, but it remains highly (c) _____ to reduce the risk of foreign influence. Even modern technology such as television and the Internet was initially seen as a possible (d) _____ to Bhutan's traditions, so it was permitted only in 1999. Unlike most other nations, Bhutan defines progress not by economic growth but by national happiness, a philosophy that (e) _____ people's well-being than economic growth.

উত্তরঃ (a) nature/environment; (b) biodiversity; (c) restricted/controlled; (d) threat; (e) prefers.

Bhutan has long been admired for its commitment to (a) **nature/environment**, which has kept its air and forests almost untouched. The government has taken strict measures to preserve its rich (b) **biodiversity**, making the country home to endangered species like the red panda. Tourism was introduced in 1974, but it remains highly (c) **restricted/controlled** to reduce the risk of foreign influence. Even modern technology such as television and the Internet was initially seen as a possible (d) **threat** to Bhutan's traditions, so it was permitted only in 1999. Unlike most other nations, Bhutan defines progress not by economic growth but by national happiness, a philosophy that (e) **prefers** people's well-being than economic growth.

Read the passage mindfully and answer the following questions

Bhutan is called the Jewel of the Eastern Himalayas. This small, landlocked country is located along the southern slopes of the Himalayan range, bounded by Tibet in the North and India from the other sides. The official name of Bhutan is Druk-yul which means 'land of the thunder dragon'. It earned this name because of the fierce storms that often roll in from the Himalayas. The country has an area of 38,394 sq km and a population of 716,896. Since it is cut off from the rest of the world by the Great Himalayas, a unique culture and tradition based on gentle Buddhist beliefs have evolved there over time.

Bhutanese men wear Gho-a knee length robe- and women wear Kira-a sheet like cloth piece. Bhutanese houses are built from mud and stone, with wooden shingle roof. The Bhutanese never use iron nails in their buildings. Usually, the Bhutanese build each other's houses by exchanging labour within the community. Different Festivals are celebrated all year round in Bhutan. Colourful masks are used in the festivals which reflect the rich Bhutanese culture. Dances are performed by the Buddhist monks to protect the valleys and ward off evil spirits. The main religious festival is called 'Tshechus'. The teachings of Lord Buddha are enacted through mask dances for three to five days in the courtyard of the monasteries. People attend these events in their best clothes, carrying picnic baskets. Another major festival is called 'Losar'. It is celebrated on Lunar New Year. People cook special dishes and wear new clothes. It is a time for family get-together. Men play archery or darts while women sing and dance.

Pure mountain air, crystal blue skies and pristine vegetation cover have made this small country an ideal destination for the environment lovers. The ecosystem of this small nation supports the existence of rich flora and fauna which are protected by strict laws. Anyone found guilty of killing even a black-necked crane could be sentenced to life in prison.

The government of Bhutan has taken a number of steps to protect its bio-diversity. Bhutan is the first country in the world with specific constitutional obligations on its people to protect the environment. According to the constitution, at least 60 percent of the country must remain under forest cover at all times. Efforts are also taken to protect the nation against the intrusion of foreign cultures and values. The first foreign tourists were allowed into Bhutan in 1974. Now, tourism is encouraged but is controlled and limited to about 6,000 visitors a year. Bhutan is one of the last countries in the world to introduce television and the Internet to its people. The government lifted a ban on TV and the Internet only in 1999. The Bhutanese government has made it mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.

Finally, the most interesting fact about Bhutan is that they are the only country that measures success in Gross National Happiness rather than Gross National Product! In- 2006, Business Week rated Bhutan as the happiest country in Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world.

(2) Answer the following questions.

(a) Why is Bhutan described as the "Jewel of the Eastern Himalayas"?

উত্তরঃ Bhutan is described as the 'Jewel of the Eastern Himalayas' because of its stunning natural beauty, rich biodiversity, and mountain landscapes. This landlocked country is cut off from the rest of the world by the great Himalayas. It is also known for its unique culture, spiritual heritage, and commitment to preserving both nature and tradition.

(b) How is labour traditionally exchanged in Bhutanese communities when building houses?

উত্তরঃ When building houses, the Bhutanese build each other's house by exchanging labour within the community.

(c) What is the significance of the 'Losar' festival in Bhutanese society?

উত্তরঃ Losar is one of the major festivals in Bhutanese society which is celebrated on Lunar New Year. On this occasion, people cook special dishes and wear new clothes and have family get-together. Men play archery or darts while women sing and dance.

(d) What constitutional safeguard ensures Bhutan's forests remain preserved?

উত্তরঃ Bhutan ensures constitutional safeguard to preserve forests. According to the Bhutanese constitution, at least 60 percent of the country must remain under forest cover at all times.

(e) How does Bhutan measure national progress differently from most other countries?

উত্তরঃ Bhutan measures national progress differently from most other countries by giving emphasize on Gross National Happiness rather than on Gross National Product.

(6) Match the part of sentences from Column A, B and C to make five complete sentences.

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) A mass uprising is a collective movement where	i) widespread dissatisfaction and can lead to	i) injustices or demand significant social, political and economic changes.
b) These uprisings, are often sparked by	ii) and sometimes even acts of	ii) French Revolution and Arab Spring.
c) Historically, mass uprisings have been crucial	iii) a large number of people come together to protest against	iii) civil disobedience or violence.
d) The typically involve demonstrations, strikes,	iv) positive changes, they also carry the risk of	iv) major transformations within a society.
e) While such uprisings can bring about	v) in overthrowing oppressive regimes, as seen in the events like	v) leading to instability and conflict.

উত্তরঃ (a+iii+i) A mass uprising is a collective movement where a large number of people come together to protest against injustices or demand significant social, political and economic changes.
 (b+i+iv) These uprisings are often sparked by widespread dissatisfaction and can lead to major transformations within a society. events like French Revolution and Arab Spring.
 (c+v+ii) Historically, mass uprisings have been crucial in overthrowing oppressive regimes, as seen in the
 (d+ii+iii) The typically involve demonstrations, strikes, and sometimes even acts of civil disobedience or violence.
 (e+iv+v) While such uprisings can bring about positive changes, they also carry the risk of leading to instability and conflict.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- On 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 a donkey..
- Then the master of the donkey became very 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 man will never

come."

(h) Moreover, it refused to move even a step.

উত্তরঃ

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

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

(8) Answer the following question from the selected poems of your text (any five):

(a) What are the metaphors (any two) found in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the sands metaphorically represent the relentless passage of time, which erodes memories and life itself, and the inexorable power of nature, which indicates the dangerous, ever-present threat of the sea. Again, the rolling mist is a metaphor for the unknown perils and dangers that await Mary, symbolizing her vulnerability and helplessness.

(b) What do the boatmen hear after Mary's death?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "The Sands of Dee", even today amidst the sands of Dee, the boatmen hear Mary calling the cattle home.

(c) How is Mary's hair described in the poem?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet uses a vivid imagery to describe Mary's hair. Her hair is described as golden and shining. And no salmon among the stakes of Dee ever seemed brighter than her hair.

(d) Write an example of personification in the poem "The Sands of Dee",

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the rolling and crawling foam of the sea has been personified as being cruel and hungry. The poet expresses that the foam of the sea has met its hunger by killing Mary.

(e) What is the setting of the poem "Time, You Old Gypsy Man"?

উত্তরঃ The setting of the poem "Time, You Old Gypsy Man" is a journey across both specific and symbolic locations, representing the relentless passage of time. This journey highlights how time never stops and is a constant throughout history and into the unknown future:

(f) What does the phrase "Put up your caravan" in the poem "Time, You Old Gypsy Man" symbolize?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "Time, You Old Gypsy Man", the phrase "Put up your caravan" symbolizes a plea for time to stop its ceaseless journey and rest. The poet requests time to pause or temporarily stay for a while like a traveler who sets up camp for a short time.

(g) What is the theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?

উত্তর: The theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered" focuses on the cyclical nature of life and the transformation of the mother-daughter relationship over time that represents the natural reversal of roles. The roles shift when a mother grows old and her children must take care of her in her old age.

(h) How can you say that the two mothers are same?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", I can say that the two mothers are same as they look the same from a distance. Their names are also the same. Even, they wear the same dress.

(9) Answer the following questions from the selected stories of your text (any five):

(a) What are the qualities of Portia which brought her fame?

উত্তর: The qualities which brought Portia fame are her beauty, intelligence and wit. She was a wealthy lady known for her beauty and wisdom. She demonstrated her wit in the courtroom when she saved Antonio.

(b) How was the relationship between Antonio and Shylock?

উত্তর: Antonio and Shylock hated each other. They had animosity as Shylock lent money with high interest while Antonio lent money to help people without charging any interest.

(c) Describe the nature and characteristics of Antonio.

উত্তর: Antonio was kind and benevolent. He helped the poor with money, but he did not charge interest from them. He was known for his honesty and kindness. He was loyal and selfless. Even at great personal risk, he helped his friend Bassanio.

(d) Why did Bassanio want to visit Portia?

উত্তর: Portia was a beautiful rich lady who lived at Belmont. Bassanio fell in love with her and wanted to marry her. That's why he wanted to visit her.

(e) Why did Bassanio and Portia's happiness turn into sorrow?

উত্তর: Bassanio and Portia's happiness turned into sorrow because of an unexpected news. A letter from Antonio carried a tragic news about Antonio's ships and his apprehension of death. Since all his ships had been lost at sea, he could not pay the debt to Shylock, and now, he had to pay the penalty.

(f) Why do you think the prince of Spain failed to choose the right one?

উত্তর: I think the prince of Spain failed to choose the right one as he was arrogant and had a high opinion of himself. He believed that he deserved the best. Seeing the inscription on the silver casket, he was convinced that he deserved Portia more than anyone else.

(g) How did Portia save Antonio's life?

উত্তর: Disguised as a male lawyer, Portia argued that the bond did not allow for any blood to be spilled when Shylock would take the pound of flesh. So, it became impossible for Shylock to collect his payment. Thus, she saved Antonio's life.

(h) What was the lawful penalty?

উত্তরঃ The lawful penalty was a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. As per the bond, Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body as Antonio failed to return the borrowed money in time.

(10) Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it:

Once there was a poor rickshaw puller. One day, while driving his rickshaw, he saw a man selling _____

উত্তরঃ Rahmat Mia is a poor rickshaw puller in Dhaka. He pulls rickshaw in different areas of the city. One day he saw some men selling lottery tickets. He felt tempted and bought a ticket. He knew the date of the lottery draw. He was waiting eagerly for the date. The much-awaited date arrived and he bought a newspaper and to his utter surprise, he saw his lottery ticket number to be the winner of the first prize. His joys knew no bounds. Then he met the local government officer with his lottery number. He examined properly and managed to get the biggest amount of money from the authority with security. Rahmat Mia, the poor rickshaw puller, invested his money in a poultry farm in his village. Then he had hired some people from his village to work with him. Soon he began to earn a lot of money. In this way, he used all his money in a productive way. As a result, he was benefited and became a rich man in his area. On the other hand, some young people got new job opportunity. Therefore, he was able to solve the unemployment problem of his locality to a great extent and became an affluent man.

(11) Write a dialogue between you and your father about dengue fever.

উত্তরঃ Myself : Father, have you noticed how dengue fever is spreading rapidly these days?
Father : Yes, my child. It has become a serious health problem in our country, especially during the rainy season.
Myself : I heard that dengue is caused by the bite of the Aedes mosquito. Is that true?
Father : Exactly. The Aedes aegypti mosquito carries the virus. It usually breeds in stagnant water around houses.
Myself : What are the, main symptoms of dengue fever?
Father : High fever, severe headache, pain in the joints and muscles, and sometimes skin rashes. In serious cases, it can even cause bleeding.
Myself : I also heard that dengue patients often suffer from a drop in platelet count.
Father : That's correct. A dangerously low platelet count can lead to internal bleeding, which makes dengue very risky. Doctors usually monitor platelet levels closely during treatment.
Myself : That sounds dangerous. How can we prevent it?
Father : We must keep our surroundings clean, remove stagnant water, and use mosquito nets or repellents. Wearing full-sleeved clothes also helps.
Myself : I think awareness is very important. People should know how to protect themselves.
Father : Absolutely. Prevention is better than cure. If anyone shows symptoms, they should go to the doctor immediately.
Myself : Thank you, Baba. I'll share this information with my friends so they can stay safe too.
Father : That's a good idea, my child. Together we can fight dengue by being careful and responsible.

Read the following text and answer questions 4 and 5.

Yuri Gagarin was a Russian pilot and astronaut. He was the first human to journey into outer space. He on his spacecraft Vostok completed an orbit of the earth on 12 April, 1961. Yuri Gagarin was born in the village of Klushino, Russia on March 9, 1934. His parents worked on a farm. He was the third of four children. In 1946, Gagarin completed his secondary education at Klushino. At the age of 16; in 1950, he entered a foundry steel factory near Moscow. He did his graduation from a vocational school in 1951. Then he took a training as Soviet

Air Cadet at a local club where he learned to fly at first. He again graduated from a technical school in 1955 and he was recruited in the Soviet Army. He became a Lieutenant in the Soviet Air Force in 1957. In 1960, Yuri was selected for Soviet space programme. On 12 April, 1961, he became the first human to travel into space and move round the earth. He died in 1968 in plane crash.

(4) Complete the grid below with appropriate information.

Events	Year	Place	Achievement
Born	(i) _____	in Klushino village, Russia	
(ii) _____	in 1946	at Klushino	
Took his bachelor degree	(iii) _____	from a vocational school	
	in 1961		(iv) _____
(v) _____	in 1968		

5

উত্তরঃ (i) on March 9, 1934; (ii) Completed his secondary education; (iii) in 1951; (iv) first human to travel into space and move round the earth; (v) Died.

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

10

উত্তরঃ Yuri Gagarin was the first human to travel into space on April 12, 1961. He grew up in a farming family and studied in vocational and technical schools before joining the Soviet Air Force. In 1960, he was selected for the Soviet space program and successfully orbited the Earth in Vostok. He died in a plane crash in 1968.

(3) Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

There are various demographic factors that may contribute to loneliness. Although Dr. Vasani notes that anyone can feel lonely at any time in their life, a few groups that stand out as having an increased risk of loneliness include "young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly." Immigrants are also at higher risk for loneliness, continues Dr. Vasani. You may experience loneliness for a variety of reasons, but it can often stem from a major life change. A 2020 study by the University of Edinburgh suggests that the causes of loneliness differ depending on the age of the individual. For example, older adults experience loneliness more frequently as a result of living alone, while middle-aged individuals aren't as likely to report living alone as a cause of their loneliness.

This discrepancy between what causes loneliness in older adults versus those who are middle-aged could be due to the fact that older adults have retired and no longer have the community and daily interactions of work life, explains Nikki Press, Psy. D. a clinical psychologist in New York City. Older individuals are more

likely to have lost friends and family members, and they are more likely to experience medical or physical limitations that restrict their opportunities for activities and socialising; continues Dr. Press.

There are a (a) _____ of demographic factors which are (b) _____ responsible for loneliness. According to Dr. Vasani, young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly are prone (c) _____ loneliness which may emanate (d) _____ a significant change in life. However, aged people are likely to be (e) _____ than other age groups.

উত্তরঃ (a) number/variety; (b) largely/significantly; (c) to; (d) from; (e) lonelier.

There are a (a) **number/variety** of demographic factors which are (b) **largely/significantly** responsible for loneliness. According to Dr. Vasani, young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly are prone (c) **to** loneliness which may emanate (d) **from** a significant change in life. However, aged people are likely to be (e) **lonelier** than other age groups.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed. The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said., must not be silenced but written." A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds. The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

(2) Answer the following questions in your own words :

10

(a) Why is graffiti called a subversive art form?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is called a subversive art form because it challenges power and authority. It goes against rules, counters surveillance, appears suddenly in public spaces, and carries messages that are often suppressed or censored.

(b) Why is speed important in graffiti creation?

উত্তরঃ Speed is important in graffiti because artists work secretly and must avoid getting caught. They need to paint quickly and leave before they are detected or punished.

(c) How does graffiti resist censorship?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti resists censorship by directly writing messages on walls where they cannot be easily controlled. Even if authorities try to erase it, the messages often reappear, allowing hidden or silenced voices to be heard.

(d) Why is graffiti important for marginalized communities?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is important for marginalized communities because it gives them a way to express their struggles and demand justice. It highlights their issues in public spaces and shows that their voices and identities matter.

(e) Why is graffiti considered resilient?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is considered resilient because it survives attempts to erase or silence it. It keeps memories of resistance alive and continues to speak for those who are oppressed, ensuring their struggles are not forgotten.

(10) Read the beginning of the story and complete it in your own words.

Shreyas, a teenaged boy, became dumbfounded when he got to hear the news that _____

উত্তরঃ Shreyas, a teenaged boy, became dumbfounded when he got to hear the news that his school had suddenly announced a scholarship exam for higher studies abroad. He had always dreamed of studying in a reputed university, but he never thought such a chance would come so soon. At first, Shreyas felt nervous because the competition was tough and only a few students would be selected. His parents encouraged him, reminding him of his hard work and dedication. Shreyas immediately made a study plan and reduced his hours of playing video games. His friends teased him for being too serious, but Shreyas stayed focused. Day by day, his confidence grew as he solved practice papers and revised important topics. On the day of the exam, he felt anxious but remembered his parents' words: "Do your best, success will follow." The exam was challenging, yet Shreyas remained calm and answered carefully. After finishing, he felt relieved, knowing he had given his best effort. Weeks later, the result was announced, and Shreyas was among the top scorers. His joy knew no bounds, and his parents were proud of his achievement. The scholarship opened doors to a brighter future. It proved that determination can change destiny. Shreyas realized that opportunities come unexpectedly, but preparation and hard work make them meaningful. From that day, he promised himself never to doubt his abilities again.

(11) Suppose, you have a friend named Tomal who is going to appear at the SSC Exam with you. Now write a dialogue between you and Tomal about what you intend to do to spend your free time meaningfully.

উত্তর: Minhaj : Hello, Rizwan! How're you?
 Rizwan : Fine by the grace of Almighty Allah. And you?
 Minhaj : I'm also fine. What're you going to do after the SSC Exam, Rizwan?
 Rizwan : After the SSC Exam, I want to go to Chattogram. What about you?
 Minhaj : Well, I've a plan after the SSC Examination.
 Rizwan : What's your plan after the exam? May I know?
 Minhaj : Of course, Why not! After the exam I'll get admitted to a coaching centre.
 Rizwan : That's good. Which coaching will you choose?
 Minhaj : Actually, I'll do computer coaching because I've a dream to be a software developer.
 Rizwan : But I want to finish my honours in English because. I like multinational jobs.
 Minhaj : Your plan is also nice, but we've to study a lot to achieve our goals and have to be admitted to a reputed college.
 Rizwan : As there are many students in country in comparison to educational institutions, it'll be tough to get through.
 Minhaj : That's true. But if we've confidence, we can ensure our position.
 Rizwan : Sure. When are you going to be admitted?
 Minhaj : Next week.
 Rizwan : I want to go with you too.
 Minhaj : Why not! Keep in touch. See you next week.
 Rizwan : Ok, bye.

(9) Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English for Today. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) Why is the rooster called 'Mr. Moti'?

উত্তর: The rooster is called Mr. Moti as the writer wants him to personify as a human character. He is directly connected with the plot development of the story and deeply involved in daily affairs of Sonabhan's family. Both Sonabhan and Ameen seem to treat the rooster as a family member.

(b) How does the story 'Mr. Moti' portray rural life in Bangladesh?

উত্তর: The story "Mr. Moti" portrays rural life in Bangladesh through the widowed mother, Sonabhan, and her family, highlighting the daily routines and the deep emotional connections with nature and animals. It also shows the stark realities of war's impact and economic hardship in rural life.

(c) How did Rosamond come to know that the purple jar was, in fact, a plain white glass jar?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", when Rosamond emptied the jar to put some flowers into the jar, the coloured water was gone. The jar was no longer purple. Thus, she came to know that the purple jar was in fact a plain white glass jar.

(d) Why did Shylock get a bond signed by Antonio?

উত্তর: In the story "A Pound of Flesh", Shylock got a bond signed by Antonio because this bond was his way of getting revenge against Antonio. Shylock despised Antonio. They had animosity as Shylock lent money with high interest while Antonio lent money to help people without charging any interest.

(e) Write what you know about the three caskets.

উত্তর: Portia's father had three caskets made of gold, silver and lead. He kept three different things inside the caskets. The suitor who would choose the right casket with the portrait of Portia inside it would

be the rightful husband of Portia. At length, the lead casket turned out to be right one. By this, Portia's father tried to convey that appearances can be deceiving. Moreover, a simple looking thing may contain a thing of great value.

(f) Who was Portia? What do you know about her?

উত্তর: Portia is the heroine of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" and is a rich and beautiful young woman. She is very intelligent, witty, and wise. Because of her father's will, she was to marry the man who chooses the correct casket. She shows her greatest skill when she disguises herself as a lawyer and cleverly saves Antonio by outsmarting Shylock.

(g) Do you think that Shylock was reasonable in demanding the pound of flesh as the law was in his favour Why/Why not?

উত্তর: No, Shylock was not reasonable in demanding a pound of flesh, even if the law was in his favour. His demand was cruel and meant to kill Antonio. Law should serve justice, not revenge.

(h) What does the story, 'The Story of an Hour' say about marriage and individual freedom?

উত্তর: The story shows that marriage can limit a woman's freedom. Mrs. Mallard felt joy and relief when she thought her husband was dead, showing her desire for independence and personal choice.

(8) Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English for Today. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) What recurring questions does the poet mention in the poem, "O Me! O Life!"?

উত্তর: In the poem "O Me! O Life!", the poet mentions recurring questions about the meaning and purpose of life. He asks what possible good can be found in this existence when life is full of challenges.

(b) Why does the poet mention 'empty and useless years' in the poem, "O Me! O Life!"

উত্তর: The poet mentions 'empty and useless years' to express regret, disappointment, and dissatisfaction with the times that have been wasted. Despite his efforts and struggles, he has failed and made mistakes during those times.

(c) What does the poet say about the good things that reading a book can do to you?

উত্তর: According to the poet, reading a book can give us new ideas and make us imaginative. Books can take us away from reality to an imaginary world. A book is similar to a magic box, which can surprise us with different things. And most importantly, books can become our best friend.

(d) What other benefits do you think reading books can give you?

উত্তর: By reading books, we can understand the world around us better. It broadens our outlook and enlightens our mind. Moreover, it enhances our creative ability and develops our communication skill.

(e) Who are the three women referred to in the poem, 'Two Mothers Remembered'? Briefly describe them.

উত্তর: The three women referred to in the poem are the speaker's mother in the young age, the speaker's mother in the old age, and the speaker herself. The first mother was active, capable and self-dependent. She did everything she could for her daughter. The speaker was totally dependent on her. But then, the mother grew old and became dependent on the speaker.

(f) What was the weather like when Mary went out to bring the cattle home as described in the poem 'The Sands of Dee'?

উত্তরঃ When Mary went to bring the cattle home, the weather was very rough. There was wild western wind filled with mist and foam from the sea, and the western tide was rising along the shore.

(g) Why does the poet call time an 'Old Gipsy Man'?

উত্তরঃ The poet calls time an old gipsy man as it has similarities with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(h) Guess what promises the poet had to keep before he would sleep.

উত্তরঃ Here promise refers to various types of promises in life, especially the responsibilities to family or society. The poet had to keep these promises before he would sleep.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding number of sentences to be written.

- (a) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.
- (b) Alexander, the King of Macedonia, crossed the Khaiber Pass and reached India.
- (c) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
- (d) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply and allowed him to rule his country as before.
- (e) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab which was ruled by a king named Porus.
- (f) He was brought before Alexander.
- (g) Porus bravely replied, "Like a king."
- (h) But, unfortunately, he was defeated and taken as a prisoner.

উত্তরঃ

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

Alexander, the King of Macedonia, crossed the Khaiber Pass and reached India. Then he came to the plain of the Punjab which was ruled by a king named Porus. Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander. But, unfortunately, he was defeated and taken as a prisoner. He was brought before Alexander. Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated. Porus bravely replied, "Like a king." Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply and allowed him to rule his country as before.

(6) Match the parts of sentences A, B and C write five complete sentences.

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The migration of meritorious, skilled	(i) brilliant boys and girls leave their native lands	(i) 'in the country to stop it
(b) Lured by the great advantages of the developed countries	(ii) and the government should create suitable atmosphere	(ii) for fat salaries and better service condition
(c) Often expert doctors, scientists, and	(iii) every country as there is always a scarcity	(iii) of skilled and talented people
(d) Brain drain is a great loophole for	(iv) engineers go abroad and work there	(iv) another is called brain drain
(c) Brain drain is a great curse	(v) and experienced people from one country to	(v) and settle there

উত্তরঃ (a+v+iv) The migration of meritorious, skilled and experienced people from one country to another is called brain drain. lands and settle there.

(b+i+v) Lured by the great advantages of the developed countries, brilliant boys and girls leave their native

(c+iv+ii) Often expert doctors, scientists, and engineers go abroad and work there for fat salaries and better service condition.

(d+iii + iii) Brain drain is a great loophole for every country as there is always a scarcity of skilled and talented people.

(e+ii+i) Brain drain is a great curse, and the government should create suitable atmosphere in the country to stop it.

Read the passage about Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was an officer in the Pakistan Army during the Liberation War of 1971. He was born on 7 March 1949 at Rahimganj village under Babuganj upazila in Barishal district. He completed his HSC from Barishal BM College. In 1967, he took admission in the Department of Statistics at Dhaka University. On October 5, 1967, he joined the Armed Forces as a cadet in the Pakistan Military Academy. He was commissioned into the engineering corps in 1968. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on 30 August, 1970. He was an officer in sector 7 of the Muktibahini. He was given responsibility to fight at the Chapainawabganj border in Rajshahi. On 14 December, 1971, he was killed in an attempt to break through the enemy defense on the bank of the Mahananda river. He was buried near the Sona Masjid. In recognition of his valour and sacrifice in the Liberation War, Mohiuddin Jahangir was awarded with the highest state honour of Birshreshtho.

(4)	Who/What	Events	Place	Time/Reason
	Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir	was born	at Rahimganj village under Babuganj upazila, Barishal district	(i) _____
	He	took admission	(ii) _____	in 1967
	He	(iii) _____	into the Engineering Corps	in 1968
	He	was killed	on the bank of the Mohananda river	(iv) _____
	He	was buried	(v) _____	

উত্তরঃ (i) on 7 March, 1949/ in 1949; (ii) in the Department of Statistics at Dhaka University; (iii) was commissioned; (iv) on 14 December, 1971; (v) near the Sona Masjid.

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

উত্তরঃ Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was born on 7 March 1949 in Barishal. He got admitted to Dhaka University in 1967 and joined the Armed Forces as a cadet in the Pakistan Military Academy the same year. In 1971, he took part in the Liberation War, serving under Sector 7 of the Mukti Bahini. He was killed on 14 December 1971 while fighting bravely on the bank of the Mahananda River. For his valour and sacrifice, he was awarded the highest state honour, Birshreshtho.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions

"Art should comfort the disturbed and disturb the uncomfortable," writes the pseudonymous street artist Banksy-sentiment that encapsulates the spirit of graffiti's defiance. On July 17, 2024, Abu Sayeed, an unarmed organizer of the students' movement for quota reform at Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur, was shot and killed by police as he stood with his arms stretched out, leaving his mother, Monowara Begum, shell-shocked and crying, "My son only wanted a job; if you don't want to give him a job, then don't - but why did you kill him?"

Since the 1960's, graffiti in Bangladesh has served as a powerful voice for resistance. In 1966, student activists spray-painted slogans like "Down with Ayub Khan" on walls, using graffiti as a covert means of protest against a repressive regime. When military forces approached, they shouted "chika! chika!" a word meaning mole or muskrat pretending they were killing rodent to disguise their actions. This guerrilla tactic marked the beginning of graffiti as a tool of dissent in Bangladesh, and it played a crucial role in the liberation war in 1971.

Noor Hossain, with the words "Down with Autocracy" স্বৈরাচার নীপাত যাক; however, the Bangla spelling for নীপাত is নিপাত the misspelling underscoring raw spontaneity of such expressions boldly painted in bright white on his

bare chest, was photographed by Dinu Alam on November 10, 1987, during a pro-democracy protest in Dhaka. Shortly after, he was shot and killed by Bangladesh Police.

10

(2) Answer the following questions.

(a) What do you understand by the saying, "Art should comfort the disturbed and disturb the comfortable"?

উত্তরঃ The saying means that art should give hope and strength to people who are suffering and it should challenge those who are powerful.

(b) Who was Abu Sayeed and what happened to him on July 17, 2024?

উত্তরঃ Abu Sayeed was an unarmed organizer of the students' movement for quota reform at Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur. On July 17, 2024, he was shot and killed by police while as he stood with his arms stretched out.

(c) What role has graffiti played in Bangladesh?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti has played an important role as a means of resistance against the autocratic regimes in Bangladesh. Since the 1960s, students have used it to protest against unfair rules, express political demands, and support the movements like the Liberation War. It has emerged as a powerful tool for dissent.

(d) Who was Noor Hossain? How did he die?

উত্তরঃ Noor Hossain was a pro-democracy activist who took part in a protest in Dhaka in 1987. He had the words "Down with Autocracy" painted on his chest. He was shot and killed by the Bangladesh Police shortly after his photograph was taken.

(e) What do you know about students' movement for the quota reform?

উত্তরঃ The students' movement for quota reform is a movement where students demand fair and merit-based opportunities in government jobs. They want changes in the quota system so that recruitment becomes more equal and just.

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

The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination because of its pleasant weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace-loving people. The Maldives is well known for being the lowest country in the world. Unfortunately, this small country with idyllic natural beauty is under threat from rising sea level due to global warming. Many predictions have been made with respect to Maldives being swept away by the rising water level in the Indian Ocean. The government of the Maldives has begun to purchase land from nearby countries for resettling its people in case the islands go under water.

In order to highlight threats of global warming to its low lying islands, the government of the Maldives held a cabinet meeting underwater in 2009. That was the first ever underwater cabinet meeting in the world.

The Maldives is an (a) _____ for the tourists from around the world. Particularly, its (b) _____ weather, peace loving people and holiday resorts are its resources that allure the tourists mostly. Here modest weather (c) _____ almost all time of the year. But it is a matter of sheer misfortune that the country is (d) _____ with the threat of going under water owing to increasing global warming. The Tsunami of 2004 bears a (e) _____ to this harsh truth.

উত্তরঃ (a) attraction; (b) pleasant; (c) prevails/persists; (d) faced; (e) testimony/witness.

The Maldives is an (a) attraction for the tourists from around the world. Particularly, its (b) pleasant weather, peace loving people and holiday resorts are its resources that allure the tourists mostly. Here modest weather (c) prevails/persists almost all time of the year. But it is a matter of sheer misfortune that the country is (d) faced with the threat of going under water owing to increasing global warming. The Tsunami of 2004 bears a (e) testimony/witness to this harsh truth.

(11) During the preparation hour, Cadet Rownak is wasting time chatting and gossiping with Cadet Safin, while Cadet Sadad reminds Rownak about the upcoming Test Exam. Now write a dialogue between Cadet Rownak and Cadet Sadad.

উত্তরঃ Cadet Sadad : Rownak, why are you wasting time chatting with Safin? You should be studying.

Cadet Rownak : I was just talking a little. I thought I could relax for a while.

Cadet Sadad : Rownak, you need to take your studies seriously. The Test Exam is very close, and you must prepare well.

Cadet Rownak : I know, Sadad, but I feel a little tired today.

Cadet Sadad : That is exactly why you must use this time wisely. Every minute counts. If you don't study now, you will regret it during the exam.

Cadet Rownak : Yes, you are right. I should focus on my studies instead of wasting time.

Cadet Sadad : Start with the important topics first. Revise your notes, practice questions, and try to understand the lessons. Don't just memorize. You need to be confident for the exam.

Cadet Rownak : Okay, Sadad. I will stop gossiping and concentrate on my preparation.

Cadet Sadad : Good. Remember, hard work and discipline are the keys to success. Being serious about your studies now will help you achieve good marks.

Cadet Rownak : Thank you, Sadad. I will study properly and make the best use of this preparation hour. I promise to be more serious from today.

(10) Read the beginning of the story and complete it in your own way. Give a suitable title for your story.

The wind was blowing hard and the lights suddenly went out. I heard a knock on the door in the darkness

উত্তরঃ The wind was blowing hard and the lights suddenly went out. I heard a knock on the door in the darkness. My heart started beating fast. I slowly walked to the door and opened it. A man was standing outside, holding a small lantern. He looked tired and lost. He said, "Please let me in. I am caught in the storm." I felt sorry for him and invited him inside. He thanked me and sat near the fireplace. I gave him some tea to warm him up. He told me that he was a traveler and had lost his way in the storm. While we were talking, the wind grew stronger, and the windows rattled. Suddenly, the lantern went out. We were in total darkness again. The man calmly said, "Don't worry. The storm will pass soon." I felt a little safe because he was calm. After a while, the storm stopped and the lights came back. The man smiled and said, "Thank you for your kindness. I must go now." He left quietly, disappearing into the night. I closed the door and realized that helping someone, even a stranger, in need can bring peace and warmth to both hearts.

(9) Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English For Today. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) Why is the rooster called Mr. Moti in the story 'Mr. Moti'?

উত্তরঃ The rooster is called Mr. Moti because he is a special and dear pet to Sonabhan and her family. She treats him like a child. The name is a symbol of preciousness, fitting for a beloved animal that

provides comfort, especially in the absence of her son, Ameen.

(b) How does the story 'Mr. Moti' portray rural life in Bangladesh?

উত্তর: The story "Mr. Moti" portrays rural life in Bangladesh through the widowed mother, Sonabhan, and her family, highlighting the daily routines and the deep emotional connections with nature and animals. It also shows the stark realities of war's impact and economic hardship on rural life.

(c) What is the cultural identity of the speaker and the listener in the story 'Girl'?

উত্তর: The cultural identity of the speaker (mother) and listener (daughter) in the story "Girl" is Caribbean, specifically Antiguan. This identity shapes the story through its focus on traditional gender roles, domestic duties, and societal expectations, which are reflected in the mother's instructions and warnings.

(d) Why does the mother give so many instructions to her daughter in the story 'Girl'?

উত্তর: In the story "Girl", the mother gives so many instructions to her daughter as she is much concerned about the uncertain and insecure future of her daughter. She aims to prepare her daughter for a life that fits the specific, traditional expectations of women in her culture. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to survive in this patriarchic society.

(e) Describe the weather of 17 March 1978 according to the story 'The Wheel of Cyclone'.

উত্তর: According to the story "The Wheel of Cyclone", on 17 March 1978, the weather in North Delhi became strange and unusual. Normally, March is a pleasant time with no extreme cold or heat. But that afternoon, dark clouds appeared, bringing sudden rain and a surprising hailstorm.

(f) Why was Rosamond disappointed in the story 'The Purple Jar'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond was disappointed because the jar she so eagerly wanted was not truly purple. It was actually a plain white jar filled with a dark liquid that only made it look purple from a distance. She had chosen it hastily without examining it carefully, and now she had to face the consequence of her choice.

(g) Why didn't Rosamond examine the jar before buying it?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond was fascinated by the purple jar. She was so blinded by the excitement of having the jar that she didn't even look inside it before buying it.

(h) Why did Shylock get a bond signed by Antonio in the story 'A Pound of Flesh'?

উত্তর: In the story "A Pound of Flesh", Shylock got a bond signed by Antonio as a means of seeking revenge against him. Shylock despised Antonio because, unlike him, Antonio lent money without charging interest, while Shylock lent money with high interest. Their conflicting approaches to lending money caused animosity between them.

(6) Match the parts of the sentences in columns A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The secret of life	(i) apt to forget that	(i) is uncertain
(b) Many of us are	(ii) and uncertain period we	(ii) will be difficult to achieve
(c) Life is short	(iii) lies in the proper	(iii) every moment is precious
(d) During this limited	(iv) we will suffer, and success	(iv) use of time

উত্তরঃ (a+iii+iv) The secret of life lies in the proper use of time.

(b+ii) Many of us are apt to forget that every moment is precious.
 (c+v+i) Life is short and time is uncertain.
 (d+iv) During this limited and uncertain period, we have a lot of things to do.

(e+ iv + ii) If we waste our precious time, we will suffer, and success will be difficult to achieve.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

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

উত্তরঃ

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

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

(8) Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English For Today. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) What do 'sordid' and 'plodding' mean in the poem 'O Me! O Life'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "O Me! O Life", "sordid" means morally corrupt or dirty. On the other hand, 'plodding' means the slow, heavy, and monotonous movement that lacks energy and purpose.

(b) What is the main theme of the poem 'Time, You Old Gipsy Man'?

উত্তরঃ The main theme of the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" is the fleeting nature of time and the human desire to stop its relentless passage. The poet wishes to slow down or pause time so that he can enjoy the precious moments of life.

(c) Why did the poet stop by the woods though it was dark and he was alone?

উত্তরঃ The poet stopped by the woods though it was dark and he was alone, because he was captivated by the quiet beauty of the snowy woods and wanted to pause for a moment to enjoy the peaceful scene there.

(d) Why do the mountains echo the songs that we sing but not our sighs?

উত্তরঃ The mountains echo our songs because they are happy sounds. We sing when we are joyful, and that joy spreads. But sighs are different. They are quiet and sad, and nature does not respond to them in the same way.

(e) Explain the following lines from the poem 'Solitude' "Succeed and give, and it helps you live, But no man can help you die."

উত্তরঃ The given lines show that when we are successful and generous to people, they are more likely to support us and want to be around us. But when it comes to death, it is a journey we must take alone. No one can share that final experience with us.

(f) What does the poem want to mean by the expression "The woods are lovely, dark and deep"?

উত্তরঃ By the expression "The woods are lovely, dark, and deep", the poet wants to mean that the forest is attractive and mysterious. In fact, this lovely, dark and deep forest symbolizes the dark and deep mystery of life.

(g) What is the message of the poem 'O Me! O Life'?

উত্তরঃ The poem "O Me! O Life!" ultimately conveys the message that life is valuable and meaningful, and everyone has the opportunity to contribute something meaningful to life.

(h) What task was Mary given in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", Mary was given the task of bringing the cattle back home across the sands of Dee. Despite harsh weather conditions, she went alone to complete the task.

Read the passage about Birshreshtha Munshi Abdur Rouf. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

Munshi Abdur Rouf was a Lance Nayek in East Pakistan Rifles during the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on 1 May, 1943 at Salamatpur village under Boalmari 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 at an EPR camp at Chuadanga, Rouf went to West Pakistan to receive advanced training. He was enlisted in the East Bengal Regiment on 8 April, 1971 and was attached to a regular infantry unit during the War of Liberation. Munshi Abdur Rouf embraced martyrdom on 18 April 1971 at Burighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts after causing extensive damage to Pakistan Army with his MG and forcing them to retreat. He was buried at Naniarchar Upazila in Rangamati district. He was awarded Birshreshtha, which is the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.

(4)	Who/What	Event	When	Place/Where
	Munshi Abdur Rouf	was born	in 1943	(i) _____
	He	joined	(ii) _____	the East Pakistan Rifles
	He	(iii) _____	during the war of liberation	
	He	(iv) _____	in 1971	at Burighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts
	He	was buried	(v) _____	at Naniarchar upazila in Rangamati district

5

উত্তরঃ (i) at Salamatpur village under Boalmari Thana in Faridpur District; (ii) on 8 May, 1963; (iii) attached to a regular infantry unit of East Bengal Regiment; (iv) embraced martyrdom; (v) in 1971.

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

10

উত্তরঃ Birsreshtha Munshi Abdur Rouf was born in 1943 in Faridpur. Stopping his education at eighth grade, he joined the East Pakistan Rifles and was enlisted in the East Bengal Regiment in 1963. He took part in the Liberation War of 1971 and fought bravely. On 18 April 1971, he embraced martyrdom after causing extensive damage to the Pakistan Army. This great hero of Bengal was buried at Rangamati.

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

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1 in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvester Machine Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. Just at this moment, some strike-breakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly, about 200 policemen attacked them with

clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 is a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay, and better lives.

May Day, an International Workers Day, (a) _____ on May 1 all over the world. The day is observed with a view to (b) _____ honour to the struggle and sacrifice of the workers. The 1st May is a (c) _____ holiday in almost all the countries of the world. The events of May 1, 1886 (d) _____ the workers that they will continue to be exploited unless their struggle (e) _____ on together.

উত্তরঃ (a) is observed/is celebrated; (b) showing; (c) public; (d) remind; (e) goes/is carried.

May Day, an International Workers Day, (a) **is observed/is celebrated** on May 1 all over the world. The day is observed with a view to (b) **showing** honour to the struggle and sacrifice of the workers. The 1st May is a (c) **public** holiday in almost all the countries of the world. The events of May 1, 1886 (d) **remind** the workers that they will continue to be exploited unless their struggle (e) **goes/is carried** on together.

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He also took part in the Mass Movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would ensure freedom of speech. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the Liberation War in 1971, this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated filmmakers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' trust. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, who had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Raihan left home to get his brother back but he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. But it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) From your reading of the passage, how do you evaluate Zahir Raihan as the golden son of Bangladesh?

উত্তরঃ Zahir Raihan can undoubtedly be regarded as the golden son of Bangladesh for his contribution to the Language Movement, the mass movement of 1969, and the Liberation War. He also used his talent as a filmmaker to support national causes.

(b) Write a short note on his film 'Jibon Theke Neya'.

উত্তরঃ 'Jibon Theke Neya' is a legendary film by Zahir Raihan based on the Language Movement of 1952. He made this film as a protest against the Pakistani autocratic government. During the

Liberation War in 1971, this film was shown outside Bangladesh to collect money for the Freedom Fighters' trust.

(c) When was Zahir Raihan taken to prison? Why?

উত্তরঃ Zahir Raihan was taken to prison for taking part in a procession on 21 February 1952 in support of the Language Movement.

(d) What is Stop Genocide? How did it help our Liberation War?

উত্তরঃ "Stop Genocide" is a great documentary produced by Zahir Raihan Pakistani atrocities during the Liberation War. of Bangladesh. This documentary helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.

(e) What do you know about the demise of Zahir Raihan?

উত্তরঃ On 30 December 1971, Zahir Raihan went to Mirpur in search of his missing brother, Shahidullah Kaiser, who had been captured and killed during the final days of the war. But after leaving home, Zahir Raihan never returned, and this is how he met his mysterious and tragic demise.

(11) Write a dialogue between you and your friend Hasan about the importance of using English in our day to day life.

উত্তরঃ Myself : Hi Hasan! Do you know why English is important in our daily life?

Hasan : I think it's because many people around the world speak English.

Myself : Yes, exactly! English is an international language. It helps us to communicate with people from other countries.

Hasan : True. And most books, websites, and even mobile apps are in English.

Myself : Right. If we know English, we can learn many new things about science and technology easily.

Hasan : Also, in jobs and higher studies, English is often required. Without English, it's hard to get good opportunities.

Myself : Yes, it gives us more chances in education and career. Even in Bangladesh, many offices and universities use English.

Hasan : Another thing is, English helps us when we travel to other countries. If we go abroad, English makes communication easier.

Myself : Absolutely! I faced it many times.

Hasan : So, we should practice English every day, not only in school but also in daily conversation.

Myself : Correct. Using English daily will improve our skills, make us confident, and open doors to the world.

Hasan : Yes, English is truly the key to success in modern life.

Myself : Exactly, Hasan. Let's try to use English more often in our day-to-day life.

Hasan : Okay, bye.

Myself : Bye.

(10) Read the beginning of the story and complete it in your own words.

Once an ant was very thirsty. He went to a pond to drink water. When he began to drink water, a wave swept him away. He was about to be drowned. On the bank of the pond a dove was sitting _____

উত্তরঃ One day an ant fell into the water of a pond. It was struggling hard to reach the bank of the pond, but in vain. A dove was sitting on the branch of a nearby tree. He became sympathetic noticing the struggle of the ant. He wanted to save him. So, she dropped a leaf in front of the ant. The ant got on the leaf. Then the leaf slowly reached the bank of the river. Thus, the dove saved the ant's life. Being grateful, the ant thanked her a lot. Another day, when the ant was seeking food under that tree, he noticed that a hunter was aiming at the dove. The dove did not notice it. The ant thought, "I must save the life of the dove as she saved mine the other day". So, he bit on the leg of the hunter. At this time, the hunter's hands trembled and the arrow missed its aim. Then, the dove flew away and was thus saved.

(9) Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in English For Today. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) Is the writer trying to compare the son with the rooster? What are the reasons for doing so in the story 'Mr Moti'?

উত্তরঃ Yes, the writer is trying to compare the son (Ameen) with the rooster (Moti) to highlight their shared traits of bravery, stubbornness, and their ultimate connection to conflict. The comparison also serves as a symbolic representation of Sonabhan's maternal love and the pain of loss.

(b) How does the title 'Mr Moti' reflect the story's theme?

উত্তরঃ The title 'Mr. Moti' reflects the story's theme by symbolically representing what an ordinary woman values and ultimately fears losing. This simple, humanizing title highlights the personal, emotional impacts of war and separation on her.

(c) Did you ever see any natural calamity around you? Describe what you saw in your own words.

উত্তরঃ Yes, I experienced a severe flash flood in our area last year. The flash flood caused by heavy rain in the hills made the river overflow. Water gushed into homes, forcing people to flee to higher ground. The floodwater wreaked havoc, uprooting trees and destroying crops. It was, indeed, a frightening experience.

(d) What is the significance of the colour purple in the story 'The Purple Jar'?

উত্তরঃ In the story 'The Purple Jar', the colour purple signifies temptation and irresistible desire. The vibrant colour represents how easily a person can be captivated by something's outward beauty, even when it lacks true value or utility.

(e) Describe the sufferings and disappointments of Rosamond for buying the purple jar.

উত্তরঃ Rosamond was disappointed because the jar was not actually purple - just plain white. She hastily bought the jar without examining it and now she had to face the consequence. She had to pass the whole month with the worn-out shoe. She was unable to run, dance, jump and go shopping because of the poor condition of the shoe.

(f) On what condition did Shylock agree to lend Antonio the money?

উত্তরঃ According to the story 'A Pound of Flesh', Shylock agreed to lend Antonio the money on the condition that if Antonio failed to repay the money within three months, Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.

(g) What is the moral lesson behind the caskets in the story 'The Three Caskets'?

উত্তর: In the story 'The Three Caskets', the moral lesson behind the caskets is that appearances can be deceiving. True worth lies in inner substance, humility, and the willingness to sacrifice for love, rather than in wealth, pride, or entitlement.

(h) What health condition did Mrs. Mallard have in 'The Story of an Hour'?

উত্তর: In 'The Story of an Hour', Mrs. Mallard had a heart condition. To avoid a shock to her heart, everyone was careful when delivering the news of Mr. Mallard's death. However, ironically, she later died of heart attack seeing her husband alive.

(8) Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in English For Today. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) What is the main theme of the poem 'O Me! O Life!'?

উত্তর: The main theme of the poem 'O Me! O Life!' is to explore the purpose of life and the meaning of existence, even when our life is full of struggles and disappointments.

(b) Why does the earth borrow happiness but not sadness in the poem 'Solitude'?

উত্তর: In the poem 'Solitude', the earth borrows happiness but not sadness because it has enough sadness already and enough of its own troubles to deal with. It does not want the added burden of someone else's unhappiness.

(c) How are the two mothers different from each other in the poem 'Two Mothers Remembered'?

উত্তর: In the poem 'Two Mothers Remembered', the two mothers are different in their behaviour and activities. The first mother is capable and self-dependent. She has given birth to the speaker, nurtured her and launched her career. On the other hand, the second mother is childlike, sickly and dependent on the speaker.

(d) How does the poet use 'magic box' metaphor in the poem 'Books'?

উত্তর: In the poem 'Books', the poet uses the metaphor of 'magic box' to indicate mystery, excitement, and transformation. Just like how a magic box brings out surprises, a book also offers surprising and exciting events to its readers. It holds hidden wonders with the ability to unlock endless possibilities and imagination.

(e) Why does the poet call time an 'Old Gipsy Man'?

উত্তর: In the poem 'Time, You Old Gipsy Man', the poet calls time an 'Old Gipsy Man' as it has similarities with the gypsies. The gypsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(f) Make a list of things the poet will offer time if it stays just for a day.

উত্তর: Things the poet will offer time if it stays just for a day are silver bells for its jennet, a golden ring, bow from the peacocks, little boys' singing and festoon from the sweet girls.

(g) How has the poet described the sea in the poem 'The Sands of Dee'?

উত্তর: In the poem 'The Sands of Dee', the poet has described the sea as a cruel, relentless and powerful force. Phrases like 'cruel crawling foam' and 'cruel hungry foam' portray its merciless nature that consumes everything without hesitation.

(h) Why did the poet stop by the woods though it was dark and he was alone?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem 'Stopping by Woods orra Snowy Evening', the poet stopped by the woods though it was dark and he was alone, because he discovered the beauty of darkness and silence there,, and he wanted to enjoy it.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- (a) He worked there till his retirement in 1962 as Deputy Director. (b) He was also a song writer, Folklore collector and Radio personality.
(c) On January 1903, he was born in Faridpur district.
(d) Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet.
(e) He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried near his ancestral home at Gobindpur.
(f) He left the university in 1944 and joined the Department of Information and Broadcasting.
(g) He joined the University of Dhaka in 1938 as a lecturer.
(h) Jasimuddin collected more than 10,000 folk songs.

উত্তরঃ

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

Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet. He was also a song writer, Folklore collector and Radio personality. On January 1903, he was born in Faridpur district. He joined the University of Dhaka in 1938 as a lecturer. He left the university in 1944 and joined the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He worked there till his retirement in 1962 as Deputy Director. Jasimuddin collected more than 10,000 folk songs. He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried near his ancestral home at Gobindpur.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Education is not mere bookish knowledge;	(i) which will train us	(i) as a good citizen of the country in particular and of the world in general
(b) A truly educated man knows	(ii) cannot be compensated for	(ii) to use our knowledge wisely
(c) On the other hand, without wisdom	(iii) rather, it is much	(iii) by knowing a lot
(d) Again, the lack of wisdom	(iv) we cannot make the best use of our knowledge and	(iv) more than that
(e) So, we need a special kind of education	(v) how to lead a happy and useful life	(v) so we remain foolish

- উত্তরঃ** (a+iii+iv) Education is not mere bookish knowledge; rather, it is much more than that.
 (b+v+i) A truly educated man knows how to lead a happy and useful life as a good citizen of the country in particular and of the world in general. :
 (c+iv+v) On the other hand, without wisdom we cannot make the best use of our knowledge and so we remain foolish.
 (d+ii+iii) Again, the lack of wisdom cannot be compensated for by knowing a lot.
 (e+i+ii) So, we need a special kind of education which will train us to use our knowledge wisely.

Read the following passage on John Milton and answer the question no. 4 & 5.

John Milton was one of the famous poets in English literature. He was born on December 9, 1608 in London. At the age of 17, he went to Cambridge University for study and after seven years of study, he obtained his MA degree from that University. The next six years, he spent at Hortic in unprofessional study. In 1638, he started his foreign tour. In 1642, he married Mary Powell, a young girl of seventeen. But his wife died in 1652 leaving him with three daughters. So, he married second time in 1656, but two years after his second wife also died. Of all his works 'Paradise Lost' is said to be his greatest. He finished composing this great epic in 1663. But it was published four years later. By this time, he lost his eyesight. At the age of 66, he died on November 8, 1674.

(4) Complete the following table with information from the above passage.

John Milton				
Aims	Focusing on his personal life and literary work.			
Lifespan	66 Years.			
Who/What	Event	Year/Time	Place	Whom
Milton	(i) _____	1608	London	
He	passed MA	(ii) _____	(iii) _____	
He	married	1642		(iv) _____
Paradise Lost	published	(v) _____	London	

উত্তর: (i) was born; (ii) 1632; (iii) Cambridge University; (iv) Mary Powell; (v) 1667.

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

10

উত্তর: John Milton (1608-1674) was a renowned English poet. He was born in London, studied at Cambridge University and continued an unprofessional study at Horton. Milton married twice, but both of his wives died early. He also lost his eyesight later in life. His greatest work, 'Paradise Lost', was completed in 1663 and published in 1667.

(3) Read the following passage carefully and fill in the gap with suitable word based on the information of the text.

Pritilata Waddadar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule.

So, she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually, she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance: Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

Pritilata is an (a) _____ for all women. (b) _____ she did is really great. Her (c) _____ in Surja 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.

উত্তরঃ (a) inspiration/example; (b) What; (c) involvement/contribution/participation; (d) regret/sorrow; (e) alive/ there/present

Pritilata is an (a) inspiration/example for all women. (b) What she did is really great. Her (c) involvement/contribution/participation in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement was a demand at that time. But it was a matter of (d) regret/sorrow that she was not (e) alive/ there/present to enjoy the freedom.

Read the following passage. Then answer the question

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing of the flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

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

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) What makes the fire unsteady?

উত্তরঃ The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady.

(b) For whom is erosion a harsh reality?

উত্তরঃ Erosion is a harsh reality for thousands of people who live along the river banks. In every monsoon, the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna impose threat on the villagers.

(c) What property did Meherjan lose due to river erosion?

উত্তরঃ Meherjan lost her house, arable land, trees, vegetable garden, and the bamboo bush due to river erosion.

(d) Why does the writer call the 'Jamuna' greedy?

উত্তরঃ The writer calls the 'Jamuna' greedy because it consumes and devours everything without mercy. It shatters the dreams and happiness of the people.

(e) What will happen if we cannot control river erosion?

উত্তরঃ If we cannot control river erosion, many more people like Meherjan will become homeless every year in Bangladesh. River erosion is a major threat caused by climate change and, it affects the lives of thousands of people every year.

(9) Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) Where is Ameen going in the morning and why?

উত্তর: According to the story "Mr. Moti", Ameen is going to the bazar in the morning as it is a market day. He is going there to sell two dozen eggs, a sheaf of areca nuts and a bottle gourd.

(b) How did Rosamond and her mother differ in their views?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond and her mother differ in their views because of their age and experience. Rosamond believed that she would certainly find out some use of a thing after buying it. On the other hand, her mother would first find out the use of a thing before buying it.

(c) Why did Rosamond cry out suddenly?

উত্তর: According to the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond's shoe had a hole and a stone got in the shoe through that hole. As a result, she got hurt, and out of pain, she cried out suddenly.

(d) Why did Rosamond buy the jar without examining it properly?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond was fascinated by the purple jar. She was so blinded by the excitement of having the jar that she didn't even look inside it and examine it properly before buying it.

(e) Describe the nature and characteristics of Antonio.

উত্তর: Antonio was a kind and rich merchant of Venice. He helped the poor with money, but he did not charge interest from them. He was known for his honesty and kindness. He always helped his friend Bassanio. Even at great personal risk, he supported Bassanio.

(f) What do you know about the three caskets?

উত্তর: Portia's father had three caskets made of gold, silver and lead respectively. The suitor who would choose the right casket with the portrait of Portia inside it, would be the rightful husband of Portia. At length, the lead casket turned out to be the right one. By this, Portia's father proved that appearances can be deceiving.

(g) What did Portia beg to Shylock?

উত্তর: According to the story "The Trial", Portia begged Shylock to show mercy. She said that God will only have mercy on us if we have mercy on others. She also requested him to take more than the borrowed money. But Shylock refused and insisted on the pound of flesh from Antonio's body.

(h) How did Mrs. Mallard's physical exhaustion affect her?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", Mrs. Mallard's physical exhaustion acted as a crucial bridge between her overwhelming grief and her dawning realization of freedom. It allowed her to move past the socially expected reaction to her husband's death and to fully embrace the prospect of living for herself.

(10) Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a suitable title to it:

One sunny morning a boy of eleven years was tending cattle by the side of a railway line, Suddenly he noticed that a small railway slipper was about to collapse _____

উত্তরঃ One sunny morning a boy of eleven years old was tending cattle by the side of a railway line. Suddenly he noticed a small railway slipper which was about to collapse. A little while later, he remembered that a mail train was supposed to cross in about half an hour. He thought that something should be done. Otherwise a serious accident might occur. He was thinking what to do. He was looking here and there but found none. Suddenly he remembered that if he showed red signal, the train might stop. As he was wearing a red shirt, at once he took off his shirt and hung it with a stick. Then he began to wave it in the air. The driver saw it from far away and stopped the train slowly. He came to the boy and asked what happened. The boy took him to the railway slipper. Seeing it the driver thanked him and said that he had saved them. The next day the news was published in different newspapers. The government and many institutions awarded him for his ready wit.

(11) Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the Importance of female education for the improvement of the country.

উত্তরঃ Myself : Hello my friend, today I want to talk about female education. I think it's very important for the development of our country. What do you say?

My friend : Yes, of course! Women are half of our population. If they remain uneducated, the whole nation cannot progress.

Myself : That's true. When girls are educated, they can contribute to society just like men. They can become doctors, teachers, engineers, and leaders.

My friend : Exactly. Educated women can also take better care of their families. An educated mother knows how to raise her children properly, maintain good health, and guide them in studies.

Myself : Female education also helps reduce poverty. If women work and earn, the family income increases, and the standard of living improves.

My friend : Yes, and it also helps in reducing social problems like child marriage and gender inequality. Educated girls are more aware of their rights and can make wise decisions.

Myself : That's a very good point. Female education also improves the overall literacy rate of the country.

My friend : True. But unfortunately, in many places, girls are still not given equal opportunities. Some families think only boys should study.

Myself : That is a big demerit of our society. Without female education, women remain dependent, and their talents are wasted.

My friend : Absolutely. Female education brings social progress, economic growth, and equality. It is not just important, rather it is essential.

Myself : Well said, my friend. Let's promise to spread awareness about the importance of female education and support it in every way we can.

My friend : I agree. Together, we can make a difference and build a brighter future for our country.

(8) Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. (Any 5 out of 8)

(a) What does the poet mean to say by "we sail along the page" in the poem "Books"?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Books", by 'we sail along the page', the poet means that when we read a book, we get transported to the time and place of the story as smoothly and effortlessly as sailing on water. We feel like embarking on a new journey as if we were travelling along the pages.

(b) What does "full circle" mean in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", "full circle" means the cycle of life as the speaker's role changes from being the one who is cared for by her mother to being the one who cares for her mother. The mother, once strong and nurturing, became dependent, and the speaker, once dependent and cared for, became her mother's strength.

(c) How are the two mothers the same in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", there are similarities between the two mothers. They look the same from a distance. Their names are also the same. Even, they wear the same dress.

(d) What emotion does the speaker express towards time in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet expresses both admiration and frustration towards time. He admires time for its constant movement, which is affected by nothing. Again, he is frustrated at the unstoppable and fleeting nature of time as he cannot enjoy the precious moments of life.

(e) What does the poet say about the good things that reading a book can do to you in the poem "Books"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Books", the poet says that reading a book can give us new ideas and 'make us imaginative. Books can take us away from reality to an imaginary world. A book is similar to a magic box, which can surprise us with different things. And most importantly, books can become our best friend.

(f) Why does the poet refer to herself as the strength of her mother in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the poet refers to herself as the strength of her mother because she took on the caregiver role. As her mother's mind and health deteriorated, the speaker provided strength and support to her mother, just as her mother once did for her.

(g) Look at some words, phrases and sentences that have been repeated several times in the poem "The Sands of Dee". Explain why the poet has done that.

উত্তর: In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet has repeated some words, phrases and sentences to create a haunting rhythm and highlight Mary's duty, the sea's cruelty, and the inevitability of Mary's tragic fate. The repeated sentence "and call the cattle home" portrays the urgency of the task and the imminent disaster, while phrases like "o'er" and "round" illustrate the destructive nature of the tide. Moreover, the recurring phrase "Across the sands of Dee" highlights the mournful setting.

(h) What request does the poet make to time and what does it suggest in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet requests time to stop its caravan and to stay as his guest just for one day. It suggests the poet's desire to slow down the passage of time and enjoy the present moment.

(7) Rearrange the following sentences. Write only the corresponding letters in correct sequences.

- She returned with heavy heart to Buddha and told him the result of her search.
- One said "I have lost my husband." The other said, "Our youngest child died last year."
- Once a poor woman whose only son recently died, came to Buddha.
- The mother went from door to door and looked for mustard seeds but she found one sad reply after another.

- (e) Buddha told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
 (f) Then Buddha told her that she must not think of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
 (g) She asked him if he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
 (h) He again told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.

উত্তরঃ

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

Once a poor woman whose only son recently died came to Buddha. She asked him if he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life. Buddha told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son. He again told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered. The mother went from door to door and looked for mustard seeds but she found one sad reply after another. One said "I have lost my husband." The other said, "Our youngest child died last year." She returned with heavy heart to Buddha and told him the result of her search. Then Buddha told her that she must not think of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Books are	i. reading books	i. of acquiring knowledge.
b) Knowledge acquired through the perusal of	ii. far and wide like light	ii. both practical and universal.
c) The persons who have a habit of	iii. the direct source	iii. and dispels the darkness of ignorance.
d) The knowledge bearers always carry	iv. various kinds of books	iv. to enlighten the ignorant.
e) As a result, knowledge spreads	v. the torch of knowledge	v. are obviously knowledge bearer.

উত্তরঃ

- a+iii+i Books are the direct source of acquiring knowledge.
 b+iv+ii Knowledge acquired through the perusal of various kinds of books both practical and universal.
 c+i+v The persons who have a habit of reading books are obviously knowledge bearer.
 d+v+iv The knowledge bearers always carry the torch of knowledge to enlighten the ignorant.
 e+ii+iii As a result, knowledge spreads far and wide like light and dispels the darkness of ignorance.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian inventor, entrepreneur, and electrical engineer, was born in 1874, was best known for developing radio communication and the wireless telegraph. His father was an Italian landowner and his mother was from Ireland. Marconi was educated at the Technical Institute of Limovo and attended the University

of Bologna. In 1890, he began experimenting with wireless telegraph. In 1896, he founded Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company in London. In 1898, Marconi successfully transmitted signals across the English Channel. He successfully sent wireless signals across the English Channel in 1898 and the Atlantic ocean in 1901, leading to the founding of the Marconi company. His groundbreaking work in wireless telegraphy earned him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1909, and he continued to innovate, establishing Vatican Radio in 1931 before his death in 1937.

(4) Complete the table below with the information from the previous passage.

Marconi			
Main focus	the inventor of (i) _____		
Lifetime	from 1874 to (ii) _____		
Name of events	Year/Date	Place	Contribution
Attended		(iii) _____	
(iv) _____	in 1909		
	in 1898		(v) _____

5

উত্তরঃ (i) radio and wireless telegraph; (ii) 1937; (iii) University of Bologna; (iv) Won the Nobel Prize in Physics; (v) successfully sent wireless signals across the English Channel.

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

10

উত্তরঃ Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) was an Italian inventor and engineer. He developed radio communication and the wireless telegraph. In 1896, he started his own company in London and later sent signals across the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1909 and founded Vatican Radio in 1931. Marconi died at the age of 63.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed. The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said...must not be silenced but written."

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for a justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of

one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight of justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds.

The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) Why is graffiti called a subversive art form?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is called a subversive art form because it challenges power and authority by spreading messages that are often censored or suppressed. It is actually done secretly without permission.

(b) Why is speed important in graffiti creation?

উত্তরঃ Speed is important in graffiti creation because artists work quickly to avoid being caught or punished by authorities since graffiti is usually done secretly.

(c) Why is graffiti important for marginalized community?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is important for the marginalized community because it gives them a voice to express their struggles, demand justice, and show unity with other oppressed groups.

(d) What makes graffiti a powerful tool for dissent?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is a powerful tool for dissent because it expresses collective anger, keeps revolutionary memories alive, and spreads messages that question injustice and power.

(e) What does "immediacy" mean in graffiti?

উত্তরঃ In graffiti, "immediacy" means doing the artwork quickly and with urgency, without delay, to express emotions or messages on the spot.

Read the text carefully and answer the question no. 3.

Yoga is a kind of posture and breathing exercise. It brings together physical and mental disciplines to achieve peace of body and mind, helping you relax and manage stress and anxiety. Traditional yoga puts emphasis on behavior, diet and meditation. But if you're just looking for better stress management- and not an entire lifestyle change - yoga can still help. Yoga trainers gradually choose easier to complex activities for practitioners. However, all practitioners do not necessarily need the same kinds of practice.

(3) Fill in the gaps based on the information of the text.

Yoga is not just about physical movement; it also includes proper (a) _____ techniques to improve both the body and mind. It is often used as a method to reduce (b) _____ and feel more relaxed. While some people follow (c) _____ as part of a complete meditation, others may simply use it to calm their minds without making major life changes. A full routine may involve behavior control, (d) _____, and meditation. Yoga teachers usually begin with simple steps and (e) _____ increase the level of difficulty as learners progress.

5

উত্তরঃ (a) breathing; (b) stress; (c) yoga; (d) diet; (e) gradually.

Yoga is not just about physical movement; it also includes proper (a) **breathing** techniques to improve both the body and mind. It is often used as a method to reduce (b) **stress** and feel more relaxed. While some people follow (c) **yoga** as part of a complete meditation, others may simply use it to calm their minds without making major life changes. A full routine may involve behavior

control, (d) **diet** , and meditation. Yoga teachers usually begin with simple steps and (e) **gradually** increase the level of difficulty as learners progress.

(11) Suppose, you are Rajib. Your friend Kajal is quite unaware of water pollution. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about causes and effects of water pollution.

উত্তরঃ Kajal : Hey friend! Could you please tell me what water pollution is?

Rajiya : Yes, of course. Water pollution is the pollution of bodies of water, such as lakes, rivers, seas, the oceans, as well as groundwater. It occurs when pollutants move into it.

Kajal : How do pollutants move into water?

Rajiya : Well, it is we who are responsible for it. We haphazardly throw waste and filth into water and pollute it. Farmers using chemical fertilizers and insecticides in the field also run towards water bodies when it rains. It also causes water pollution.

Kajal : I see. Any other reasons?

Rajiya : Yes, throwing oil, food waste, and human waste into the rivers causes water pollution. Besides, insanitary latrines on the banks of the rivers and canals and drains running into the rivers and canals make water polluted.

Kajal : Oh my God! That's terrible. I wish it did not happen.

Rajiya : But we can prevent water pollution by creating mass awareness among people.

Kajal : By the way, what are the effects of water pollution?

Rajiya : Its effects are many. When we drink polluted water or use it for household purposes, we may get affected by water-borne diseases like typhoid, cholera or by any other chronic diseases. Besides, water pollution is harmful for our environment.

Kajal : We have to stop water pollution. Otherwise, it will cause us great harm. Anyway, thank you for the discussion.

Rajiya : You're welcome.

(10) Read the beginning of the following story. Complete it and give a title to it.

It was a summer day. A wolf became very thirsty. It went to a nearby stream. When the wolf came to the stream it saw a lamb _____

উত্তরঃ It was a summer day. A wolf became very thirsty. It went to a nearby stream. When the wolf came to the stream it saw a lamb. The lamb was drinking down the stream. The wolf wanted to eat the flesh of the lamb. He hit upon a plan to deceive the lamb and shouted, "You rogue, how dare you make water dirty for me?" The lamb began to tremble in fear. He said, "Excuse me, sir, how can I make the water dirty for you? You are drinking upstream and I am drinking down." The wolf could not say anything to that but shouted, "Oh, I remember, you called me bad names last year about this time." "How can that be, sir?" said the lamb meekly. "I was not even born then." But the wolf paid no heed to this reply. He growled angrily, "Then it must be your father. And it made no difference whether it was you or your father." Saying so the wolf sprang upon the poor lamb and ate him up.

(6) 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 function of education	(i) which connects with efficiency	(i) not enough for a man.
(b) But education	(ii) should be	(ii) should be gifted with reasons and morals.
(c) The most dangerous criminal	(iii) is to teach one	(iii) to think intensively.
(d) We must remember	(iv) that intelligence is	(iv) the goal of true education.
(e) Intelligence plus character	(v) may be the man who	(v) may prove the greatest menace to society.

- উত্তরঃ (a+iii+iii) The function of education is to teach one to think intensively.
 (b+i+ii) But education which connects with efficiency should be gifted with reasons and morals.
 (c+v+v) The most dangerous criminal may be the man who may prove the greatest menace to society.
 (d+iv+i) We must remember that intelligence is not enough for a man.
 (e+ii + iv) Intelligence plus character should be the goal of true education.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- (a) The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.
 (b) He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired.
 (c) He did not undergo physical labour.
 (d) The doctor was very wise.
 (e) He became bulky and could not move or do anything.
 (f) Once there was a king who was very idle.
 (g) He did not prescribe any medicine.
 (h) He called in a doctor.

উত্তরঃ

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

Once there was a king who was very idle. He did not undergo physical labour. He became bulky and could not move or do anything. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very wise. He did not prescribe any medicine. He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired. The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.

(8) Answer the following questions from poems.

(a) "A mother's love for her children is divine."- Do you support it? Why/Why not?

উত্তরঃ Yes, I support that a mother's love for her children is divine because a mother provides constant love, care, support and protection to her children. Her deep affection and commitment are unconditional. Besides, she puts the needs of her children before her own. Her dedication in the face of challenges, thus, can be perceived as divine.

(b) How does the poet use 'imagery' to describe Mary's hair?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet uses vivid imagery to describe Mary's hair. Her hair is described as golden and shining. And no salmon among the stakes of Dee ever seemed brighter than her hair.

(c) Why does the poet call time an 'old gipsy man'?

উত্তরঃ The poet calls time an 'old gipsy man' as it has similarities with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(d) What does the poet mean by "Put up your caravan/Just for a day?"

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", by "Put up your caravan/Just for a day", the poet requests time to pause or temporarily stay for a while. He asks time to rest like a traveler who sets up camp for a short time.

(e) Why and when did the poet stop by the woods?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the poet stopped by the woods as he was captivated by their beauty and tranquility. He stopped there on a snowy evening. To the poet, it was the darkest evening of the year.

(f) What does the poem 'Solitude' say about walking "through the narrow aisles of pain"?

উত্তরঃ About walking "through the narrow aisles of pain", the poem "Solitude" says that everyone must face pain and hardship alone because sorrows and sufferings are personal and isolating. People have to deal with the difficulties of life alone as nobody wants to share sorrow.

(g) What benefits do you think reading books can give you?

উত্তরঃ I think reading books can give us various benefits. By reading books, we can understand the world around us better. It broadens our outlook and enlightens our mind. Moreover, reading books enhances our creative ability and develops our communication skill.

(h) What does the poet Ella Wheeler Wilcox mean by "the sad old earth must borrow its mirth"?

উত্তরঃ By "the sad old earth must borrow its mirth", the poet Ella Wheeler Wilcox means that the old earth already has enough sadness and enough of its own troubles to deal with. So, it cannot generate joy for others, but it seeks and then borrows mirth or happiness from others to alleviate sadness.

(9) Answer the following questions from stories. (Any 5)

(a) What happens to Moti on Monday?

উত্তরঃ In the story "Mr. Moti", Moti dies on Monday. Sonabhan finds him lying motionless with his head down in his basket. Later, she buries him beside her husband's grave.

(b) What do you mean by the title "The Great Derangement"? What reasons are there for our environment to be deranged?

উত্তরঃ The title "The Great Derangement" refers to the environmental crisis of climate change. There are many reasons for our environment to be deranged. It is primarily caused by human activities such as industrialization, urbanization, the burning of fossil fuels, etc.

(c) What is the significance of the colour purple in the story "The Purple Jar"?

উত্তরঃ In the story "The Purple Jar", the colour purple signifies temptation and irresistible desire. The vibrant colour represents how easily a person can be captivated by something's outward beauty, even when it lacks true value or utility.

(d) Describe Rosamond's sufferings and disappointments for buying the purple jar.

উত্তরঃ In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond was disappointed because the jar she bought was not actually purple just plain white. She hastily bought the jar without examining it and so, she had to face the consequence. She had to pass the whole month with the worn-out shoes. She was unable to run, dance, jump and go shopping because of the poor condition of the shoes.

(e) Write about Bassanio in the story 'A Pound of Flesh'.

উত্তরঃ In the story "A Pound of Flesh", Bassanio was a handsome young man from a noble family. He used to maintain a lavish lifestyle, which was often beyond his means. Often, he had to ask for financial help from his close friend Antonio.

(f) Why did the people of Venice love Antonio?

উত্তরঃ According to the story "A Pound of Flesh", the people of Venice loved Antonio for his honesty and kindness. He always helped and lent money to the poor and never charged interest for a loan.

(g) What are the three caskets mentioned in the text and what do they symbolize?

উত্তরঃ The three caskets mentioned in the text "The Three Caskets" are made of gold, silver and lead. Portia's father had these caskets made in order to find the rightful husband of Portia. Each casket contained a different item, and only one had Portia's Portrait inside. The caskets symbolize human desire and show how outer appearance can be deceptive compared to inner value.

(h) What did Mrs. Mallard see and hear from the open window of her room?

উত্তরঃ In "The Story of an Hour", from the open window of her room, Mrs. Mallard saw patches of blue sky through clouds, and the tops of trees "aquiver with the new spring life", heard birds singing, and smelt the "delicious breath of rain", All these symbolize the joyful freedom and a new beginning that awaited her after her husband's death.

Read the passage below and answer the questions 4 & 5.

Interpol is the International Criminal Police Organization. It comes from two words 'International' and 'Police'. It stands for International Criminal Police Commission. It is a non-political, non-racial and non-religious organization. Almost all the countries of the world are the members of this organization. So, all the nations cooperate with one another to trace criminals around the world. Its headquarters is in Lyon. According to international law, the police of one country cannot enter the territory of another country to catch the criminals. In such situations, Interpol helps to trace out the criminals. Every country has its representatives in Interpol. After the First World War, crime increased considerably in Europe, especially in Austria. After committing crimes,

the criminals used to go to some neighbouring countries and hide themselves there. In order to arrest such criminals, John Scober, the then Police Chief of Vienna, called a meeting of the Police officials of different countries in 1923. It was in this meeting that twenty countries jointly established Interpol. Its first head office was made in Vienna and John Scober became its President. In 1938, Germany invaded Austria and caused end to Interpol. After the Second World War, Flarent Lovagy, Inspector General of Belgium Police revived it. Lyon became its new headquarters. In 1956, Interpol was given a new constitution.

(4) Complete the table below with information from the above passage.

Interpol in Details				
Type of organization	(i) -----			
Purpose	(ii) -----			
Name of Event	Person/Organization	Designation	Place	Year/Time
Called a meeting of the police officials	(iii) -----	then Police Chief	Vienna	in 1923
Given a new constitution	Interpol			(iv) -----
Became its new headquarters				after World War II

উত্তর: (i) Non-political, non-racial and non-religious; (ii) To trace criminals; (iii) John Scober; (iv) in 1956; (v) Lyon.

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

উত্তর: Interpol refers to International Criminal Police Organization. It was established in 1923 to bring the criminals from other countries. This organization was established after the First World War when many criminals fled away to different countries so that their governments could not catch them, Germany caused end to Interpol in 1938 when attacked Austria. It was revived after the Second World War. With the help of Interpol, now the countries can track the criminals in other countries. Almost all the countries of the world are members of this organization. The headquarters of Interpol is located in Lyon.

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

Today there are many jobs where we need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometers away on the phone or the Internet. So, we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier. There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, we cannot speak all the languages. So, we need a common language that we can use with more or less all the people in the world English is that common language. We can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or Korean builder in one language English.

If we learn English, we have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at this moment we are learning English mainly for our exams. English can greatly help us become skilled workers. 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.

উত্তরঃ (a) international/global; (b) reasons; (c) earn/get/have; (d) future/professional; (e) solve.

A common language is necessary for (a) international/global communication. For many (b) reasons English has achieved the prestige of being that language. It helps to get good jobs and (c) earn/get/have better salaries. It can help us communicate with others. So, we all should learn English for the improvement of our (d) future/professional career. It also helps (e) solve our unemployment problem.

Read the passage. Then answer the questions

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people of the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours, they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family."

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

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

(2) Answer the following questions :

10

(a) What happened when Mother Teresa saw sick and dying people on the streets of Kolkata?

উত্তরঃ When Mother Teresa saw sick and dying people on the streets of Kolkata, she was deeply moved and started a home for serving them called Nirmal Hriday.

(b) How did Mother Teresa evaluate a family?

উত্তরঃ Mother Teresa evaluated saying that love begins at home. She believed that a family must care for its members especially those who feel lonely, sick or worried.

(c) What is the picture of Mother Teresa in our mind?

উত্তরঃ The picture we imagine of Mother Teresa is of a woman wearing a white sari with blue borders, a wrinkled face, soft eyes and a saintly, gentle smile.

(d) What are the things you have learnt from the text about Mother Teresa?

উত্তরঃ From the text, we have learnt that Mother Teresa was loving, kind and compassionate. She cared for the poor and dying, helped people without discrimination and inspired others to show love and support the distitutes.

(e) How did the Indian Government and the Christian world honour Mother Teresa?

উত্তরঃ Mother Teresa was honoured with many national and international awards. The Indian government gave her the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace and Understanding (1972) and the Bharat Ratna award while the Christian world honoured her with awards like the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize and the Nobel Peace Prize.

(11) Write a dialogue on the importance of learning English.

উত্তরঃ Samir : Hello, Sumon! How're you?

Sumon : Hello, Samir! I'm fine. What about you?

Samir : I'm also fine. Sumon, one thing I don't understand. Why do we learn English in our schools and colleges?

Sumon : Well, English is the international medium of communication and it's necessary for everybody. We're learning English because most of the books in higher level are written in English.

Samir : Well, but we're not able to communicate in English although we've been learning it for 10-12 years. What do you think is the reason?

Sumon : Yes, you're right. I think the problem is in our system of teaching. We're still following the traditional & old system of learning. We must adopt new scientific techniques to get a command over this language.

Samir : How do I have good command over English?

Sumon : You may get yourself admitted into a reputed language learning centre.

Samir : Thank you, Sumon. Bye.

Sumon : Bye.

(10) Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least 10 sentences to complete the story :

One day an ant fell into the water of a pond. It was struggling hard to reach the bank of the pond, but in vain. A dove was sitting on the branch of a nearby tree. He became sympathetic noticing the struggle of the ant. He _____

উত্তরঃ One day an ant fell into the water of a pond. It was struggling hard to reach the bank of the pond, but in vain. A dove was sitting on the branch of a nearby tree. He became sympathetic noticing the struggle of the ant. He wanted to save him. So, she dropped a leaf in front of the ant. The ant got on the leaf. Then the leaf slowly reached the bank of the river. Thus, the dove saved the ant's life. Being grateful, the ant thanked her a lot. Another day, when the ant was seeking food under that tree, he noticed that a hunter was aiming at the dove. The dove did not notice it. The ant thought, "I must save the life of the dove as she saved mine the other day". So, he bit on the leg of the hunter. At this time, the hunter's hands trembled and the arrow missed its aim. Then, the dove flew away and was thus saved.

(9) Answer any five of the following questions from stories :

(a) Why does the writer compare the son with the rooster in the story 'Mr. Moti'?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", the writer compares the son (Ameen) with the rooster (Moti) to highlight their shared traits of bravery, stubbornness, and their ultimate connection to conflict. The comparison also serves as a symbolic representation of Sonabhan's maternal love and the pain of loss.

(b) What is 'benna' in the story 'Girl'?

উত্তর: In the story "Girl", benna is a type of traditional folk music from Antigua and Barbuda. It was originally used as a way to spread local news and gossip secretly. It is characterized by scandalous rumors or gossip.

(c) What do you understand by the title of the story 'The Great Derangement'?

উত্তর: The title "The Great Derangement" suggests a sudden, shocking, and chaotic event that disrupts normal life. In the story, it refers to the unexpected hailstorm and cyclone that struck North Delhi. It shows how nature can become unpredictable and cause confusion, fear, and destruction.

(d) How did Rosamond try to persuade her mother to buy all the pretty things she saw in the shop in the story 'The Purple Jar'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond tried to persuade her mother to buy all the pretty things she saw in the shop by pleading and by arguing that the items were beautiful or necessary. When she was told that she could only choose one, she begged for both the jar and the shoes.

(e) What is the lesson of the story 'The Purple Jar'?

উত্তর: The lesson of the story "The Purple Jar" is that we should be careful while making choices as we have to face the consequences of these choices. Moreover, it is important to distinguish between needs and wants, think before acting, and consider the real value of something before purchasing it.

(f) What was the unusual plan of Portia's father in the story 'The Merchant of Venice'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Merchant of Venice", the unusual plan of Portia's father was to make her marry a suitor who could successfully choose the correct casket out of three options: gold, silver, and lead. He wanted to ensure that someone would marry her for true love, not just wealth, and that he would be wise and worthy.

(g) Who saved Antonio's life and how in the story 'The Merchant of Venice'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Merchant of Venice", Portia saved Antonio's life by disguising herself as a male lawyer named Balthazar. Using her wit and legal knowledge, Portia argued that the bond did not allow Shylock to shed any blood from Antonio's body while taking the pound of flesh. As a result, Shylock could not claim his payment, and thus Antonio was saved.

(h) What was the ultimate fate of Mrs. Mallard in the story 'The Story of an Hour'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Story of an Hour", the ultimate fate of Mrs. Mallard was that she died of a heart attack. When her husband unexpectedly returned home alive, the sudden shock and the crushing realization that her future freedom was gone caused her heart to fail.

(8) Answer any five of the following questions from poems :

(a) What message does the poem 'O Me! O Life' convey?

উত্তর: The poem "O Me! O Life!" conveys the message that life is valuable and meaningful, and everyone has the opportunity to contribute something meaningful to life.

(b) Why does the poet compare books to magic boxes in the poem 'Books'?

উত্তর: In the poem "Books", the poet compares books to magic boxes as each book holds a world of wonder and surprises within its covers. Like a magic box, books can reveal hidden treasures and enchant the readers.

(c) What are the benefits of reading books mentioned in the poem 'Books'?

উত্তর: The benefits of reading books mentioned in the poem "Books" are many. Reading books can give us new ideas and make us imaginative. Books can take us away from reality to an imaginary world. Like a magic box, books can surprise us with different things. And most importantly, books can become our best friend.

(d) What are the responsibilities of children mentioned in 'Two Mothers Remembered'?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", children should always love their mother, both in her young age and in her old age. The mother becomes feeble, helpless and dependent in her old age. So, children must take care of their mother in her old age.

(e) How are the two mothers different from each other in 'Two Mothers Remembered'?

উত্তর: In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the two mothers are different in their behaviour and activities. The first mother is capable and self-dependent. She has given birth to the speaker, nurtured her and launched her career. On the other hand, the second mother is childlike, sickly and dependent on the speaker.

(f) How is the weather described in the poem 'The Sands of Dee'?

উত্তর: In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the weather is described as rough and stormy, with a wild, foamy western wind, a creeping tide, and a rolling mist that hides the land. These conditions create a sense of impending danger.

(g) Why is time called an old gipsy man in the poem 'Time, You Old Gipsy Man'?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", time is called an old gipsy man because it has similarities with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(h) What are the promises hinted in the poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowing Evening'?

উত্তর: The promises hinted in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" are the duties, obligations, and responsibilities a person has in life. He/she must be aware of these commitments and fulfill these duties before embracing death.

(7) Put the following sentences in correct order to make a story.

- (a) One day he got the most heartbreaking news that his father had died.
- (b) Once there was a king named Hamlet.
- (c) He thought Claudius was the snake killing his father for the crown and his mother.
- (d) He was told that a snake had killed his father.
- (e) His mother's hasty marriage with his uncle Claudius made him suspicious.
- (f) He had a son called Prince Hamlet..

- (g) He came home quickly with a heavy heart.
 (h) Prince Hamlet was studying Philosophy abroad.

উত্তরঃ

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

Once there was a king named Hamlet. He had a son called Prince Hamlet. Prince Hamlet was studying Philosophy abroad. One day he got the most heartbreaking news that his father had died. He came home quickly with a heavy heart. He was told that a snake had killed his father. His mother's hasty marriage with his uncle Claudius made him suspicious. He thought Claudius was the snake killing his father for the crown and his mother.

- (6) Match the parts of sentences given in columns A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

Column-A	Column-B	Column-C
a) Environment pollution is	i) to control such an	i) is polluted by garbage.
b) In big cities, air	ii) on in rural and urban areas	ii) alarming problem.
c) Even the ground we walk	iii) in various ways	iii) in our country.
d) Water is also polluted	iv) is constantly being polluted	iv) of the world.
e) Steps should be taken	v) one of the greatest problems	v) by the smoke of vehicles.

- উত্তরঃ (a+v+iv) Environment pollution is one of the greatest problems of the world.
 (b+iv+v) In big cities, air is constantly being polluted by the smoke of vehicles.
 (c+ii+i) Even the ground we walk on in rural and urban areas is polluted by garbage.
 (d+iii + iii) Water is also polluted in various ways in our country.
 (e+i+ii) Steps should be taken to control such an alarming problem.

Read the text below and answer the questions 4 & 5 that follow :

Munshi Abdur Rauf was born on 8 May 1943 at Salamatpur in Boalmari of Faridpur. He lost his father at an early age. Due to acute financial crisis, he left school and joined East Pakistan Rifles (EPR) on 8 May 1963, In March 1971, he had his posting at 11 Wing of EPR in Chattogram. On the night of 25 March, Pakistan Army killed thousands of people across the country. The Bangali EPR members posted in Chittagong revolted on that night and joined 8 East Bengal Regiment under the leadership of Captain Khalequzzaman.

On 8 April, Pakistan Army boarded in seven speedboats and two launches attacked the freedom fighters stationed in the surrounding areas. Pakistan Army started firing with mortars on the freedom fighters. This surprise attack made the freedom fighters scattered. Captain Khalequzzaman decided to retreat. But to move to safer areas required covering fire. So, Munshi Abdur Rauf continued firing with LMG and the freedom fighters began to

retreat. Due to the firing of Munshi Abdur Rauf, the speedboats of Pakistan Army sank and many members of Pakistan Army died. The rest of the Pakistani troops moved away from the LMG range and began throwing shells with mortars. Munshi Abdur Rauf continued firing from LMG. Suddenly a mortar shell fell on him and he embraced martyrdom. He was buried on a hillock at Naniarchar. In recognition of his sacrifice in the War of Liberation, the government of Bangladesh adorned him with the highest gallantry award 'Birsrestha'.

(4) Fill in the blanks of the following :

Who	What	Why	Where	When
Munshi Abdur Rauf	was born		(a) _____	on 8 May 1943
He	left school	(b) _____		
He	joined		(c) _____	in March 1971
(d) _____	revolted	for the massacre	Chattogram	on 25 March 1971
Munshi Abdur Rauf	(e) _____	for his sacrifice	in Liberation War	in 1971

উত্তর: (a) at Salamatpur in Boalmari of Faridpur; (b) for acute financial crisis; (c) 11 Wing of EPR in Chattogram; (d) The Bengali EPR members; (e) was awarded 'Birsrestha'.

(5) Write the summary of the text above in your words.

উত্তর: Munshi Abdur Rauf was born on 8 May 1943 in Faridpur. He left school due to poverty and joined the East Pakistan Rifles in 1963. During the Liberation War of 1971, he fought bravely against the Pakistan Army in Chattogram. He continued firing to protect his fellow fighters and was martyred by a mortar shell. For his great bravery in the Liberation War, he was awarded the highest gallantry award Birsreshtho.

(3) Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text :

Graffiti is (a) _____ by its subversive nature. It works on immediacy and (b) _____. It has the (c) _____ of oppression. The artist of graffiti remains (d) _____ to avoid (e) _____ detected.

উত্তর: (a) marked/defined/characterized; (b) spontaneity; (c) risk; (d) anonymous; (e) being.

Graffiti is (a) **marked/defined/characterized** by its subversive nature. It works on immediacy and (b) **spontaneity** . It has the (c) **risk** of oppression. The artist of graffiti remains (d) **anonymous** to avoid (e) **being** detected.

Read the text below and answer the questions

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time

and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed.

The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said... must not be silenced but written."

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds.

The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

(2) Answer the following questions :

10

(a) How does graffiti differ from wall art?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti differs from wall art because wall art is organized and sanctioned while graffiti is marked by immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Moreover, wall art may take time and care to create, whereas graffiti is quick, requires speed, and anonymity.

(b) What does graffiti do?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti challenges power, counters surveillance, and inscribes messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed.

(c) What did graffiti reflect during the July Uprising?

উত্তরঃ During the July Uprising, graffiti reflected a strong sense of inclusivity which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. It also called for justice and carried a broader message of liberation.

(d) What was the suggestion of Banksy?

উত্তরঃ Banksy suggests that graffiti "comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable". This means graffiti gives a voice and sense of relief to those who feel oppressed or troubled while it challenges and unsettles those in power or are living comfortably.

(e) Where does the power of graffiti stand?

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Democracy is a popular system of government	(i) citizens can voice their opinions, practice their beliefs,	(i) qualities that build a strong nation
(b) In a democratic country,	(ii) include the rule of law, an independent judiciary,	(ii) in the governance of their country
(c) Features of a good democracy	(iii) value justice, tolerance, and cooperation -	(iii) and criticize the government without fear
(d) In a democratic society,	(iv) where citizens directly or indirectly participate	(iv) regardless of their background, wealth, or education
(e) Democracy teaches us to	(v) all adults have the right to vote	(v) freedom of speech, and protection of human rights

- উত্তরঃ** (a+iv+ii) Democracy is a popular system of government where citizens directly or indirectly participate in the governance of their country.
- (b+i+iv) In a democratic country, citizens can voice their opinions, practice their beliefs, regardless of their background, wealth, or education.
- (c+ii+v) Features of a good democracy include the rule of law, an independent judiciary, freedom of speech, and protection of human rights.
- (d+v+iii) In a democratic society, all adults have the right to vote and criticize the government without fear.
- (e + iii + i) Democracy teaches us to value justice, tolerance, and cooperation - qualities that build a strong nation.

- (7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.
- The dog was cured.
 - He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its disease 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.

উত্তরঃ

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

Pasteur was a French scientist. 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. He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its disease into blood. The dog was cured. One day, a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur. He had been bitten by a mad dog. Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.

(8) Answer the following questions from your reading of the poems in 'English For Today'. (any 5 out of 8)

(a) What is the main theme of the poem 'O Me! O Life!'?

উত্তরঃ The main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!" is to explore the purpose of life and the meaning of existence, even when our life is full of struggles and disappointments.

(b) Do you find the answer section of the poem convincing in the poem 'O Me! O Life!'?

উত্তরঃ Yes, I find the answer section of the poem "O Me! O Life!" convincing because it assures us that our mere existence is valuable, meaningful, and purposeful. We can contribute to the greater world and leave a lasting impact by playing our own part.

(c) What are the books compared to in the poem 'Books'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Books", the books are compared to magic boxes as each book holds a world of wonder and surprises within its covers. Like a magic box, books can reveal hidden treasures and enchant the readers.

(d) How are the two mothers different from each other in the poem 'Two Mothers Remembered'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the two mothers are different in their behaviour and activities. The first mother is capable and self-dependent. She has given birth to the speaker, nurtured her and launched her career. On the other hand, the second mother is childlike, sickly and dependent on the speaker.

(e) What advice did the speaker want to give to her own children in the poem 'Two Mothers Remembered'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the advice the speaker wanted to give to her own children was to love both the mothers (both the young and the old), just as both loved them.

(f) How has the poet described the sea in the poem 'The Sands of Dee'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet has described the sea as a cruel, relentless and powerful force. Phrases like 'cruel crawling foam' and 'cruel hungry foam' portray its merciless nature that consumes everything without hesitation.

(g) How does the poet's repetition of words emphasize the mood and theme of the poem 'The Sands of Dee'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet's repetition of words creates a haunting, mournful, and tragic mood by emphasizing Mary's fateful duty, and reinforcing the sense of sorrow and pity for

her. Again, repeated words explore the themes of nature's unpredictable and powerful forces and the tragic consequences.

(h) Why does the poet describe the evening as the darkest of the year in the poem 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the poet describes the evening as the darkest of the year to symbolize both the literal winter solstice (the longest night) and a metaphorical darkness in his life. This darkness indicates the challenges or a pivotal moment in the speaker's life.

(9) Answer the following questions from your reading of the stories in 'English For Today'. (any 5 out of 8)

(a) What proposal did Ameen offer to his mother in the story 'Mr. Moti'?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", Ameen offered to his mother that he would go to war. This proposal was very surprising and shocking to his mother. He then asked her not to worry and promised to return soon right after the training.

(b) Why did Rosamond's mother refuse to buy the jewelry in the story 'The Purple Jar'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond's mother refused to buy the jewelry as she did not need any of them. They were useless to her at that moment as she could not find any use for them.

(c) Describe Rosamond's disappointment after buying the jar in the story 'The Purple Jar'.

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond was disappointed because the jar she so desperately wanted was not actually purple. The jar was plain white with a dark liquid inside it. She hastily bought the jar without examining it and now she had to face the consequence.

(d) What was written in the bond signed between Antonio and Shylock in the story 'A Pound of Flesh'?

উত্তর: In the story "A Pound of Flesh", Shylock made Antonio sign a bond before lending him the money. In the bond, it was written that if Antonio failed to repay the money within three months, Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.

(e) What confidence did Antonio have while agreeing to Shylock's condition in the story 'A Pound of Flesh'?

উত্তর: In the story "A Pound of Flesh", while agreeing to Shylock's condition, Antonio was confident and sure of the fact that his ships would return soon with rich merchandise and he would be able to repay the borrowed money in time.

(f) What unusual plan did Portia's father come up with to choose a husband for her in the story 'The Three Caskets'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Three Caskets", Portia's father came up with an unusual plan to choose a husband for her. He had three caskets made of gold, silver and lead respectively. The suitor who would choose the right casket with the portrait of Portia inside it would be the rightful husband of Portia.

(g) Why did the Duke plead with Shylock to show mercy and what was Shylock's response in the story 'The Trial'?

উত্তর: In the story "The Trial", the Duke pleaded with Shylock to show mercy because he feared for Antonio's life. But Shylock refused to show mercy and insisted on claiming his pound of flesh. He

also stated that the law was on his side.

(h) What moral can be drawn from the conclusion of the story 'The Trial'?

উত্তরঃ The moral that can be drawn from the conclusion of the story "The Trial" is that mercy is more important than money and revenge. Mercy is a divine attribute that transcends even the strict adherence to the law.

(10) Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete. Write ten new sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it.

In her last summer vacation Munira went to Dhaka with her father. There she visited many interesting places. One afternoon she went to visit _____

উত্তরঃ In her last summer vacation, Munira went to Dhaka with her father. There she visited many interesting places. One afternoon she went to visit the National Museum. When they walked inside, the noise of the city stopped. It felt very quiet and peaceful. Munira saw big halls with old kings' weapons and beautiful paintings. But she liked a quiet corner the most. This corner had very old things that ordinary people used to have. She stopped in front of a small, wooden doll. It was simple, not fancy, and looked very, very old. "Baba, look," Munira whispered to her father. "This doll is quiet, but I feel like it has a long story to tell." Her father nodded and smiled. "Sometimes, the smallest and simplest things have the most interesting stories," he said.

Munira understood that the museums weren't just about big buildings; they were about finding the stories of people's lives long ago. She felt happy because she found a special treasure that was not shiny or loud, but full of history.

(11) Education is very important for the development of a nation. Suppose, you are Antora and your friend is Shanta. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of education in the development of a nation.

উত্তরঃ Sajid : Hello, Arif. How're you doing?

Arif : Fine, thank you. What about you?

Sajid : I'm fine, too. What are you doing?

Arif : I'm preparing an assignment on the importance of education in the development of a nation.

Sajid : That's a very important topic. Education is the backbone of a nation. If most of the people of a country remain illiterate, it can never develop.

Arif : Yes. Illiterate people remain in the darkness of ignorance. They lack the knowledge of any kind.

Sajid : So, they can't succeed in their life let alone help in the progress of the country.

Arif : Also, they're devoid of values and responsibilities.

Sajid : You're right. They don't hesitate to break rules. They're an obstacle towards the way of development.

Arif : On the contrary, educated people are aware of everything, and thus, can play a vital role in the growth of the country.

Sajid : Education helps people become better citizens, and makes them loyal and responsible to their country. So, they perform their duties accordingly.

Arif : Besides, education helps people to act wisely, and train them to use their knowledge properly.

Sajid : Thus, education provides people with the necessary skills.

Arif : As a result, they can help themselves out of poverty. That is how they can change their condition.

Sajid : Hmm. An educated person can do a job better than an uneducated person. He can do it easily and quickly. So, if a whole nation is educated, it will develop eventually.

Arif : A great number of people in our country are illiterate. If we want to make ourselves a developed nation, we have to make all the people educated.

Sajid : The government should take proper steps for this.

Arif : Certainly.

Sajid : Anyway, I've to go now. See you later.

Arif : Bye. Take care.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 1,90,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh. Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Moulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 1,90,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor.

The haor is a very important resting place for migratory waterfowls flying in from the north. The most interesting species is the Bar-headed Goose, which is now hardly seen in fresh water wetlands. Many other important species of waterfowls make the haor their temporary home. Unfortunately, illegal poaching has been a threat to the waterfowl population in this vast wetland. Hakaluki haor is known as a good grazing land in winter. People from villages around the haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing. During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4 to 5 months. The haor had very dense swamp forests in the past, but deforestation and lack of conservation practices have virtually destroyed this unique forest in the last two decades.

(4) Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Specialty/Area	Place/Time
Hakaluki haor	is a major wetland	with an area of (i) _____	in Bangladesh.
The haor	was declared	Ecologically Critical Area	(ii) _____
It	falls	under two districts	(iii) _____
(iv) _____	is seen	which is the most interesting waterfowl	in fresh water.
The haor	(v) _____	as good grazing land	in winter.

5

উত্তর: (i) 18,386 hectares; (ii) in April, 1999; (iii) Moulvibazar and Sylhet; (iv) Bar-headed Goose; (v) is known.

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

10

উত্তর: The Hakaluki haor is a significant wetland of Bangladesh. It covers an area of 18,386 hectares. It is home to a wide variety of plants and animals and provides a living for approximately 1,90,000 people. The government of Bangladesh declared it an Ecologically Critical Area in 1999. Hakaluki haor consists of interconnected beels and jalmahals, forming a complex ecosystem. It is a shelter for various species of migratory waterfowls, including the endangered Bar-headed Goose. Unfortunately, illegal poaching poses a threat to these birds. Furthermore, some parts of the haor dry up, providing grazing land for cattle in winter. Regrettably, deforestation and a lack of conservation efforts have severely impacted the once-thriving swamp forests in the area.

(3) Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text given above.

The environment needs to be protected by everyone. There are numerous things you may do on a daily basis to rescue the environment (a) _____ your own. Here are a few ideas. Utilizing the resources of the earth wisely is really the (b) _____ thing we can do for it. The environmental issue is primarily the result of our (c) _____ actions. Before making a purchase, ask yourself the following: "Do I really need this?" or, inquire as to "Will this last for a long time?" or "Is there another product which would do the same thing but is more (d) _____?" Are there any more questions I should ask, such as "Do I know how this item was (e) _____, how it will be used, and how it will be disposed of?"

উত্তরঃ a) on; (b) best; (c) unplanned/careless; (d) sustainable; (e) made/produced.

The environment needs to be protected by everyone. There are numerous things you may do on a daily basis to rescue the environment (a) on your own. Here are a few ideas. Utilizing the resources of the earth wisely is really the (b) best thing we can do for it. The environmental issue is primarily the result of our (c) unplanned/careless actions. Before making a purchase, ask yourself the following: "Do I really need this?" or, inquire as to "Will this last for a long time?" or "Is there another product which would do the same thing but is more (d) sustainable ?" Are there any more questions I should ask, such as "Do I know how this item was (e) made/produced , how it will be used, and how it will be disposed of?"

Read the passage and answer the questions

In recent times, graffiti has resurfaced as a powerful expression of dissent, particularly during the July uprising. Spray-painted messages like "The country is nobody's father's" invoked the legacy of past movements, echoing the iconic "Gonotontro Mukti Paak" (Let Democracy Be Free), famously written on the body of protester Noor Hossain during the Ershad regime. Each stroke of paint carried forward a history of defiance that has shaped Bangladesh's political landscape, drawing connections between past and present struggles for justice.

Graffiti's potency lies in its subversive, guerrilla nature. Unlike wall art, which is typically organized and sanctioned, graffiti thrives on immediacy, spontaneity, and the risk of persecution. Where wall art may take time and care, graffiti is often quick, requiring speed and anonymity due to the threat of detection. Its purpose is to challenge power, counter surveillance, and inscribe messages that are otherwise censored or suppressed.

The July uprising brought new dimensions to this medium of dissent. Spray-painted slogans defied erasure, embodying collective rage and revolutionary solidarity. Demands like "Ek dofa, ek dabi, shoirachar tui kobe jabi?" surfaced as cries for justice, echoing the French philosopher Jacques Derrida's assertion that "What cannot be said... must not be silenced but written."

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities," symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e., our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds.

The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) Why is graffiti considered a powerful form of dissent?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is considered a powerful form of dissent because it boldly expresses protest against injustice and challenges those in power. It gives people a way to speak out when their voices are silenced.

(b) In your opinion, how does graffiti contribute to social movements?

উত্তরঃ In my opinion, graffiti contributes to social movements by spreading strong messages that unite people and inspire them to fight for justice. It helps remind everyone of past struggles and keeps the spirit of protest alive.

(c) Why do you think graffiti is often created quickly and anonymously?

উত্তরঃ Graffiti is often created quickly and anonymously because it is not officially allowed, and the artists fear punishment. They must work fast to avoid being caught by authorities.

(d) What does the phrase "Graffiti comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable" mean in the passage?

উত্তরঃ The phrase means that graffiti gives hope and comfort to the oppressed or suffering people but it makes powerful or privileged people feel uneasy by exposing the truth.

(e) How was inclusivity reflected in the graffiti during the July uprising?

উত্তরঃ Inclusivity was reflected in the graffiti during the July uprising by representing the voices of the marginalized and minor groups in the artwork. The messages showed that all communities are connected in the struggle for justice and freedom.

(9) Answer the following questions from stories (any 5).

(a) Describe the sufferings and disappointments of Rosamond for buying the purple jar.

উত্তরঃ Rosamond was disappointed because the jar was not actually purple - just plain white. She hastily bought the jar without examining it and now she had to face the consequence. She had to pass the whole month with the worn-out shoe. She was unable to run, dance, jump and go shopping because of the poor condition of the shoe.

(b) Why did Shylock get a bond signed by Antonio?

উত্তরঃ In the story "A Pound of Flesh", Shylock got a bond signed by Antonio because this bond was his way of getting revenge against Antonio. Shylock despised Antonio. They had animosity as Shylock lent money with high interest while Antonio lent money to help people without charging any interest.

(c) What was written in the bond?

উত্তরঃ According to the story "A Pound of Flesh", Shylock made Antonio sign a bond before lending him the money. In the bond, it was written that if Antonio failed to repay the money within three months, Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.

(d) Write what you know about the three caskets.

উত্তরঃ Portia's father had three caskets made of gold, silver and lead respectively. The suitor who would choose the right casket with the portrait of Portia inside it would be the rightful husband of Portia. At length, the lead casket turned out to be the right one. This casket story shows that appearances can be deceiving.

(e) Which casket did Bassanio choose, and why?

উত্তরঃ Bassanio chose the lead casket. He believed that appearances are often misleading. He also thought that bad men hide their inner ugliness under fine clothes. That is why, he chose the plain-looking lead casket.

(f) Why did the joyous mood at Belmont turn sad?

উত্তরঃ The joyous mood at Belmont turned sad because of an unexpected news. A messenger from Antonio came to Belmont to give a letter to Bassanio. The letter carried a tragic news about Antonio's ships and his apprehension of death.

(g) How did Portia save Antonio's life?

উত্তরঃ Portia saved Antonio's life by disguising herself as a male lawyer named Balthazar. Using her wit and legal knowledge, Portia argued that the bond did not allow Shylock to shed any blood while taking the pound of flesh. So, it became impossible for Shylock to collect his payment and thus Antonio was saved.

(h) How do you evaluate the character of Shylock?

উত্তরঃ Shylock was a crooked moneylender. He was greedy and materialistic as he charged high rates of interest on loan. He was vengeful and cruel as he relentlessly pursued a pound of Antonio's flesh to get revenge. Moreover, he refused to show mercy to Antonio, even when he was offered ten times the money he lent.

(10) Read the beginning of the story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story.

A fox that had been caught in a trap succeeded at last after a lot of effort in his struggle. But he had to leave his beautiful bushy tail behind him. For a long time, he kept away from the other foxes _____

উত্তরঃ A fox that had been caught in a trap succeeded at last after a lot of effort in his struggle. But he had to leave his beautiful bushy tail behind him. For a long time, he kept away from the other foxes. Without the tail, he looked strange, and so he felt sad. But the fox was very cunning. He hit upon a plan. He invited all the foxes to come to a meeting. All the foxes of the jungle attended the meeting. The fox felt his importance when he saw all other foxes in his meeting. He said, "My dear friends, listen to me, please. I've discovered something new; the tails of ours are useless. They look ugly and are always dirty. So, we should cut off our tails." All the foxes listened to the cunning fox. A wise old fox was also listening. He said, "My friend, your plan is very interesting but foolish. As you've lost your tail, you want us to cut off our tails." At this, the fox without a tail felt ashamed and ' realized that they would not fall prey to his trap. So, he left the place quickly.

(11) Suppose, you are Polash. You have a friend named Karim. Your SSC Examination is knocking at the door. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about your planning after SSC Examination.

উত্তরঃ Minhaj : Hello, Rizwan! How're you?
Rizwan : Fine by the grace of Almighty Allah. And you?
Minhaj : I'm also fine. What're you going to do after the SSC Exam, Rizwan?
Rizwan : After the SSC Exam, I want to go to Chattogram. What about you?.
Minhaj : Well, I've a plan after the SSC Examination.
Rizwan : What's your plan after the exam? May I know?
Minhaj : Of course, Why not! After the exam I'll get admitted to a coaching centre.
Rizwan : That's good. Which coaching will you choose?
Minhaj : Actually, I'll do computer coaching because I've a dream to be a software developer.
Rizwan : But I want to finish my honours in English because. I like multinational jobs.
Minhaj : Your plan is also nice, but we've to study a lot to achieve our goals and have to be admitted to a reputed college.
Rizwan : As there are many students in country in comparison to educational institutions, it'll be tough to get through.
Minhaj : That's true. But if we've confidence, we can ensure our position.
Rizwan : Sure. When are you going to be admitted?
Minhaj : Next week.
Rizwan : I want to go with you too.
Minhaj : Why not! Keep in touch. See you next week.
Rizwan : Ok, bye.

- (7) Rearrange the following sentences in correct order to make a story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written.
- She returned with heavy heart to Buddha and told him the result of her search.
 - One said "I have lost my husband." The other said, "Our youngest child died last year."
 - Once a poor woman whose only son recently died came to Buddha.
 - The mother went from door to door and looked for mustard seeds but she found one or the other sad reply.
 - Buddha told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
 - Then Buddha told her that she must not think of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
 - She asked him if he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
 - He again told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.

উত্তরঃ

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

Once a poor woman whose only son recently died came to Buddha. She asked him if he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life. Buddha told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son. He again told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered. The mother went from door to door and looked for mustard seeds but she found one or the other sad reply. One said "I have lost my husband." The other said, "Our youngest child died last year." She returned with heavy heart to Buddha and told him the result of her search. Then Buddha told her that she must not think of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.

(8) Answer the following questions from poems (any 5).

(a) Why does poet call a book a "magic box"?

উত্তরঃ A magic box takes us by surprise by bringing out exciting things. Similarly, a book can take us to the wondrous world of surprises and exciting events. That's why, the poet calls a book 'a magic box'.

(b) What would be the speaker's advice to her own children in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the speaker's advice to her own children would be to love both versions of mothers (the mother in young age and the mother in old age), just as both loved them.

(c) How has the poet described the sea in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet has described the sea as a cruel, relentless and powerful force. Phrases like 'cruel crawling foam' and 'cruel hungry foam' portrays its merciless nature that consumes everything without hesitation.

(d) Why does the poet call time an 'old gipsy man'?

উত্তরঃ The poet calls time an old gipsy man as it has similarities with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(e) Explain-

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;"

উত্তরঃ The given lines mean that when we're happy, it's easy to share that joy with others. People love celebrating good moments with others. However, when we're sad or troubled, we are often left alone because others are not so willing to share our sorrow.

(f) Explain-

"Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die."

উত্তর: The given lines mean that when we're successful and generous to others, people are more likely to support us and want to be around us. But when it comes to death, it's a journey we must take alone. No one can share that final experience with us.

(g) Why did the poet stop by the woods though it was dark and he was alone?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the poet stopped by the woods though it was dark and he was alone, because he discovered the beauty of darkness there and wanted to enjoy the moment.

(h) What feelings or emotions does the speaker express towards Time in the poem?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet expresses both admiration and frustration towards time. He admires time for its constant movement. At the same time, he feels frustrated because time is unstoppable and fleeting, making it impossible for him to hold on to the life's precious moments.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Tolerance is not only an abstract virtue	i) give and take is a necessary capacity	i) and co-operation with others in society
b) Man, being a social being,	ii) is a social virtue which is opposed	ii) for compromise
c) In such a process,	iii) but also a considerable influence	iii) to dogmatism and dictatorship
d) We cannot persuade others unless	iv) we ourselves are at the same time ready to be	iv) in the current affairs of life
e) It is thus seen that tolerance	v) has to live in a spirit of harmony	v) persuaded by practising sweet and reasonableness

উত্তর: (a+iii+ii) Tolerance is not only an abstract virtue but also a considerable influence for compromise.
(b+v+i) Man, being a social being, has to live in a spirit of harmony and co-operation with others in society.
(c+i+iv) In such a process, give and take is a necessary capacity in the current affairs of life.
(d+iv+v) We cannot persuade others unless we ourselves are at the same time ready to be persuaded by practising sweet and reasonableness.
(e+ii+iii) It is thus seen that tolerance is a social virtue which is opposed to dogmatism and dictatorship.

Read the passage on Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah & answer the questions below.

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah is one of those who contributed a lot to Bangla language and literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born in July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his entrance examination in 1904 and obtained his B.A. degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M.A. and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha," the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him that was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy, with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on 13th July, 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

(4) Complete the following table with information from the above passage.

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah			
Specialty	Great contribution to Bangla literature		
Time	Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was born in (i) _____		
Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
(ii) _____	passed Entrance Examination	in 1904	
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	joined as Professor	in 1921	(iii) _____
He	(iv) _____	in 1928	Sorbonne University, Paris
"Bangla Shahitter Katha"	was published	in (v) _____	

উত্তর: (i) July, 1885; (ii) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah; (iii) University of Dhaka; (iv) awarded the Doctorate Degree; (v) 1953.

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

উত্তর: Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah, the greatest scholar of Bengal, was born in West Bengal, India in 1885. After completing his graduation and post-graduation degree, he joined University of Dhaka as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He received Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University, Paris. He is the author of 'Bangla Shahitter Katha', the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature. This great contributor to Bangla language and literature passed away in 1969 in Dhaka.

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

Everyone must play a part in protecting the environment. There are many things we can do on our own every day to help save the planet. The best thing we can do for the planet is to use its resources properly. Before buying something, we can ask ourselves, "Do we really need this?" Or "Is there another product which would do the same thing but is more sustainable?" Or ask the question, "Will this last a long time?" When we buy things, we should buy those that are durable; we should use them properly, and have them repaired when necessary. If we practice this, many things will not only last a life-time, but also be passed on for future use. However, if something is truly unusable for its original purposes, try to be more creative and think of how else it might be used. Rather than throwing an item out when neither we nor anyone else can make use of it, have it recycled. And if recycling is not possible, it is better to send goods to a landfill or have them burned up.

From the reading of the above passage, fill in each gap with a suitable word.

The environment of our planet is being polluted in many ways. We, the (a) _____, are responsible for this. But we (b) _____ realize the importance of protecting our planet. Now it is time of (c) _____. By (d) _____ the use of daily necessities, by (e) _____ and recycling them, we can save the earth.

উত্তরঃ (a) humans; (b) hardly; (c) action/realization/change ; (d) reducing/limiting; (e) reusing.

The environment of our planet is being polluted in many ways. We, the (a) **humans**, are responsible for this. But we (b) **hardly** realize the importance of protecting our planet. Now it is time of (c) **action/realization/change**. By (d) **reducing/limiting** the use of daily necessities, by (e) **reusing** and recycling them, we can save the earth.

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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air. Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

(2) Answer the following questions :

10

(a) How does the burning of fossil fuels since the Industrial Revolution illustrate the direct link between human progress and environmental degradation?

উত্তরঃ Human progress since the Industrial Revolution relied on fossil fuels. This brought development, but it also increased greenhouse gases and damaged natural carbon storerooms like forests that absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. Thus, the same activities that advanced humans also caused climate change and environmental degradation.

(b) In what ways does deforestation create a dual impact on the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

উত্তরঃ Deforestation has a double effect on the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere because burned trees releases large amount of carbon dioxide, and the loss of forests means they can no longer absorb carbon dioxide or produce oxygen.

(c) Evaluate how industrialization and modernization have collectively intensified the greenhouse effect over the past century.

উত্তরঃ Due to industrialization, rapidly growing mills and factories required energy, which was produced by burning fossil fuels, releasing increased amount of carbon dioxide. Modernization also encouraged deforestation, causing even more carbon dioxide to be released. Together, these actions have intensified the greenhouse effect over the past century.

(d) How are humans producing a great amount of carbon dioxide daily?

উত্তরঃ Humans are producing a great amount of carbon dioxide daily by burning fossil fuels to produce energy, heat homes, run cars and airplanes, and produce electricity. They also contribute to carbon dioxide emission by cutting down trees indiscriminately for wood, mining, and clearing land for pastures.

(e) How can we stop the emission of greenhouse gases?

উত্তরঃ We can stop the emission of greenhouse gases by reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the use of renewable energy sources. We should also stop deforestation and adopt environment friendly practices in our daily life.

(10) Read the beginning of a story. Now, complete the story giving a suitable title to it.

On the morning of his final exam, Arif found an old, dust-covered envelope slipped under his dorm room door. His name was written in elegant handwriting he didn't recognize, and the paper smelled faintly of jasmine and ink. Though he was running late, something about the letter made him pause, torn between curiosity and duty _____

উত্তরঃ On the morning of his final exam, Arif found an old, dust-covered envelope slipped under his dorm room door. His name was written in elegant handwriting he didn't recognize, and the paper smelled faintly of jasmine and ink. Though he was running late, something about the letter made him pause, torn between curiosity and duty. So, without any delay he opened the letter instantly and read: "The true test lies not in the exam you are about to take, but in the choice you will make today." Arif got confused but intrigued. He decided to take the test in calm mind first. So, he kept the letter in his pocket and hurried to the exam hall. The entire time, his mind was consumed with the strange message. As he sat down to take the exam, he answered the questions one by one properly. He found himself staring at the clock, torn between finishing the test and seeking the meaning behind the letter.

After the exam, he rushed to the place mentioned in the letter. There, he found a quiet, elderly man sitting on a bench. The man smiled and gestured for Arif to sit beside him. "I see you've made it," the man said, his voice warm. "You've passed the true test; the ability to pause and reflect before rushing forward." Arif was confused. "What do you mean? I've just taken my final exam." The man smiled again. "The world is filled with distractions. The true path to success lies in choosing wisely when faced with decisions. You've learned that today." Arif understood then. The real test wasn't the exam, but how he made the right choice at the right time. Sometimes, the most important choice we make is to simply think before acting.

(11) Suppose, you are Ruma and your friend's name is Shumi. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the necessity of learning computer skills and modern technology in preparation for future employment.

উত্তরঃ Ruma : Hi Shumi, have you noticed how almost every job advertisement nowadays mentions computer skills as a requirement?

Shumi : Yes, Ruma. It seems like no matter what field we choose, technology is involved.

Ruma : Exactly. Even traditional jobs now demand basic knowledge of computers, like using spreadsheets, emails, or online platforms.

Shumi : True. And modern technology like artificial intelligence, data analysis, and digital marketing are creating new opportunities too.

Ruma : That's why I think learning computer skills isn't just optional anymore; rather it's essential for preparing ourselves for future employment.

Shumi : I agree. Without these skills, we might struggle to compete in the job market.

Ruma : Even employers expect us to use new apps and tools efficiently.

Shumi : Right. I've also noticed it.

Ruma : Actually, technology makes us more efficient. For example, a task that takes hours manually can be done in minutes with the right software.

Shumi : So, we should start improving our skills now. We can join online courses or practice regularly.

Ruma : Absolutely. If we invest time in learning, we'll be more confident and ready for any career challenges ahead.

Shumi : Well said, Ruma. Let's make it a goal to strengthen our computer and tech skills.

(9) Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

(a) Write two lessons you learnt by reading the story "Mr. Moti" by Rahad Abir.

উত্তরঃ By reading the story "Mr. Moti" by Rahad Abir, we learnt that love can be found in unexpected places and loss creates an enduring void and changes lives forever. We also learnt that conflict disrupts and destroys peaceful life, affecting individuals deeply.

(b) Can we call Rosamond a greedy girl? Why? Why not?

উত্তর: According to the story "The Purple Jar", we cannot call Rosamond a greedy girl as she is young and lacks foresight and understanding of true value, which are typical of her age. She is immature and driven by a childlike desire for something pretty over a basic need.

(c) Do you think Rosamond finally make the right choice between a pair of shoes and a purple jar? Justify your answer.

উত্তর: No, I don't think Rosamond finally made the right choice between a pair of shoes and a purple jar because the jar was not necessary at that time and she needed a pair of shoes badly as they were already worn out. It seemed that she was moved by emotion, not by reason.

(d) What lesson did Rosamond learn?

উত্তর: According to the story "The Purple Jar", Rosamond learnt a lesson about making choices and the importance of distinguishing between wants and needs. She chose a decorative purple jar over a pair of much-needed new shoes and had to face the consequence.

(e) What does the story 'A Pound of Flesh' suggest about the nature of contracts and agreements?

উত্তর: The story "A Pound of Flesh" suggests that contracts and agreements can have serious consequences as shown by Shylock's harsh terms. It also highlights existing mistrust and the potential dangers of making agreements without considering the risks involved.

(f) Write what you know about the three caskets.

উত্তর: Portia's father had three caskets made of gold, silver and lead respectively. The suitor who would choose the right casket with the portrait of Portia inside it would be the rightful husband of Portia. At length, the lead casket turned out to be the right one. By this, Portia's father proved that appearances can be deceiving.

(g) How did Shylock accept his defeat?

উত্তর: As it was impossible to cut a pound of flesh without shedding blood, Shylock realized that he could no longer win. So, he hung his head and without uttering any word he hurriedly left the courthouse. Thus, he accepted his defeat.

(h) What is the central theme of "The Story of an Hour"?

উত্তর: The central theme of "The Story of an Hour" revolves around the idea of freedom and independence, particularly in the context of marriage and societal expectations of women during the late 19th century. It explores the complex emotions experienced by Louise Mallard upon realizing her newfound freedom after the (false) news of her husband's death.

(8) Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

(a) What does the line "That the powerful play goes on, and you may contribute a verse" suggest about a person's purpose in life?

উত্তর: According to the poem "O Me! O Life!", the given line suggests that a person's purpose in life is to add their unique, individual experience and meaning to the grand, ongoing narrative of human existence. Everyone should actively participate and add something meaningful to life.

(b) What does Farjeon teach us about the power of imagination through her description of books?

উত্তর: Through her description of books, Eleanor Farjeon teaches that the power of imagination can completely transport a person to different worlds, times, and experiences while their body remains still. It can create vivid scenarios, making the experience feel real and engaging.

(c) How does the poem "Two Mothers Remembered" by Joann Snow Duncanson show the changes in a mother-daughter relationship as time passes?

উত্তর: The poem "Two Mothers Remembered" by Joann Snow Duncanson shows the changes in a mother-daughter relationship as time passes through the natural reversal of roles. The roles shift when a mother grows old and her children now must take care of her in her old age.

(d) Why does the poet compare time to a "gipsy man", and what does this image tell us about life?

উত্তর: The poet compares time to a "gipsy man" because it constantly moves forward and never stays in one place for long like a wandering gipsy. This image tells that life is a continuous, unstoppable flow of time. It continues to progress swiftly towards the inevitable ends.

(e) What lesson or message can readers learn from Mary's tragic story in "The Sands of Dee"?

উত্তর: From Mary's tragic story in "The Sands of Dee", the readers can learn lessons about human vulnerability in the face of nature's power. They can also learn about the importance of heeding warnings about natural disasters.

(f) Why does the speaker stop to watch the woods, and what might the woods symbolize?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the speaker stops to watch the woods to appreciate the tranquil beauty of the snow falling through the trees. The woods might symbolize beauty, peace, mystery, solitude, and possibly temptation to escape responsibilities.

(g) How does the line "And miles to go before I sleep" reflect the speaker's thoughts about life and responsibility?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the given line reflects the speaker's thoughts by reinforcing the importance of life's responsibilities and the inevitability of moving forward. The speaker states that he has commitments that must be fulfilled before his life ends.

(h) What does the poem "Solitude" by Ella Wheeler Wilcox teach us about how people react to others' happiness and sadness?

উত্তর: The poem "Solitude" by Ella Wheeler Wilcox teaches us that people like to share in joy but usually avoid someone who is grieving. This means people will try to stay with us in our good times but leave us in our bad times.

(7) Rearrange the following sentences into correct order. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

(a) He became the Prime Minister of undivided Bengal in 1937 and introduced significant reforms for the welfare of farmers.

(b) A. K. Fazlul Huq moved the historic Lahore Resolution in 1940, which later laid the foundation for the creation of Pakistan.

(c) In 1935, he founded the Krishak Praja Party, focusing on the rights of peasants and rural workers.

(d) He gained prominence as an advocate and political leader in Bengal through his dedication to social justice and education.

(e) He completed his early education in Barishal and later studied at Presidency College and Calcutta

University, where he earned degrees in mathematics and law.

(f) In 1906, he took part in the founding session of the All-India Muslim League in Dhaka, marking the beginning of his political career.

(g) He passed away on 27 April 1962, leaving behind a legacy of service, leadership, and devotion to the common people of Bengal..

(h) A. K. Fazlul Huq was born on 26 October 1873 in Bakerganj (now Barishal), Bangladesh.

উত্তরঃ

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

A. K. Fazlul Huq was born on 26 October 1873 in Bakerganj (now Barishal), Bangladesh. He completed his early education in Barishal and later studied at Presidency College and Calcutta University, where he earned degrees in mathematics and law. In 1906, he took part in the founding session of the All-India Muslim League in Dhaka, marking the beginning of his political career. He gained prominence as an advocate and political leader in Bengal through his dedication to social justice and education. In 1935, he founded the Krishak Praja Party, focusing on the rights of peasants and rural workers. He became the Prime Minister of undivided Bengal in 1937 and introduced significant reforms for the welfare of farmers. A. K. Fazlul Huq moved the historic Lahore Resolution in 1940, which later laid the foundation for the creation of Pakistan. He passed away on 27 April 1962, leaving behind a legacy of service, leadership, and devotion to the common people of Bengal.

(6) Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.(e) Salman Khan is an educator and entrepreneur

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Khan Academy offers lessons on subjects	(i) can access high-quality education	(1) to integrate its resources into classrooms
(b) Many governments, schools and organizations	(ii) from mathematics to science and history	(2) for students around the world
(c) His mission is to ensure that anyone, anywhere	(iii) have partnered with Khan Academy	(3) regardless of their background or financial status
(d) He started making educational videos	(iv) of Bangladeshi origin providing free education online	(4) and eventually created thousands of lessons
(e) Salman Khan is an educator and entrepreneur	(v) using simple and clear explanations	(5) to make learning accessible to everyone

- উত্তরঃ (a+ii+2) Khan Academy offers lessons on subjects from mathematics to science and history for students
(b+iii+1) Many governments, schools and organizations have partnered with Khan Academy to integrate its resources into classrooms.
(c+i+3) His mission is to ensure that anyone, anywhere can access high quality education regardless of their background or financial status.
(d+v+4) He started making educational videos using simple and clear explanations and eventually created thousands of lessons.
(e + iv +5) Salman Khan is an educator and entrepreneur of Bangladeshi origin providing free education online to make learning accessible to everyone.

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

Liang Wenfeng is a Chinese entrepreneur and AI researcher born in 1985 in Mililing village, Tanba town, Wuchuan, Guangdong, China. Both his parents worked as primary school teachers. He studied at Zhejiang University where he obtained a Bachelor of Engineering in Electronic Information Engineering in 2007 and a Master's in Information & Communication Engineering in 2010.

In July 2023, Liang founded DeepSeek, an AI company based in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, focused on developing large language models (LLMs) and artificial general intelligence (AGI). DeepSeek is funded by High-Flyer. One of its first major achievements was the launch of DeepSeek-R1 on 20 January 2025: this is a 671-billion-parameter reasoning model, built using 2,048 Nvidia H800 GPUs, at a cost of about US\$5.6 million, emphasising resource efficiency. DeepSeek-R1 was released with detailed technical documentation and made open source.

Shortly after its release, the DeepSeek app overtook ChatGPT to become the #1 free app on the US iOS App Store, causing significant attention and disruptions in markets. On 27 January 2025, the day after DeepSeek's launch, Nvidia's shares dropped as much as 17%, wiping out nearly US\$593 billion in market value. This loss marked what many described as the largest one-day market capitalization loss ever for a U.S. company.

- (4) Complete the table below with the information from the passage.

Who/What	Event	Place	Year	Subject/Field	Gain/Loss
Liang Wenfeng	obtained Bachelor's & Master's degrees	(i) -----	2007 & 2010	Engineering	Specialized in Electronic Information & Communication Engineering
He	founded DeepSeek	Hangzhou, Zhejiang	(ii) -----	Artificial Intelligence	Developed large language models and AGI systems
(iii) -----	was launched		20 January 2025	AI Reasoning Model	Built using 2,048 Nvidia H800 GPUs at cost of US\$5.6 million
Nvidia	suffered share fall	U.S.	(iv) -----	Stock Market	Lost 17% value, nearly (v) ----- largest one-day market loss in U.S. history

উত্তর: (i) Zhejiang University; (ii) July 2023; (iii) DeepSeek-R1; (iv) Hangzhou, Zhejiang; (v) 27 January 2025.

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

10

উত্তর: Liang Wenfeng is a Chinese AI entrepreneur who was born in 1985. He studied engineering at Zhejiang University and completed both his Bachelor's and Master's degrees there. In 2023, he started an AI company called DeepSeek in Hangzhou. In 2025, the company released a powerful AI model named DeepSeek-R1. It became very popular, and the DeepSeek app quickly reached the top of the US App Store. The launch also caused a big reaction in the market, with Nvidia's stock falling heavily.

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

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

The Maldives has been inhabited for almost three thousand years. The first (a) ----- were believed to have arrived from southern India and Sri Lanka several (b) ----- before Christ. Later, in the 12th century, sailors from East (c) ----- and Arab lands reached the islands. During that period, the local people adopted Sunni

(d) _____ as their religion. In the 14th century, the renowned Arab scholar Ibn Batuta (e) _____ across the islands and wrote about his experiences.

উত্তরঃ (a) settlers; (b) centuries; (c) Africa; (d) Islam; (e) travelled.

The Maldives has been inhabited for almost three thousand years. The first (a) **settlers** were believed to have arrived from southern India and Sri Lanka several (b) **centuries** before Christ. Later, in the 12th century, sailors from East (c) **Africa** and Arab lands reached the islands. During that period, the local people adopted Sunni (d) **Islam** as their religion. In the 14th century, the renowned Arab scholar Ibn Batuta (e) **travelled** across the islands and wrote about his experiences.

Read the following text 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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) How does the passage establish a link between industrialization and global carbon levels?

উত্তরঃ The passage shows that industrialization has increased the burning of coal, oil, and gas. This burning has released large amounts of carbon dioxide into the air, raising global carbon levels.

(b) Briefly explain the environmental significance of referring to forests as "storehouses" of carbon dioxide.

উত্তরঃ Forests are called "storehouses" of carbon dioxide because trees absorb carbon dioxide from the air and store it. They also release oxygen which keeps the environment balanced.

(c) Why is the dual impact of deforestation as mentioned in the passage considered particularly damaging?

উত্তরঃ Deforestation is very damaging because it releases more carbon dioxide when trees are cut or burned. At the same time, it removes trees that absorb carbon dioxide from the air.

(d) Why might the greenhouse effect intensify even if natural factors like the sun's radiation remain unchanged?

উত্তরঃ The greenhouse effect may intensify because humans are releasing more greenhouse gases. Even if the sun's radiation stays the same, extra gases trap more heat in the atmosphere.

(e) Based on the text, what long-term global consequences might arise if current fossil fuel usage trends continue?

উত্তরঃ If fossil fuel use continues, carbon dioxide levels will keep rising. This can cause long-term problems like global warming, climate change, melting ice, rising sea levels, and stronger natural disasters.

(6) Match the parts of sentences to write five complete sentences.

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

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

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- (a) The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.
(b) He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired.
(c) He did not undergo physical labour.
(d) The doctor was very wise.
(e) He became bulky and could not move or do anything.
(f) Once there was a king who was very idle.
(g) He did not prescribe any medicine.
(h) He called in a doctor.

উত্তরঃ

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

Once there was a king who was very idle. He did not undergo physical labour. He became bulky and could not move or do anything. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very wise. He did not prescribe any medicine. He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired. The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.

(8) Answer any five of the following questions from poems.

(a) What does the speaker ask Time to do?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet asks Time to stop or pause its relentless journey, even if just for a single day. He attempts to persuade Time by offering it various gifts.

(b) What is the main theme of the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

উত্তরঃ The main theme of the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" is the fleeting nature of Time and the human desire to stop its relentless passage. The poet wishes to slow down or pause Time so that he can enjoy the precious moments of life.

(c) What is the main theme of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

উত্তরঃ The theme of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is the balance between the desire to appreciate nature's beauty and the necessity of fulfilling life's duties.

(d) Where does the speaker stop?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the speaker stops by some snow-covered woods while passing them. He stops there to watch the snow falling through the trees and admires its beauty.

(e) Who is Mary in the poem of your textbook?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", Mary is probably a daughter of a peasant who lives beside the bank of the river Dee. She goes to bring the cattle home but gets drowned in the river because of the heavy tide caused by a deadly storm.

(f) What was the weather like when Mary went out?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "The Sands of Dee", when Mary went out to bring the cattle home, the weather was very rough. There was wild western wind filled with mist and foam from the sea, and the western tide was rising along the shore.

(g) What is the poem "O Me! O Life!" about?

উত্তরঃ The poem "O Me! O Life!" is about the purpose of life and the meaning of existence, even when our life is full of struggles and disappointments.

(h) Who is the speaker in the poem?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "O Me! O Life!", the speaker is a disillusioned and despairing version of the poet himself. The poet here reflects the futility and foolishness he perceives in both himself and the

world. He criticizes himself for being as flawed as others. However, he ultimately realizes that just being alive gives us the chance to contribute something meaningful to life.

(9) Answer any five of the following questions from stories.

(a) Who had brought the news of Mr. Brently Mallard's death?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", Richards had brought the news of Mr. Brently Mallard's death. He was Mr. Mallard's friend. He was there in the newspaper office when the list of 'killed' was brought and saw Mr. Mallard's name at the top.

(b) How did Mr. Mallard die, according to the rumour?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", according to the rumour, Mr. Mallard died in a railroad accident. His friend Richards tried to confirm the news by a second telegram before informing Mr. Mallard's family.

(c) Who was already in the court of justice when Bassanio reached Venice?

উত্তর: According to the story "The Trial", Antonio was already in the court of justice when Bassanio reached Venice. He was awaiting his trial.

(d) What were they waiting for in the court of justice?

উত্তর: According to the story "The Trial", Antonio and others were waiting for the trial to begin in the court of justice. The trial was between Antonio and Shylock over a defaulted loan.

(e) When did the Duke enter the courtroom?

উত্তর: According to the story "The Trial", the Duke entered the courtroom when Bassanio reached the courtroom and found everyone waiting for the trial to begin.

(f) Who is Rosamond?

উত্তর: In the story 'The Purple Jar', Rosamond is the seven-year-old protagonist who is impulsive and has a great fascination for pretty but useless items. Her fascination leads her to choose a decorative purple jar over a pair of much-needed new shoes.

(g) Where were Rosamond and her mother walking?

উত্তর: In the story 'The Purple Jar', Rosamond and her mother were walking in the streets of London, looking in at the windows of various shops. They went there for shopping.

(h) What did Rosamond want to do when she saw the shop windows?

উত্তর: In the story "The Purple Jar", when Rosamond saw the shop windows, she was enchanted and particularly drawn to the sparkling and colourful items. Despite not knowing their use or even their names, she wanted to buy them.

(10) Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of Artificial Intelligence.

উত্তরঃ Myself : Hi Ritika, have you noticed how artificial intelligence is becoming a big part of our lives?
Ritika : Yes, I have. AI is used in phones, computers, even in hospitals. It's everywhere now.
Myself : Exactly. One merit of AI is that it makes our work faster and easier. For example, machines can do repetitive tasks without getting tired.
Ritika : True. AI also helps in education, healthcare, and transportation. It can analyze data quickly and give us useful results.
Myself : Another merit is that AI reduces human error.
Ritika : I heard, robots or AI systems can be more accurate than people in certain jobs.
Myself : Yes, they do. But we have to check those properly.
Ritika : Yeah, that's for sure. However, there are also demerits. AI can reduce job opportunities because machines may replace human workers.
Myself : Yes, that's a big concern. Also, AI systems are expensive to develop and maintain.
Ritika : And sometimes, AI can make mistakes if the data is wrong. It doesn't have human judgment or emotions.
Myself : Exactly. So while AI has many merits like speed, accuracy, and efficiency, it also has demerits like job loss, high cost, and lack of human feelings.
Ritika : I agree. We should use AI wisely, balancing its benefits and drawbacks.
Myself : Well said, Ritika. AI is powerful, but it must be handled with care.
Ritika : Well, I have to leave now. Bye.
Myself : Bye, see you again later.

(11) Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story.

Long ago, there was a Sultan in Bengal. His name was Giasuddin Azam. His capital was Sonargaon near Dhaka. He was a very just and kind ruler. The Sultan's hobby was hunting and very often he went on hunting. One day he was on hunting deer in a jungle -----

উত্তরঃ Gias Uddin Azam Shah was a great ruler of Bengal. He was very kind and just. He was fond of hunting. One day, he went a hunting at a nearby jungle. He aimed at a fawn but his arrow missed its target and pierced into the chest of a young boy who died instantly. The boy was the son of a widow. She went to the Quazi and complained against the Sultan for justice. The Quazi called for the Sultan and said, "According to the law of the country, you shall be punished. But if you can please the widow by giving her compensation for the loss, you may get rid of the due punishment." The Sultan gladly did it and the widow was satisfied. Then the Quazi got down from his seat and showed the Sultan due respect. The kind Sultan then drew out his sword and said, "Listen to me, Mr Quazi, if you had failed to do justice to the widow, I would have cut off your head with this sword." The Quazi also drew out his cane and said, "If you had disobeyed my justice, I would have beaten you with this cane." The Sultan thanked the Quazi for his brave and true judgement and embraced him.

Read the passage on the biography of Humayun Ahmed. (4 & 5)

Humayun Ahmed was a teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He was born in Mohonganj, Netrokona, Mymensingh on 13 November in 1948. His father, Faizur Rahman Ahmed, a police officer was killed by Pakistani military during the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971. Humayun Ahmed passed the SSC Examination from Bogura 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 PhD 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 fiction and non-fiction books all of which were best sellers in

Bangladesh. His first television drama was 'Prothom Prohor'. It was followed by many dramas and drama serials. He also directed many films 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 on 19 July 2012 at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He was buried in Nuhash Palli.

(4) Complete the table below with the information from the above passage.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Place/Where	Year/When
Humayun Ahmed	passed SSC	(i) _____	in 1965
Faizur Rahman Ahmed	was killed		(ii) ____
Nondito Noroke	(iii) _____		in 1972
(iv) _____	were written by him		during his lifetime
He	died	(v) _____	on 19 July 2012

উত্তরঃ (i) Bogura Zilla School; (ii) in 1971; (iii) was published; (iv) Over 200 fiction and non-fiction books; (v) Bellevue Hospital, New York.

(5) Write a summary of the passage in no more than 100 words.

উত্তরঃ Humayun Ahmed (1948-2012) was a well-known author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He completed his SSC in 1965 and HSC in 1967. He did his Honours and Masters in Chemistry from the University of Dhaka and obtained PhD from North Dakota State University. Then, he joined Dhaka University as a Professor of Chemistry. He earned reputation with the publication of 'Nondito Noroke' in 1972. After that, he wrote over 200 books on both fiction and non-fiction during his lifetime. He also directed many dramas and films. He received numerous awards including Bangla Academy Award and Ekushey Padak. He passed away at the age of 63.

(3) Fill in the blank with suitable words based on the information of the text.

Humans cannot change the sun's radiation or the Earth's orbit, but they can control the release of (a) _____ gases. Over the last hundred years, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased (b) _____. The main reason for this rise is the burning of (c) _____ fuels to produce energy for factories, vehicles, homes, and electricity. These fuels are (d) _____ to meet energy demands. As a result, more carbon dioxide is released into the (e) _____, which increases the greenhouse effect.

উত্তরঃ (a) greenhouse; (b) alarmingly; (c) fossil; (d) burned; (e) atmosphere.

Humans cannot change the sun's radiation or the Earth's orbit, but they can control the release of (a) **greenhouse** gases. Over the last hundred years, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased (b) **alarmingly**. The main reason for this rise is the burning of (c) **fossil** fuels to produce energy for factories, vehicles, homes, and electricity. These fuels are (d) **burned** to meet energy demands. As a result, more carbon dioxide is released into the (e) **atmosphere**, which increases the greenhouse effect.

Read the passage. Then 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 in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

(2) Answer the following questions :

10

(a) What are the two major activities responsible for releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere?

উত্তরঃ The two major activities responsible for releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere are burning fossil fuels and indiscriminate cutting down and burning of trees.

(b) What is the relationship between trees and carbon dioxide?

উত্তরঃ Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the air and give out oxygen. Besides, when trees are burned up, they release carbon dioxide gas into the air.

(c) How does the burning of fossil fuels affect the earth's atmosphere?

উত্তরঃ Burning fossil fuels releases a large amount of carbon dioxide into the air. This increases greenhouse gases which makes the earth's atmosphere warmer and strengthens the greenhouse effect.

(d) What steps can humans take to control greenhouse gas emissions?

উত্তরঃ To control greenhouse gas emissions, humans can reduce the use of fossil fuels, use clean energy like solar or wind power, plant more trees, and stop cutting down forests.

(e) Why do industrial activities rely heavily on coal and crude oil?

উত্তরঃ Industries rely on coal and crude oil because they are easy sources of energy. They have been used for a long time to run machines, produce electricity, heat buildings, and run vehicles.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The attitude of sacrifice means	(i) value others' happiness	(i) is actually possible.
(b) It actually reflects selflessness	(ii) sympathy, loyalty, care	(ii) for others' interest.
(c) People with sacrificial attitude	(iii) no achievement in life	(iii) towards the nation.
(d) Real sacrifice originates from	(iv) giving up personal gain	(iv) and moral strength.
(e) Without a mindset of sacrifice,	(v) and a sense of liability	(v) more than their own.

- উত্তরঃ (a+iv+ii) The attitude of sacrifice means giving up personal gain for others' interest.
 (b+v+iii) It actually reflects selflessness and a sense of liability towards the nation.
 (c+i+v) People with sacrificial attitude value others' happiness more than their own.
 (d+ii+iv) Real sacrifice originates from sympathy, loyalty, care and moral strength.
 (e+iii+i) Without a mindset of sacrifice, no, achievement in life is actually possible.

(7) Put the parts of the story in right order with the sequential numbers only.

- (a) On a fixed day, all the mice met in a meeting to find a solution to the problem.
 (b) There was a young and brilliant mouse who offered a plan in the meeting.
 (c) There were some mice that lived in a wealthy farmer's barn with happiness.
 (d) Different mice gave different opinions, but all of them were unacceptable.
 (e) The farmer brought a cat to get rid of the mice which made them panicked.
 (f) Hearing the question, all mice began to look at one another in frustration.
 (g) He proposed to tie a bell around the neck of the cat as a warning of danger.
 (h) An old mouse accepted the proposal and asked, "But who will bell the cat?"

উত্তরঃ

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

There were some mice that lived in a wealthy farmer's barn with happiness. The farmer brought a cat to get rid of the mice which made them panicked. On a fixed day, all the mice met in a meeting to find a solution to the problem. Different mice gave different opinions, but all of them were unacceptable. There was a young and brilliant mouse who offered a plan in the meeting. He proposed to tie a bell around the neck of the cat as a warning of danger. An old mouse accepted the proposal and asked, "But who will bell the cat?" Hearing the question, all mice began to look at one another in frustration.

(8) Answer the following questions from the poems of the English textbook (any five).

- (a) Why does the poet call time an 'old gipsy man' in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet calls time an old gipsy man as it has similarities with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(b) "Of eyes that vainly crave the light" - explain it in light of the poem "O Me! O Life!".

উত্তর: In the poem "O Me! O Life!", 'Of eyes that vainly craves the light' indicates that people desperately desire to understand things and long for a better existence, but they are unable to achieve or find it. Their despair or dissatisfaction grows as their desires and expectations remain unattainable.

(c) What is the significance of some repeated words/sentences in "The Sands of Dee"?

উত্তর: In the poem "The Sands of Dee", repeated words or sentences create a haunting rhythm and highlight Mary's duty, the sea's cruelty, and the inevitability of Mary's tragic fate. The repeated sentence "and call the cattle home" portrays the urgency of the task and the imminent disaster, while phrases like "o'er" and "round" illustrate the destructive nature of the tide. Moreover, the recurring phrase "Across the sands of Dee" highlights the mournful setting.

(d) Is the poem "O Me! O Life!" pessimistic in your view? Put forward your argument.

উত্তর: No, the poem "O Me! O Life!" is not purely pessimistic. Though the poem acknowledges profound sufferings and failure, its ultimate message is of powerful existential purpose. Simply being alive is a privilege and everyone gets the opportunity to contribute something meaningful to life.

(e) Clarify the central message of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening".

উত্তর: The central message of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is the balance between the desire to appreciate nature's beauty and the necessity of fulfilling life's duties. Besides telling us to find time to enjoy nature, the poem reminds us that it is difficult to get back to nature because of the demands of everyday life.

(f) Who was the speaker's second mother in "Two Mothers Remembered"? Depict her.

উত্তর: In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the speaker's second mother was none but the speaker's own mother in her old age. The second mother was sickly and weak. Her mind became clouded. She acted like a child, and was dependent on her daughter. She became a stranger to her daughter.

(g) What do 'promises' and 'sleep' mean in 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", 'promises' indicate the duties, obligations, and responsibilities a person has in life. And 'sleep' refers to death. Life is like a journey and we need to do many things before embracing a long sleep, which is death.

(h) What feelings does the poem "The Sands of Dee" create in the mind of the readers?

উত্তর: The poem "The Sands of Dee" evokes feelings of sorrow, tragedy, and a haunting sense of loss in the mind of the readers. Mary's tragic drowning and her lingering, ghostly presence create a mood of melancholy and dread. Her voice also creates a sense of nostalgic yearning for a past that is forever gone.

(9) Answer the questions below from stories of the textbook (any five).

(a) Comment on the mother-son relationship in the story "Mr. Moti".

উত্তর: The mother-son relationship depicted in the story "Mr. Moti" is very realistic, and at the same time, emotional. Sonabhan's love for Ameen is evident in her worries, actions, and sacrifices. The relationship highlights the strong feelings and emotional struggle between a parent and a child, especially in the face of impending danger and societal pressures.

(b) Explain the statement "a joy that kills" in "The Story of an Hour"?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", the statement "a joy that kills" refers to the shock Mrs. Mallard experienced upon seeing her husband alive. This shock led her to death. Here, the doctors believed that she died from the overwhelming happiness of her husband's return.

(c) Do you think that Lipi is a strong-willed girl? Show your position.

উত্তর: Yes, I think Lipi is a strong-willed girl as she went against her father's decision to marry her off and managed to cancel the marriage with the help of the teachers and the students of her school. Now, she is continuing her study.

(d) Why is the son compared with the rooster in the story "Mr. Moti"?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", the son is compared with the rooster because both characters exhibit a sense of innocence and vulnerability. Both are brave, stubborn, and have a connection to conflict. Just as Moti is cherished and protected by Sonabhan, Ameen is also her beloved son whom she fears losing to the war.

(e) Explain the theme of friendship and sacrifice in "A Pound of Flesh"?

উত্তর: The story "A Pound of Flesh" portrays the theme of friendship and sacrifice through the deep bond between Antonio and Bassanio. Antonio is always ready to sacrifice his own well-being to help Bassanio who is often in financial trouble. Even at great personal risk, he supports Bassanio.

(f) Why did Mrs. Mallard whisper the words 'free, free, free' repeatedly?

উত্তর: Mrs. Mallard whispered the word 'free, free, free' repeatedly because she was feeling a sense of liberation, both physically and emotionally, and wanted to embrace the idea of freedom. She felt relief as she realized she was free from all restraints of the society.

(g) Write about the character of Dr. Balthazar in the story "The Trial".

উত্তর: In the story "The Trial", the character known as Dr. Balthazar is actually Portia in disguise. She disguised herself as a male lawyer named Dr. Balthazar to enter the courtroom and help Antonio win the trial.

(h) Do you consider Rosamond a greedy girl? How? Explain your point.

উত্তর: According to the story "The Purple Jar", I do not consider Rosamond a greedy girl as she is a little girl and lacks foresight and understanding of true value, which are typical of her age. She is immature and driven by a childlike desire for something pretty over a basic need.

(10) Read the following beginning of the story and complete it. Give a suitable title to your story.

It was night, and rain was falling softly. With a cup of coffee in her hand, Monica sat by the window and watched the raindrops slide down the glass. The streets looked shiny and quiet in the rain. She could clearly hear the soft sound of water hitting the roof and the trees _____

উত্তরঃ It was night, and rain was falling softly. With a cup of coffee in her hand, Monica sat by the window and watched the raindrops slide down the glass. The streets looked shiny and quiet in the rain. She could clearly hear the soft sound of water hitting the roof and the trees.

Monica was waiting for her younger brother, Asif, who was supposed to arrive by the last train from university. He had called earlier but the train was delayed because of heavy rainfall. So, Monica was worried. She imagined the train stuck on the tracks or Asif waiting alone on a dark, wet platform. She kept checking her phone, but there were no new updates. The longer she waited, the more her worry turned into frustration.

Just then, her eyes caught sight of a small, glowing light near the old grocery shop across the street. It was an elderly street vendor, usually selling balloons and small toys during the day. Now, he sat quietly, barely sheltering himself from the rain. He wasn't packing up; he wasn't complaining. He was simply waiting, calm and patient, reading a small book by the light of a small kerosene lamp.

Watching him, Monica suddenly felt ashamed. This man, whose livelihood depended entirely on the weather and the crowds, was accepting the delay with grace. He wasn't worried about the things he couldn't control. Monica realized that worrying wouldn't speed up the train; it only wasted her present moment. A little while later, she saw Asif running with a huge yellow umbrella. He was safe and smiling. Monica ran to open the door. She had waited, and her patience had been rewarded with peace instead of pointless stress.

(11) Write a dialogue between you and your best friend about the happiest moment of your life.

উত্তরঃ Myself : Hi Farhana, can you tell me about the happiest moment of your life?

Farhana : Oh yes! The happiest moment of my life was when I passed my final exams of class nine with excellent results.

Myself : That must have been a very special day for you.

Farhana : Absolutely. I worked very hard, and when I saw my name on the merit list, I felt so joyful. My parents were so happy too, and their smiles made me even happier.

Myself : That's wonderful. Success feels even better when our loved ones share it with us.

Farhana : Yes, my entire family was very happy. But tell me, what was the happiest moment of your life?

Myself : For me, the happiest moment was when I won the first prize in a school debate competition. I had prepared for weeks, and when the judges announced my name, I felt proud and confident.

Farhana : Wow, that must have been amazing! How did your family react?

Myself : My parents and teachers congratulated me. They also encouraged me to participate in such competitions in future.

Farhana : That's really inspiring. Both of our happiest moments show that dedication and effort always lead to success.

Myself : Exactly, Farhana. Happiness becomes more meaningful when it comes after hard work.

Farhana : True. Let's keep working hard so that we can create more happy moments in our lives.

Myself : Agreed. Happiness is not just about luck; rather, it's about effort, patience, and determination.

Read the following passage and then answer the questions no. 4 and 5,

Kate Winslet, born on October 5, 1975, in Reading, England, is one of the most acclaimed actresses of her generation. Growing up in a family involved in acting, she was exposed to the world of theater and performance from an early age.. Winslet's professional career began in the early 1990s with small television roles, but her breakthrough came with the 1994 film *Heavenly Creatures*, directed by Peter Jackson. In it, she played Juliet Hulme, a troubled teenager involved in a shocking real-life crime. Her elegant performance with authenticity

impressed the critics and audiences alike. Her worldwide fame came, in 1997 when she started in James Cameron's epic Titanic. The film became a global phenomenon, and Winslet's performance earned her an Academy Award nomination for Best Actress. Despite the enormous success, she continued to choose challenging and diverse roles rather than relying solely on her fame. Throughout her career, Winslet has been known for her versatility and commitment to her craft. She has appeared in a range of films, including Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind (2004), Finding Neverland (2004), and Little Children (2006), earning multiple awards and nominations. In 2009, she won the Academy Award for Best Actress for her role in The Reader, portraying a former Nazi concentration camp guard struggling with guilt and redemption. Her choice of complex, emotionally demanding roles has made her one of the most respected actresses in Hollywood with her gallant and classic appearance.

(4) Complete the following table with exact information provided in the passage.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Kate Winslet	(i) _____	October 5, 1975	(ii) _____
(iii) _____	Career in TV roles	(iv) _____	×
She	(v) _____	2009	×

উত্তর: (i) was born; (ii) in Reading, England; (iii) Kate Winslet; (iv) in the early 1990s; (v) won the Academy Award for Best Actress.

(5) Write a summary of the above passage on Kate Winslet in your own words.

উত্তর: Born in 1975, the British Actress Kate Winslet grew up in a family of actors and started her career early with small TV roles. Her first big success came with the film 'Heavenly Creatures' in 1994. She became world-famous after acting in 'Titanic' (1997). Winslet is known for choosing serious and challenging roles. She acted in many famous movies like 'Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind', 'Finding Neverland', and 'Little Children'. In 2009, she won the Academy Award for 'The Reader'. Her talent and dedication made her one of the most respected actresses in Hollywood.

(3) Fill in the gaps with right words based on the passage's information.

Loneliness is a feeling of sadness or isolation that (a) _____ when a person (b) _____ meaningful social connections or companionship. The main causes of loneliness include social isolation, (c) _____ of loved ones, lack of communication, moving to a new place, or feeling (d) _____ by others. To prevent loneliness, we should badly (e) _____ regular contact with family and friends and join social activities.

উত্তর: (a) occurs/happens; (b) lacks; (c) loss/death; (d) ignored/isolated; (e) seek/maintain.

Loneliness is a feeling of sadness or isolation that (a) **occurs/happens** when a person (b) **lacks** meaningful social connections or companionship. The main causes of loneliness include social isolation, (c) **loss/death** of loved ones, lack of communication, moving to a new place, or feeling (d) **ignored/isolated** by others. To prevent loneliness, we should badly (e) **seek/maintain** regular contact with family and friends and join social activities.

Read the passage below to answer the questions

Loneliness is a universal emotion that most of us experience at least once during our lifetime, although certain events, such as an illness or a pandemic, can make it feel more pervasive. The American Psychological Association (APA) defines loneliness as the "affective and cognitive discomfort or uneasiness from being or perceiving oneself to be alone or otherwise solitary." In other words, loneliness is the mental or emotional discomfort you may experience from either being alone or feeling as though you are alone. This feeling stems from your social needs not being met and/or an inability to get the social connection you desire. Although loneliness and being alone are confused, being alone doesn't necessarily mean someone is lonely. "Loneliness is a feeling, while being alone is a situation or state of being, which is not inherently negative," says Nina Vasani, a psychiatrist and professor at Stanford University. "You can feel lonely even when you're surrounded by other people such as a partner, family, co-workers or friends," continues Dr. Vasani. There are various demographic factors that may contribute to loneliness. Although Dr. Vasani notes that anyone can feel lonely at any time in their life, a few groups that stand out as having an increased risk of loneliness include "young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly."

Immigrants are also at higher risk for loneliness, continues Dr. Vasani. The discrepancy between what causes loneliness in older adults versus those who are middle-aged could be due to the fact that older adults have retired and no longer have the community and daily interactions of work life, explains Nikki Press. Older individuals are more likely to have lost friends and family members, and they are more likely to experience medical or physical limitations that restrict their opportunities for activities and socialising, continues Dr. Press. Other causes of loneliness include: the death of a close friend or family member, physical isolation, like living alone or moving away from family and friends, illness or disability, retirement or working alone, etc. which are common. Just as the cause of loneliness can vary from person to person, coping and prevention strategies can also differ. In general, the goal is to make strong, healthy connections that fulfill your need for social interaction. While there is no substitute for help from a mental health professional, the following tips may help you build emotional connections like finding hobbies you enjoy; volunteering for an organisation you support which will not only give you a sense of accomplishment and pride, but it's an opportunity to meet others who support that same organisation; joining support groups which are an excellent way to connect with others who you have something in common with, such as a mental or physical condition; routinely contacting family and friends for attempting to stay connected; maintaining a healthy diet and regular exercise regime. Regardless of your interests, it's important to listen to and fulfill your desire for social connection. It diminishes feelings of loneliness and improves the quality of your life. (Abridged).

(2) Answer the questions below based on the passage's information.

10

(a) Why is ensuring social connection very desirable in human life?

উত্তরঃ Ensuring social connection is very desirable in human life because it fulfills our emotional and social needs. When people have healthy connections, they feel happier, less lonely, and their quality of life improves.

(b) How is someone lonely even when surrounded by other people?

উত্তরঃ A person can feel lonely even when surrounded by others because loneliness is a feeling, not just a situation. If someone's emotional needs are not met, they may still feel alone even with family, friends, or coworkers around.

(c) Explain in brief any two familiar factors that create loneliness.

উত্তরঃ Two familiar factors that create loneliness are joblessness and loss of loved ones. Losing a job can take away daily interactions and sense of purpose, leading to isolation and loneliness.

Again, when a close friend or family member dies, the person may feel deep emotional emptiness and loneliness.

(d) How many mothers of young children suffer from loneliness?

উত্তরঃ Mothers of young children may suffer from loneliness because they often stay at home, have fewer social interactions, and may feel isolated from their friends or community.

(e) Have you ever suffered from loneliness? Describe it very briefly.

উত্তরঃ Yes, I have suffered from loneliness at times when I was away from my family and friends. I missed talking to them and felt alone until I started staying in touch more often.

(10) Read the beginning of a story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story.

Once there lived a farmer and his wife. They had a little son. The farmer had a pet mongoose. The little boy and the mongoose were fond of each other. They were good playmates. One day _____

উত্তরঃ Once there lived a farmer and his wife. They had a little son. The farmer had a pet mongoose. The little boy and the mongoose were fond of each other. They were good playmates. One day, the little boy was playing in the yard while the mongoose was resting nearby. Suddenly, a venomous snake slithered out from behind a bush. The snake was very dangerous and was moving towards the boy. The mongoose saw the snake immediately and became alert. It jumped quickly and attacked the snake to protect the boy. The boy screamed loudly, and his mother came running to see what had happened. After a fierce struggle, the mongoose killed the snake. The little boy hugged the mongoose and thanked it for saving his life. The farmer and his wife were very proud of their brave pet. From that day, the boy and the mongoose became even closer friends. They played together every day, and the parents made sure the mongoose was always safe and loved. The village people heard about the mongoose's bravery and praised it.

(11) Mental health and stress management are very essential for life. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the mental health and stress management.

উত্তরঃ Proyash : Hi Farabi! You look a little tired today. Are you okay?

Farabi : Hi Proyash! Honestly, I am feeling very stressed. I have so many exams and assignments.

Proyash : I understand. It is normal to feel stressed sometimes, but we must take care of our mental health too.

Farabi : Yes, but I don't know how to manage it.

Proyash : Well, first you can make a proper schedule. Divide your study time and rest time. Don't study continuously for hours.

Farabi : That sounds good. What else can I do?

Proyash : You should also take short breaks, do some exercise, and spend time with friends or family. Talking to someone you trust can help reduce stress.

Farabi : Hmm... I rarely do exercises. Maybe that is why I feel tired and worried.

Proyash : Yes, physical activity helps the mind too. You can also practice deep breathing or meditation to stay calm.

Farabi : Thank you, Proyash. I will try these tips. I hope I feel better soon.

Proyash : You will, Farabi. Remember, taking care of your mental health is as important as studying.

(9) Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions from stories.

(a) Why does Ameen tell his mother that he will return soon after training in the story "Mr. Moti"?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", Ameen tells his mother that he will return soon after training, because he wants to assure her that he will not be away for long and that he will remain safe. Also, he says this to convince her to let him go.

(b) How does Sonabhan react to Ameen's decision to go to war in the story "Mr. Moti"?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", Sonabhan is deeply distressed and reacts with shock and fear when Ameen announces his decision to go to war. She cannot sleep that night as she is worried about her son's safety.

(c) How did the author protect himself during the storm in "The Great Derangement"?

উত্তর: In "The Great Derangement", during the storm, the author first tried to take shelter inside a building but found the doors shut. He could not stand with the crowd either. After running around, he spotted a small balcony, and jumped over the parapet. He crouched on the floor to protect himself from the flying debris and strong winds.

(d) What did Rosamond decide to do with the jar after she found the unpleasant substance?

উত্তর: After finding the unpleasant, dark, and foul-smelling substance inside the jar, Rosamond decided to pour it out and fill the jar with fresh water. However, to her great disappointment, she discovered that the jar was not actually purple; rather, it was just a plain white glass jar.

(e) What role did Portia's friend play in the court in "The Merchant of Venice"?

উত্তর: In "The Merchant of Venice", Portia's friend, Nerissa, played a crucial role in the court. Disguised as a male law clerk, she accompanied Portia to Venice. She helped Portia carry out her plan to defeat Shylock and save Antonio.

(f) Why did the Duke of Venice fear for Antonio's life in "The Merchant of Venice"?

উত্তর: In "The Merchant of Venice", the Duke of Venice feared for Antonio's life as Shylock was insisting on the terms of a bond, which demanded a pound of Antonio's flesh as payment for a defaulted loan. Shylock even refused the offer to double the money.

(g) Why was Richards so careful when delivering the news of Mr. Mallard's death in "The Story of an Hour"?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", when delivering the news of Mr. Mallard's death, Richards was careful because Mrs. Mallard had a heart condition. The shock of her husband's death could be fatal to her. He even made sure the news was true before revealing it to her.

(h) What effect did the outside world have on Mrs. Mallard in "The Story of an Hour"?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", Mrs. Mallard saw patches of blue sky visible through the clouds. This view outside, along with the fresh air, sunlight and singing birds represented a joyful, independent future that was now hers after her husband's supposed death. It also sparked a vision of a free world for her without her husband's influence.

(8) Answer any 5 (five) of the following questions from poems.

(a) What lesson does "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" teach about life?

উত্তর: The poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" teaches that life is a continuous, unstoppable flow of time. It continues to progress swiftly towards the inevitable ends. That's why people should cherish happy

times and appreciate and use precious, fleeting moments properly.

(b) Why does the poet plead with time to stay in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet pleads with time to stay because he desires to slow down the passage of time and wishes to hold onto moments that are fleeting and precious. He desires to enjoy life fully before it slips away.

(c) What does the poet suggest about human helplessness in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", human helplessness is revealed through the inability to stop or control time's relentless and unstoppable passage. The poet suggests that humans are powerless in the face of time's unyielding speed; which creates the feeling of sadness and helplessness.

(d) How does "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" explore the theme of mortality?

উত্তর: The poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" explores the theme of mortality through the symbolic journey of the poet. Life is like a journey, and we need to take care of our commitments and fulfill our duties before embracing death.

(e) What does the repetition of the last line in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" emphasize?

উত্তর: The repetition of the last line in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" emphasizes the poet's sense of duty and the inevitability of continuing his journey. It also indicates the need for moving forward in life, reinforcing the poet's awareness of his responsibilities.

(f) Why does the poet admire the woods in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the poet admires the woods for the beautiful and peaceful serenity it offers. It also offers a tempting escape from his worldly obligations. He finds solace in the woods' quiet, dark, and deep atmosphere.

(g) What does "Fast, and the world goes by" suggest in "Solitude"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Solitude", the line "Fast, and the world goes by" suggests that people are eager to join when there is plenty, but they disappear when someone is in hardship or scarcity. This reflects the selfish and opportunistic side of human nature.

(h) What is the poet's view on shared happiness in "Solitude"?

উত্তর: In the poem "Solitude", the poet presents a cynical and pragmatic view of shared happiness. According to her, happiness is widely embraced by the world, while sorrow is shunned and must be faced alone. She states that people are naturally drawn to joy and success.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to re-write the whole story.

- (a) When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, Einstein was in America as a visiting professor.
- (b) Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of modern age, was born of Jewish parents in Germany in 1879.
- (c) But he resigned from the post to become a full professor at a German university.
- (d) At the age of twenty-one, he graduated from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich.
- (e) For Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he didn't return to his homeland and stayed in America.
- (f) He obtained his doctorate degree in 1905 and joined a service in Berne.

- (g) Einstein became famous for his Theory of Relativity and received Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.
 (h) Four years after his doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich.

উত্তরঃ

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

Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of modern age, was born of Jewish parents in Germany in 1879. At the age of twenty-one, he graduated from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. He obtained his doctorate degree in 1905 and joined a service in Berne. Four years after his doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich. But he resigned from the post to become a full professor at a German university. Einstein became famous for his Theory of Relativity and received Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, Einstein was in America as a visiting professor. For 8. Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he didn't return to his homeland and stayed in America.

(6) Match the parts of sentences and write five sentences.

Column A	Column B	Column C
a. Friction between teenagers and parents	are the kind of behaviours	that are the result of loneliness.
b. One obvious reason of friction	self-centered and want	which they think are outdated.
c. Moody and sulky behaviours	is very common and one	to think for themselves.
d. Consequently, adolescents are	thoughts of the older generations,	of the major problems of modern age.
e. They rebel against the ways and	is the difficult behaviours of the adolescents	which are common features of the teenagers.

- উত্তরঃ a Friction between teenagers and parents is very common and one of the major problems of modern age.
 b. One obvious reason of friction is the difficult behaviours of the adolescents that are the result of loneliness.
 c. Moody and sulky behaviours are the kind of behaviours which are common features of the teenagers.
 d. Consequently, adolescents are self-centered and want to think for themselves.
 e. They rebel against the ways and thoughts of the older generations, which they think are outdated.

Read the passage below and answer the following questions (4 & 5).

Samuel Taylor Coleridge is one of the most remarkable figures of the Romantic Age. Coleridge was born on the 21st of October, 1772 at Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire. The poet was the youngest of the thirteen children of his parents. In his tenth year, Coleridge lost his father, and in the course of the next few months, he was admitted

to Christ's Hospital. At the age of nineteen, he entered Jesus College in Cambridge as a charity student. But he left the university in 1794 without taking a degree and went out into the world as a general reformer of society. In 1795, Coleridge married Sarah Fricker. At that time, he was struggling to earn a livelihood; he delivered lectures on various topics, literary and political, preached in Unitarian pulpits and published his first volume, "Poems on Various Subjects" in 1796 for which he got thirty guineas from Joseph Cottle. In the same year in December their first child Hartley was born. In 1797, he moved to Nether Stowey in Somersetshire and settled there with his wife and infant. Shortly afterwards, Wordsworth and his sister, Dorothy settled at Alfoxden House. Coleridge met Wordsworth at Racedown Lodge in Dorsetshire and the meeting resulted in a fruitful and memorable friendship. In 1798, they jointly published a little Volume of their poetry "Lyrical Ballads". In 1810, there took place a quarrel between Coleridge and Wordsworth and Coleridge had returned to London and broke with Wordsworth in anger. In 1817, he published Biographia Literaria, Lay Sermons. From 1830 till his death in 1834, he was practically confined to his sick room and quietly passed away on July 25, 1834. Charles Lamb called him an archangel-slightly damaged.

(4) Complete the following table with information from the above passage.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Whom	When
Samuel Taylor Coleridge	born	(i) _____	1772
He	entered Jesus College	Cambridge	(ii) _____
(iii) _____	jointly published		1798
Coleridge	married	(iv) _____	1795
Coleridge	(v) _____		From 1830 till 1834

উত্তরঃ i) Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire; ii) 1791; iii) Wordsworth and Coleridge; iv) Sarah Fricker; v) confined to his sick room.

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

উত্তরঃ Samuel Taylor Coleridge, born in 1772 in Devonshire, was a famous Romantic poet who was also called an archangel-slightly damaged by Charles Lamb. He studied at Christ's Hospital and later at Cambridge but left without a degree. He married Sarah Fricker and settled in Somersetshire. There, he also formed a great friendship with Wordsworth with whom he published "Lyrical Ballads". However, their friendship broke apart in 1810. Coleridge spent his final years in poor health and died in 1834.

(3) Fill in the blanks with suitable words based on the information of the passage.

The advantages of Internet technology have made it possible to emerge a good number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as (a) _____. At present, (b) _____ is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are (c) _____ and hence provide ways for users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders. Users can upload pictures, multimedia contents, and (d) _____ their profiles. Privacy protection measures allow a user to decide over the number of (c) _____ and what information should be shared with others.

উত্তরঃ a. social media/social networks/social networking services; b. Facebook; c. web-based; d. modify/customize; e. viewers/visitors.

The advantages of Internet technology have made it possible to emerge a good number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as (a) **social media/social networks/social networking services** . At present, (b) **Facebook** is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are (c) **web-based** and hence provide ways for users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders. Users can upload pictures, multimedia contents, and (d) **modify/customize** their profiles. Privacy protection measures allow a user to decide over the number of (c) **viewers/visitors** and what information should be shared with others.

Read the following passage. Then answer the questions

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. LinkedIn, X (formerly Twitter), Google+, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village. Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) What is the main reason behind spreading the social networking services so quickly ?

উত্তরঃ The main reason behind spreading the networking services so quickly is that most of them are free of cost. The users only need to pay a very small fee to their Internet service provider for access.

(b) "It is like presenting yourself before the entire world." What does the writer want to mean?

উত্তরঃ The writer means that a social network user can create his/her own profile and thus present himself/herself before the entire world. That is, anybody from any country can see him/her and they may become friends.

(c) What are the conveniences of Internet technology?

উত্তরঃ The conveniences of Internet technology are that with the help of Internet technology, people can easily get access to different websites including social networking sites. They have paved the way for the people to interact with one another easily around the world.

(d) How can the users communicate with each other?

উত্তরঃ The users can communicate with each other through web-based interaction like posting blog entries, pictures and multimedia contents, making comments, and by sharing and viewing each other's profiles on social networks.

(e) Do you support the idea that a good number of websites facilitate social relations among people around the world? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.

উত্তরঃ Yes, I support the idea because these websites help people connect with others worldwide. They make it easy to share ideas, communicate, and build relationships across different countries.

(6) Match the parts of sentences given in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences :

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Bassanio	(i) had thought of an unusual plan	(i) grandly dressed, with many servants.
(b) Portia's father	(ii) wanted a man to marry Portia for herself	(ii) lately
(c) Before his death, he	(iii) went to Belmont to visit Portia	(iii) and not for her wealth
(d) He	(iv) had	(iv) to find a good husband for his daughter
(e) He	(v) had died	(v) three caskets made one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.

উত্তরঃ (a+iii+i) Bassanio went to Belmont to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants.

(b+v+ii) Portia's father had died lately.

(c+i+iv) Before his death, he had thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter.

(d+ii+iii) He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth.

(e+iv +v) He had three caskets made one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.

(8) Answer the following questions (any 5 out of 8):

(a) Who succeeded in marrying Portia? Why/How?

উত্তর: Bassanio succeeded in marrying Portia. While choosing the casket, he kept thinking that a thing of simple appearance could hide a thing of great value. So, he chose the lead casket and got the portrait of Portia. Thus, Bassanio became successful in marrying Portia.

(b) How did the relationship between Portia and Bassanio change after the casket test?

উত্তর: After the casket test, Bassanio won the right to marry Portia. So, the relationship between Portia and Bassanio transformed from one of hopeful courtship to a declared union of mutual love, commitment, and partnership.

(c) How did Portia save Antonio's life?

উত্তর: Portia, disguised as a male lawyer named Balthazar, saved Antonio's life by using her wit and legal knowledge. Portia argued that the bond did not allow for any blood to be spilled when Shylock would take the pound of flesh. So, it became impossible for Shylock to collect his payment and thus Antonio was saved.

(d) How do you evaluate the character of Shylock?

উত্তর: Shylock was a crooked moneylender. He was greedy and materialistic as he charged high rates of interest. He was vengeful and cruel as he relentlessly claimed for a pound of Antonio's flesh to get revenge. Moreover, he refused to show mercy to Antonio, even when he was urged to do so.

(e) Why did Shylock claim a pound of flesh?

উত্তর: Shylock claimed a pound of flesh to get revenge against Antonio. He insisted on the terms of a bond, which demanded a pound of Antonio's flesh as payment for a defaulted loan. He even refused the offer of double the money.

(f) Why did Sonabhan shriek?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", Sonabhan shrieked with shock and fear because her son Ameen decided to go to war. She could not sleep that night as she was worried about her son's safety.

(g) How does Sonabhan respond to the Chowkidar's young wife's threat?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", Sonabhan responded to Chowkidar's young wife's threat defiantly. Sonabhan, who treated Moti like a son, declared that there would be bitter consequences if anyone harmed Moti.

(h) Who is the rooster in the story? Does the name of the story has any relevance to the rooster?

উত্তর: In the story, the rooster named Mr. Moti is a pet treated like a family member who symbolizes innocence, pride, and the impact of conflict. As the story is named after him, he is the central figure and his fate is tied to the story's themes of love, loss, and the human need for emotional connection.

(9) Answer the following questions. (any 5 out of 8):

(a) How do books transport us to another world?

উত্তর: While reading books, our body physically remains in one place, but our thoughts and imagination take our mind far away. Thus, books transport us to another world or age as our mind moves to different places and different times through imagination.

(b) Why does the poet call each book a magic box?

উত্তর: A magic box takes us by surprise by bringing out exciting things. Similarly, a book can take us to the wonderful world of fancies, surprises and exciting events. That's why the poet calls each book a magic box.

(c) What did the first mother do to the speaker?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the first mother gave birth to the speaker and nurtured her with love and affection. She also helped her to start her career.

(d) Why should children love their mothers in their old age?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", mothers love and raise their children and help them get established in life. However, they become feeble, helpless and dependent in their old age. That's why children should love their mothers in their old age.

(e) What was the weather like when Mary went to bring the cattle home?

উত্তর: According to the poem "The Sands of Dee", when Mary went to bring the cattle home, the weather was very rough. There was wild western wind filled with mist and foam from the sea, and the western tide was rising along the shore.

(f) How has the poet described the sea?

উত্তর: In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet has described the sea as a cruel, relentless and powerful force. Phrases like 'cruel crawling foam' and 'cruel hungry foam' portray its merciless nature that consumes everything without hesitation.

(g) Make a list of things the poet will offer time if it stays just for a day?

উত্তর: According to the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", things the poet will offer time if it stays just for a day are silver bells for its jennet, a golden ring, bow from the peacocks, little boys' singing and festoon from sweet girls.

(h) Why does the poet call time an 'old gipsy man'?

উত্তর: The poet calls time an 'old gipsy man' as it has similarities with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(10) Read the beginning of the story. Use your imagination to complete it and give suitable title to it.

A long time ago, the town of Hamelin faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The situation became very unbearable _____

উত্তরঃ A long time ago, the town of Hamelin was faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The situation became very unbearable but the people of Hamelin failed to think of a solution. Then one day, a strange man known as pied piper appeared in the town wearing strange clothes and carrying a pipe. He claimed in front of the mayor that he could help the town get rid of the rats. It was a golden opportunity only a fool would miss. So, the mayor hired the stranger and promised him a thousand gold coins if he succeeded. Being satisfied with the offer, the pied piper started to play his pipe and walked through the streets of Hamelin. The sweet melody of the pipe brought the rats out in the street and had them trail behind the pied piper. The man cunningly brought the rats near the river and each of them was washed away with its strong current. Then he returned to the mayor to get his pay, but the mayor went back on his words. Enraged by the dishonesty, the stranger started playing his pipe again and this time he lured out all the children from their homes. The children trailed behind him and he disappeared. from the town with them for ever.

(11) Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of 'Tree Plantation'.

উত্তরঃ Tanveer : Hi, Habib! Where're you going?

Habib : I'm going to attend the tree plantation programme.

Tanveer : Really! I must appreciate you. You might know how much trees are important for us.

Habib : Of course, they supply the fuel of our life, that is, oxygen.

Tanveer : Exactly! You know, they also absorb carbon dioxide.

Habib : Right! They are the main sources of food.

Tanveer : Tree keeps our ecological balance, protects river erosion, and provides sheds to our beasts and birds.

Habib : They give us shade and what is more important is that they prevent natural calamities.

Tanveer : Right and in a word, tree plantation is a must for our survival.

Habib : Definitely! Again, Bangladesh is one of the worst sufferers of climate change. So, we have no other way but planting more and more trees.

Tanveer : I agree with you.

Habib : Moreover, for furniture, fuel, medicine, etc., we depend on trees.

Tanveer : Exactly. Let's go to the programme!

Habib : Let's go!

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written:

(a) The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.

(b) He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired.

(c) He did not undergo physical labour.

(d) The doctor was very wise.

(e) He became bulky and could not move or do anything.

(f) Once there was a king who was very idle.

(g) He did not prescribe any medicine.

(h) He called in a doctor.

উত্তরঃ

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

Once there was a king who was very idle. He did not undergo physical labour. He became bulky and could not move or do anything. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very wise. He did not prescribe any medicine. He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired. The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.

Read the passage on Mount Everest and complete the following table with information from the passage:

Mount Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world. It is over 29,000 feet above the sea level. It was named after George Everest, an Englishman who first surveyed the Himalayas in 1841. Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest. Some of them were abandoned. Many climbers who took part in them lost their lives. Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and his companion Tenzing Norgay, from Nepal led an expedition in 1953. The expedition was set out on March 10. As the climbers were going up, they set up camps at different places. They left some of their men in those camps. The highest camp was set up at 27,900 feet. Only Hillary and Tenzing reached the highest on May 28. They went up and up. After much difficult and dangerous climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top on May 29, 1953. They felt excited when they stood there. They have gone down in history as the conquerors of the highest mountain in the world. They were given hearty welcome in 1954. Hillary went to Britain with Tenzing in 1955. They were given tribute in 1956. In 1957, they were recorded in the Guinness Book. In 1958, both of them were given the honour of world hero.

(4) The victory over Mount Everest Details

Purpose	To reach the top of Mount Everest					
Starting	Hillary and Tenzing started their expedition in (i) _____					
Who	What	Event	Year/When	Where/Country	mission/How	Achievement
Mount Everest		(ii) _____	1841	The Himalayan Mountain		
Sir. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay		(iii) _____	1953		Conquest of Mount Everest	(iv) _____
They		have gone down in history		in the world	(v) _____	

উত্তর: (i) 1953; (ii) was surveyed; (iii) climbed Mount Everest; (iv) succeeded in reaching the top; (v) as the conquerors of the world's highest mountain.

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

10

উত্তর: Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, was first surveyed by an Englishman named George Everest in 1841. Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest. Many climbers lost their valuable lives. Luckily, Edmund Hillary and his companion Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the top on May 29, 1953 for the first time. They have gone down in history as the conquerors of the highest mountain in the world and become world heroes.

(3) Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text:

Pritilata was assigned by Surja Sen to attack the club being (a) _____ by a team of 10-12 men. Though the attack was (b) _____, Pritilata had to commit suicide. She did this to avoid arrest. From this (c) _____, we can understand that Pritilata was a very (d) _____ and strongly determined lady. We shall always (e) _____ Pritilata with love and honour.

উত্তর: (a) accompanied/assisted/supported; (b) successful; (c) sacrifice; (d) courageous/brave; (e) remember.

Pritilata was assigned by Surja Sen to attack the club being (a) **accompanied/assisted/supported** by a team of 10-12 men. Though the attack was (b) **successful**, Pritilata had to commit suicide. She did this to avoid arrest. From this (c) **sacrifice**, we can understand that Pritilata was a very (d) **courageous/brave** and strongly determined lady. We shall always (e) **remember** Pritilata with love and honour.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in Philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. So, she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance: Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the Club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

(2) Answer the following questions:

10

(a) Why did Pritilata fight against the British rule?

উত্তরঃ Pritilata fought against the British rule because it was one of her lifelong dreams to see her motherland free from the British colonial rule.

(b) What did Pritilata prove sacrificing herself?

উত্তরঃ Through her sacrifice, Pritilata proved two things. She proved that women can work like men and women ought to be ready to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of their country.

(c) What did Pritilata dream all through her life?

উত্তরঃ All through her life, Pritilata dreamt of living in a society without gender discrimination and seeing her motherland free from the British colonial rule.

(d) How did Pritilata prove that women could work like men?

উত্তরঃ By leading a team of 10-12 men on a successful raid and sacrificing her life to liberate her country from the British rule, Pritilata proved that women could work like men.

(e) What lesson do you learn from 'Pritilata's sacrifice'? Explain in two/three sentences.

উত্তরঃ The lesson I learn from 'Pritilata's sacrifice' is that we have to stand up for the right and take action to make our dreams a reality. Her action also teaches us that women are also as strong and capable as men.

(6) Match the parts of sentences given in Column 'A', 'B' and column 'C' to write five complete sentences. There are more parts of sentences in Column B than required.

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) The July 2024 movement in Bangladesh	i) was primarily a powerful demonstration by	i) for a fundamental reformation of the quota system.
b) This widespread protest	ii) culminated in a significant	ii) the rights and future of the country's youth.
c) The core demand of the agitators	iii) resonated deeply with millions of citizens concerned about	iii) the students and youth against the quota system.
d) The government's response to the movement	iv) is widely seen not just as a demand for reform but as a	iv) landmark decision by the highest court.
e) Ultimately, this historic uprising	v) was the complete abolition of existing quotas	v) turning point in the nation's history of student activism.

- উত্তরঃ** (a+i+iii) The July 2024 movement in Bangladesh was primarily a powerful demonstration by the students and youth against the quota system.
 (b+iii + ii) This widespread protest resonated deeply with millions of citizens concerned about the rights and future of the country's youth.
 (c+v+i) The core demand of the agitators was the complete abolition of existing quotas for a fundamental reformation of the quota system.
 (d+ii + iv) The government's response to the movement culminated in a significant landmark decision by the highest court.
 (e+ iv + v) Ultimately, this historic uprising is widely seen not just as a demand for reform but as a turning point in the nation's history of student activism.

- (7) Rearrange the following sentences in correct order. You should write only the corresponding numbers.
- He had a wife who used to lose temper on the slightest excuse.
 - Suddenly, she poured much water over him.
 - One day, she tried her utmost to irritate Socrates.
 - The wife found that her husband was not paying the least heed to her words, and she went up to him with a bucket full of water.
 - The passers-by on the street started laughing and Socrates also joined them in their laughter.
 - Socrates went outside and sat on the doorstep of his residence looking out on the street.
 - He quietly remarked, "I was expecting this. I know that after thunder comes rain."
 - Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a beast than a human being.

উত্তরঃ

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

Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a beast than a human being. He had a wife who used to lose temper on the slightest excuse. One day, she tried her utmost to irritate Socrates. Socrates went outside and sat on the doorstep of his residence looking out on the street. The wife found that her husband was not paying the least heed to her words, and she went up to him with a bucket full of water. Suddenly, she poured much water over him. The passers-by on the street started laughing and Socrates also joined them in their laughter. He quietly remarked, "I was expecting this. I know that after thunder comes rain."

(8) Answer the following questions from poems. (any 5)

(a) How does the poet describe the woods in the last stanza in 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?

উত্তরঃ In the last stanza in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the poet describes the woods as lovely, dark, and deep. These words show that the woods are beautiful, peaceful, and mysterious, creating a sense of attraction for the poet even though he cannot stay.

(b) What promises does the speaker refer to in 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the speaker refers to various types of promises in life, especially the responsibilities towards family or society. He has to keep these promises before he dies.

(c) According to the poet, how do people behave when you rejoice in the poem "Solitude"?

উত্তরঃ According to the poet, when we rejoice, people rejoice with us. This means people tend to stay with us in our good times but leave us in our bad times.

(d) What does the poet offer time to make him stay in "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the poet offers time a number of things to make him stay. Things he offers time are silver bells for its jennet, a golden ring, peacocks bowing, little boys singing, and sweet girls decorating him with flowers.

(e) What truth about life and death does the poet express in the line 'But no man can help you die'?

উত্তরঃ In the line "But no man can help you die" from the poem "Solitude", the poet expresses that while success and generosity attract people, death and deep sufferings are absolutely personal experiences that everyone must face alone.

(f) What is the main theme of the poem 'O Me! O Life!'?

উত্তরঃ The main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!" is to explore the purpose of life and the meaning of existence, even when our life is full of struggles and disappointments.

(g) What does the phrase 'endless trains of the faithless' refer to in 'O Me! O Life!'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "O Me! O Life!", by 'endless trains of the faithless', the poet refers to the countless people who lack faith, hope, or moral strength. These people are everywhere like infinite processions.

(h) Why does the poet call time an 'old gypsy man'?

উত্তর: The poet calls time an 'old gypsy man' as it has similarities with the gypsies. The gypsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gypsy man.

(9) Answer the following questions from stories. (any 5)

(a) Why is the rooster called Moti?

উত্তর: According to the story "Mr. Moti", the rooster is called Moti because he is a special and dear pet to Sonabhan and her family. She treats him like her own son. The name is a symbol of preciousness, fitting for a beloved animal.

(b) What role does Mr Moti play in Sonabhan's life during Ameen's absence?

উত্তর: In the story "Mr. Moti", during Ameen's absence when he leaves to join the war, Mr. Moti becomes a source of comfort and stability for Sonabhan. Moti fills the emotional void left by her absent son.

(c) Why did the joyous mood at Belmont turn sad?

উত্তর: The joyous mood at Belmont turned sad because of an unexpected news. A messenger from Antonio came to Belmont to give a letter to Bassanio. The letter carried a tragic news about Antonio's ships and his apprehension of death.

(d) What did Shylock do in response to Portia's initial plea for mercy?

উত্তর: Shylock ignored Portia's initial plea for mercy. He refused all appeals to compassion and insisted on claiming the pound of flesh as per the bond.

(e) What is the moral of 'The Trial'?

উত্তর: The moral of the story "The Trial" is that mercy is more important than money and revenge. Mercy is a divine attribute that transcends even the strict adherence to the law.

(f) How did Mr Mallard die, according to the rumour?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", according to the rumour, Mr. Mallard died in a railroad accident. His friend Richards tried to confirm the news by a second telegram before informing Mr. Mallard's family.

(g) How did Mrs Mallard react hearing the death news of her husband?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", Mrs Millard reacts with intense grief and wept uncontrollably in her sister's arms. She then isolates herself in her room to be alone with her emotions.

(h) Why did Josephine beg for her sister, Louise, to open the door?

উত্তর: In "The Story of an Hour", Josephine begged for her sister, Louise, to open the door because she was worried that Louise was making herself ill with grief by staying alone in her room. She was concerned about Louise's weak heart condition.

(10) Read the beginning of a story. Complete the story and give a suitable title to it.

One bright morning, a crow stole a piece of meat from a butcher's stall. She was very happy with her prize. Holding the meat tightly in her beak _____

উত্তরঃ One day, a crow stole a piece of meat. It flew away and sat on the branch of a tree. Suddenly, a fox noticed the meat in the crow's beak. The sight of the piece of meat made his mouth full of water. He thought for sometimes. He hit upon a plan to have it. He said to the crow, "Oh beautiful Crow! Your complexion is so fair. I think, you can sing nicely. Would you please sing a song for me?" At first, the crow did not want to sing. But as the fox carried on praising her, she felt proud of her tongue. Finally, she started to sing a song. But no sooner had she opened her mouth than the piece of meat fell off from her mouth. Then the clever fox took it and ran away. The crow had paid a heavy price for his foolishness.

(11) Suppose, you are Tapan and your friend is Shapan. Shapan is reading a newspaper. He is reading an important topic about climate change. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the impact of climate change on human life.

উত্তরঃ Shapan : Tapan, did you read today's article on climate change?

Tapan : No, I didn't. What does it say?

Shapan : Look at this. The newspaper says climate change is getting worse, and it's really going to change how we live.

Tapan : Yeah, things are changing and being affected badly. What did you read that worried you the most?

Shapan : It talks about super hot summers (heatwaves) and giant floods or long, dry spells of droughts. These big storms and floods can ruin homes and farms.

Tapan : That means trouble for food and water, right? If the weather is all mixed up, farmers can't grow rice or wheat properly.

Shapan : And if the rain doesn't fall when it should, we won't have enough drinking water.

Tapan : Unfortunately, it makes life very hard for people who are already poor.

Shapan : Exactly! When it gets really hot, people get sick more easily.

Tapan : Warmer weather means more mosquitoes, which can spread diseases like dengue to new places.

Shapan : You're right. Besides, people can't live in their hometowns when there is flood or cyclone in their areas. It causes many other problems.

Tapan : It's all connected. It's not just about saving polar bears; it's about making sure that humans can live safe and healthy lives.

Shapan : We all need to form some good habits to keep the environment clean and safe.

Tapan : I agree. We have to act wisely.

Read the passage on Albert Einstein. Then answer questions 4 and 5.

Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of the world. He was born as the first child to Jewish parents in Ulm, Germany on March 14, 1879. His father was a businessman and his family business was manufacturing electronic parts. When the business failed in 1894, the family moved to Milan, Italy. Einstein failed an examination that would have allowed him to pursue a course of study leading to diploma in electrical engineering at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. He was an average student but was very interested in Science and Mathematics. He spent the year 1895 in a high school in Aarau, a small town at the border of Germany and Switzerland. He returned to the 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 Nobel Prize in Physics.

(4) Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Aspect of Life	Event	Year (s)	Consequence
Family Background	Family business involved in (i) _____		Possibly sparked an early, indirect interest in applied science
Early Challenges	Family relocated to Italy after (ii) _____	1894	Forced a major change in his educational and social environment
Academic Journey	Initially failed an entrance exam but later (iii) _____ from a prestigious institute	1896-1900	Demonstrated resilience and a capacity to overcome early academic setbacks
Theoretical Work	He became a professor	(iv) _____	His work during this period was foundational to his future Nobel Prize
Professional Recognition	Was appointed Professor of Theoretical Physics	1909	Marked his formal acceptance into the (v) _____ community

5

উত্তর: i) manufacturing electronic parts; ii) failure in the business; iii) graduated; iv) 1909; v) educated / scientist.

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

10

উত্তর: The great scientist, Albert Einstein, was born in Germany. When his family business failed in 1894, they moved to Italy. In 1895, he failed to pass an entrance examination of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. Though he was an average student, he had a keen interest in Science and Mathematics. He graduated in 1900. He joined as a professor of theoretical Physics at the University of Zurich in 1909. In 1921, he received Nobel Prize in Physics.

(3) Read the text again and fill in each gap with a suitable word.

Loneliness is a complex emotional state that can be triggered by several (a) _____. Experts suggest that while anyone can be affected, some groups are more (b) _____ than others. Major life changes, such as moving to a new country or (c) _____, are common catalysts. For the elderly, the loss of a social network and physical (d) _____ can intensify feelings of isolation. It is crucial to understand that loneliness is not a personal failure but often a natural (e) _____ to difficult circumstances.

উত্তরঃ a) factors; b) vulnerable; c) retirement/illness; d) disability/limitations; e) response/process.

Loneliness is a complex emotional state that can be triggered by several (a) **factors**. Experts suggest that while anyone can be affected, some groups are more (b) **vulnerable** than others. Major life changes, such as moving to a new country or (c) **retirement/illness**, are common catalysts. For the elderly, the loss of a social network and physical (d) **disability/limitations** can intensify feelings of isolation. It is crucial to understand that loneliness is not a personal failure but often a natural (e) **response/process** to difficult circumstances.

Read the passage and answer the questions

There are various demographic factors that may contribute to loneliness. Although Dr. Vasani notes that anyone can feel lonely at any time in their life, a few groups that stand out as having an increased risk of loneliness include young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly. Immigrants are also at higher risk for loneliness, continues Dr. Vasani.

You may experience loneliness for a variety of reasons, but it can often stem from a major life change. A 2020 study by the University of Edinburgh suggests that the causes of loneliness differ depending on the age of the individual. For example, older adults experience loneliness more frequently as a result of living alone than as a cause of their loneliness.

This discrepancy between what causes loneliness in older adults versus those who are middle-aged could be due to the fact that older adults have retired and no longer have the community and daily interactions of work life, explains Nikki Press, Psy.D., a clinical psychologist in New York City. Older individuals are more likely to experience medical or physical limitations that restrict their opportunities for activities and socialising, continues Dr. Press.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) What demographic factors contribute to loneliness?

উত্তরঃ Demographic factors like age, job status, physical condition and social connectivity, etc. contribute to loneliness.

(b) Who are mainly susceptible to loneliness?

উত্তরঃ Young adults, mothers with young children, the elderly, and immigrants are mainly susceptible to loneliness.

(c) What factors influence older adults, loneliness?

উত্তরঃ Older adults are generally retired and live alone. They have lost friends and family members, and face medical or physical limitations that reduce their social activities. All these factors influence older adults' loneliness.

(d) Doesn't loneliness differ from man to man? When and how?

উত্তরঃ Yes, loneliness differs from person to person. A 2020 study says that the causes of loneliness change with age. Older adults feel lonely due to living alone, while middle-aged people do not usually report living alone as a main cause.

(e) Name some of the common causes of loneliness.

উত্তরঃ Some of the common causes of loneliness are: death of a close friend or family member, physical isolation, illness or disability, retirement, and working alone.

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Globalization	i) are like	i) an open market in the world.
b) At present, the people of the world	ii) at creating	ii) the world has come closer.
c) It aims	iii) has influenced	iii) the people of a village.
d) With the development	iv) an event happening	iv) at the farthest corner of the world in a few second.
e) We can now learn	v) of communication	v) our life very widely.

উত্তরঃ (a+iii+v) Globalization has influenced our life very widely.

(b+i+iii) At present, the people of the world are like the people of a village.

(c+ii+i) It aims at creating an open market in the world.

(d+v+ii) With the development of communication the world has come closer.

(e+iv+iv) We can now learn an event happening at the farthest corner of the world in a few second.

(7) Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- Hillary and Tenzing started their expedition on March 10, 1953.
- The conquest of Everest was one of the greatest achievements of man.
- Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest before them.
- Ignoring all difficulties they continued climbing and set up their last camp at 27000 feet.
- Tenzing and Hillary accomplished this achievement on May 10, 1953.
- Hillary and Tenzing first reached that height.
- They started climbing by setting up camps at different places.
- But they became unsuccessful and many climbers lost their lives.

উত্তরঃ

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

The conquest of Everest was one of the greatest achievements of man. Tenzing and Hillary accomplished this achievement on May 10, 1953. Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest before them. But they became unsuccessful and many climbers lost their lives. Hillary and Tenzing started their expedition on March 10, 1953. They started climbing by setting up camps at different places. Ignoring all difficulties they continued climbing and set up their last camp at 27000 feet. Hillary and Tenzing first reached that height.

(8) Answer the following questions from poems: (any 5)

(a) Why does the poet call time an 'old gipsy man'?

উত্তরঃ The poet calls time an 'old gipsy man' as it has similarities with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on. It travels from one city to another and one age to another like an old gipsy man.

(b) What will the poet offer time if it stays just for a day?

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", things the poet will offer time if it stays just for a day are silver bells for its jennet, a golden ring, bow from the peacocks, little boys' singing and festoon from sweet girls.

(c) Why is each book compared with 'a magic box'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Books", each book is compared with 'a magic box' because each book holds a world of wonder and surprises within its covers. Like a magic box, books can reveal hidden treasures and enchant the readers.

(d) What happens when we open a book and start reading?

উত্তরঃ When we open a book and start reading, our mind begins to create images or pictures immediately. Then, we find ourselves in the wonderful worlds of the books. There we meet interesting characters and learn new things.

(e) What was the first mother's contribution in the poem 'Two Mothers Remembered'?

উত্তরঃ In the poem "Two Mothers Remembered", the speaker describes the contribution of the first mother in her life. The first mother was the one who brought the speaker into this world, raised and took care of her, and helped her start her life and achieve her goals in life.

(f) What is the significance of the last line 'Across the sands of Dee'?

উত্তরঃ The last line "Across the sands of Dee" signifies the lingering loss and sorrow and the haunting echo of Mary's voice. Mary's lingering presence evokes a sense of mystery and indicates her connection to the place where she met her tragic end.

(g) 'But I have promises to keep' - Explain this line based on the poem.

উত্তরঃ According to the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", the given line signifies the conflict between the allure of nature's beauty and the speaker's sense of duty and responsibility.

The speaker realizes that he must move on and fulfill his obligations and commitments.

(h) Why does the poet use the phrase "Oh me! Oh life!" repeatedly?

উত্তরঃ The poet uses the phrase 'Oh me! Oh life!' repeatedly to express his frustration and sadness as well as to emphasize the meaninglessness of life and the search for the purpose of life.

(9) Answer the following questions from stories: (any 5)

(a) Is the writer trying to compare the son with the rooster? What are the reasons for doing so?

উত্তরঃ Yes, the writer is trying to compare the son (Ameen) with the rooster (Moti) to highlight their shared traits of bravery, stubbornness, and their ultimate connection to conflict. The comparison also serves as a symbolic representation of Sonabhan's maternal love and the pain of loss.

(b) What argument did Portia make to persuade Shylock to show mercy?

উত্তরঃ Portia persuaded Shylock to show mercy by arguing that mercy is a divine quality, bringing blessings to both the giver and the receiver. She also mentioned that God will only have mercy on us if we have mercy on others.

(c) What did Bassanio intend to do with the borrowed money from Antonio?

উত্তরঃ With the borrowed money from Antonio, Bassanio intended to visit Portia at Belmont. He wanted to go there grandly dressed and with many servants.

(d) Why did the Prince of Morocco choose the gold casket?

উত্তরঃ The Prince of Morocco chose the gold casket because he believed that Portia's portrait was too precious to be contained in less valuable caskets like silver or lead. He was sure that only the most valuable casket was appropriate for her portrait.

(e) How did the jar lose its beauty?

উত্তরঃ The purple jar lost its beauty when the coloured liquid inside was poured out. After Rosamond emptied it, she discovered that the jar was actually plain white glass, not purple at all. The purple colour had come only from the liquid.

(f) Describe the jeweller's shop.

উত্তরঃ According to the story "The Purple Jar", the jeweller's shop displayed a great many pretty, bright ornaments of little value. They were arranged beautifully and shining brightly behind the glass. Rosamond was fascinated by the display of various items like earrings, necklaces, pendants, and buckles.

(g) Why do you think Mrs. Mallard felt happy and free?

উত্তরঃ According to "The Story of an Hour", I think Mrs Mallard felt happy and free because she came to realize that her husband's death liberated her from the oppressive and constraining nature of their marriage. She could now live independently and for herself, free from his control.

(h) Where has Moti been buried? Why has Sonabhan chosen this place to bury him?

উত্তরঃ According to the story "Mr. Moti", Moti has been buried beside the grave of Sonabhan's husband. Sonabhan has chosen this place to bury him because she treats Moti like her son. And it was fitting that she bury her dead son beside the father's grave.

(11) Suppose you are Rumon/Ruma and your friend is Munir/Munira. Illiteracy is one of the serious problems of Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend on how to eradicate illiteracy problem from Bangladesh.

উত্তরঃ Myself : Hi, Farhan! It's a long time since we met. How're you?

Farhan : Well, you?

Myself : I'm so so. But I'm thinking seriously about a problem.

Farhan : What's it about?

Myself : It's about illiteracy problem of Bangladesh.

Farhan : Yes, undoubtedly it's a big problem. But we have some ways to solve it.

Myself : How?

Farhan : Our government should take some steps to eradicate it. Education should be made equally available for all and it should be made compulsory. Moreover, people who are not interested to send their children to school should be motivated to and made aware of the necessity of education.

Myself : Is it possible for government only?

Farhan : The literate people will also help the government.

Myself : I also think so. But our country is poor. What will the poor section do?

Farhan : In this case, food for education programme should be commenced and the poor should be encouraged to come to school.

Myself : We can also help them. In our leisure, we can also teach and encourage the illiterate people to be educated.

Farhan : Good idea. So, from now on, we can do it. It's the right time.

Myself : Exactly. Let's try.

(10) Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story.

Once there lived a hare and a tortoise in a certain jungle. The hare was very proud of his swift speed. On the contrary, the tortoise was very slow in speed for which the hare _____

উত্তরঃ Once, there lived a hare in a forest. He was always proud of speed. A tortoise also lived there. The hare always teased the tortoise for its slow speed. One day, the hare was walking. Suddenly, he saw the tortoise. It was moving very slowly. He laughed at it saying, "Hurry up, you are so slow! Can't you move a little faster?" The tortoise felt angry and said, "Why don't we run a race and see who wins?" The hare laughed even more loudly and said, "Why not? Let's do that." The next morning, they started their race. The hare ran so fast that the tortoise remained far behind. He looked back, but there was no trace of the tortoise. The hare was sure of his victory, and hence, he sat under a tree to take rest, but unfortunately he fell asleep. On the other hand, the tortoise ran slowly but steadily, and in a short time, it passed by the sleeping hare. When the hare woke up, he looked around and saw in surprise that the tortoise was near the finishing line. He ran as fast as he could, but it was too late. After that, the tortoise had reached the finishing line. The tortoise looked back at the hare and said smilingly, "See how the slow but steady wins the race!"

Read the passage on Alessandro Volta and answer the questions 4 & 5.

Alessandro Volta was a famous Italian physicist. He is well-known for the invention of the first battery in 1800. He was born in Como, Italy on February 18, 1745. In 1774, he became a Professor of Physics at the Royal School in Como. Volta studied the Chemistry of gases from 1776-1778. In November, 1777, he discovered methane in a lake. In 1779, he became a professor of experimental Physics at the University of Pavia. In 1794, Volta married an aristocratic lady. In honour of his work, he was made a count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801. In 1782, he

travelled to France and Germany. In 1815, the Emperor of Austria made him the director of Philosophical Faculty of Padua. In 1819, he retired and settled in his native town where he died in March, 1827.

(4) Complete the following table with the information given in the passage.

About Alessandro Volta				
Aims	introducing his invention to the readers			
Lifespan	Born in 1745 and died in 1827 after (i) _____ years of his retirement			
Who/What	Event	Year/Time	Place/Country	Work field
Alessandro Volta	Professor	1774	(ii) _____	Physics
He	discovered	(iii) _____	methane in a lake	
He	joined as a Professor	1779	(iv) _____	experimental Physics
(v) _____	made Alessandro Volta director	1815	University of Padua	experimental Physics

5

উত্তর: (i) 8/eight; (ii) The Royal School in Como; (iii) in November, 1777; (iv) University of Pavia; (v) The Emperor of Austria.

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

10

উত্তর: Alessandro Volta is renowned for inventing the first battery. He started his career with teaching at the Royal School in Como, Italy. While studying Chemistry of gases, he discovered methane. He then taught at the University of Pavia. Napoleon Bonaparte made him a count for his contribution. The Emperor of Austria made him the director of Philosophical Faculty of Padua. In 1819, Volta retired and lived in his native town till his death in 1827.

(3) Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

People living on the islands of the Maldives (a) _____ from different parts of the world. Originally, the (b) _____ of the Maldivians was Buddhism. This country was (c) _____ by the Portuguese in the 16th century and was ruled for (d) _____ than a decade. The British (e) _____ the Maldivians from 1887 to 1965.

উত্তরঃ a) came; b) religion; c) conquered; d) more; e) ruled.

People living on the islands of the Maldives (a) came from different parts of the world. Originally, the (b) religion of the Maldivians was Buddhism. This country was (c) conquered by the Portuguese in the 16th century and was ruled for (d) more than a decade. The British (e) ruled the Maldivians from 1887 to 1965.

Read the passage and answer the questions

The Republic of Maldives is an island country in the Indian Ocean. It has 1199 islands that are clustered into 26 major atolls. An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced coral islands. The natural coral reefs of the Maldives are surrounded by the sea all around and stand out as a pearl in the Indian Ocean. The Maldives is the eighth smallest country in the world with an area of only 300 square kilometers. It is the smallest Asian country in terms of population and size.

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

In the 16th century, the Portuguese conquered the Maldives and ruled the country for 15 years. Although governed as an independent Islamic sultanate for most of its history from 1153 to 1968, the Maldives was a British colony from 1887 to 1965. Following independence from Britain in 1965, the sultanate continued to operate for another 3 years. On November 11, 1968, the sultanate was abolished and replaced by a republic and the country assumed its present name.

(2) Answer the following questions.

10

(a) Why is the Maldives called a pearl in the Indian Ocean?

উত্তরঃ The Maldives is called a pearl in the Indian Ocean because its beautiful coral islands and reefs are in the middle of the sea surrounded by the water, making it look precious and attractive.

(b) From your reading of the first paragraph, give the geographical description of the Maldives.

উত্তরঃ The Maldives is an island country with 1199 islands clustered into 26 atolls. It lies in the Indian Ocean and covers only 300 square kilometers. It is one of the smallest countries in the world.

(c) How can you describe the Muslim rule in the Maldives?

উত্তরঃ The Maldives became a Muslim country in the mid-12th century when people converted to Sunni Islam. It was ruled as an Islamic sultanate from 1153 to 1968, except during foreign occupations.

(d) Write a few sentences about early human habitation in the Maldives.

উত্তরঃ The early human habitation in the Maldives dates back to nearly 3000 years with people coming to settle from different parts of the world. The earliest settlers probably came from southern India and Sri Lanka in the 4th and 5th centuries BC. Later, sailors from East Africa and Arab countries arrived as well.

(e) Write 2/3 sentences about the colonial rule in the Maldives.

উত্তরঃ The Portuguese took control of the Maldives in the 16th century and ruled for about 15 years. Later, the British made the Maldives their colony from 1887 to 1965. After gaining independence from Britain, the sultanate continued until 1968.

✨ ধন্যবাদ! ✨

কোন প্রশ্নের বানান বা উত্তর ভুল থাকলে রিপোর্ট করুন | *Thank you for reading!*

আরও দেখুন: sattacademy.com

⚠ Sattacademy -এর সকল কন্টেন্ট কপিরাইট আইন দ্বারা সুরক্ষিত। অনুমতি ব্যতিরেকে যেকোনো মাধ্যমে এর ব্যবহার আইনের লঙ্ঘন ও দণ্ডনীয় অপরাধ

🌐 sattacademy.com | 📞 +880 1306 446390

স্যাট একাডেমি