Solution to Model Question–01

1.A.(a) (ii) sadness; (b) (iv) five; (c) (i) to enslave us; (d) (i) ayub khan; (e) (iv) 23 years; (f) (ii) 1954; (g) (iii) Ayub Khan; (h)(iv) in 1969; (i)(i) aware; (j)(iii) privilege;

B. (a) Though the Awami League won in the General Election of 1970, they could not form a government. The Pakistani rulers brutally ruled us, enslaved us, oppressed us and deprived us of our rights. But in 1971, the people of Bangladesh wanted freedom and started to fight for their rights and for their freedom.

(b) A country can get economic, political and cultural freedom if and when the democratically elected representatives of the country work properly in the assembly , creating a suitable constitution for their own.

(c) The year 1966 is very important for us as the six point movement was submitted and a movement on the issue started. The autocratic rulers shot our people to death on 7 June. The movement then marked a turning point in our War of Independence.

(d) In the 7th March historic speech, Bangabandhu mentioned some key demands of the people of Bengal. The demand were to be free from the chains of enslavement, to have the guarantee of a secured life and to get other fundamental and legal rights.

(e) After the landslide win in the general election, the leaders of the Awami League under the leadership of Bangabandhu, were supposed to sit in the National Assembly. They were also supposed formulate aconstitution for the country and build the country so that the people of this land could enjoy and exercise their freedom.

2. A flow chart showing the reference of some years and dates in our history is given below :

1. Want to be free	→	2. Want to enjoy their rights	→	3. Want to draft a constitution for themselver	→	4. Want to build the country anew	→	5. Want to get security of life	→	6. Want to have the right to live

Or,(i) 1952 (ii) 1954 (iii) Ayub Khan (iv) 1958 (v) ten years (vi) 1966 (vii) death of boys (viii) Ayub Khan (ix) 1969 (x) 1969

3. The 7 March speech of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is a historic moment in the history of Bangladesh. On this day at Race Course Maidan, the greatest Bangalee of all time Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in front of a huge crowd upheld the tragedy of the people of Bangladesh for the last 23 years. With his fierce voice, Bangabandhu spoke about the Bangalees who were dominated by the Pakistani rulers. Inspite of the victory in the elections of 1954 the Pakistani rulers did not allow the Bangalees to form a government. Rather in 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial law and enslave us. But the people of this country let this not happen any longer. They came out together in 1971 for independence and the great leader Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the nation.

Solution to Model Question–02

1. A. (a) (iv) both ii and iii ; (b) (iii) continue; (c) (i) capacity; (d) (iv) both i and iii; (e) (iii) to observe general strike; (f) (iv) adjourn; (g) (iii) spontaneously; (h) (ii) fight; (i) (iv). dealings; (j) (i) oppressed;

B. (a) Bangabandhu declared that he would attend the Assembly.

(b) Mr. Yahya Khan called the session of the Assembly. Mr. Bhutto said that he would not attend the session.

(c) Thirty-five members of the Assembly came from Pakistan to take part in the proceedings.

(d) After the Assembly's session was prorogued, the people of this country protested. Bangabandhu told them to observe the General Strike peacefully. He also told them to shut down all mills and factories.

(e) The Assembly was shut down on the 1st of March.

2. (i) on the 1st of March; (ii) called the session of the Assembly; (iii) agreed: (iv) Mr. Bhutto; (v) from West Pakistan: (vi) The Assembly: (vii) all of a sudden on the 1st of March: (viii) to observe the general strike; (ix) came: (x) spontaneously.

3. As part of conspiracy, Mr. Bhutto came to Dhaka to hold discussions with Awami League. Bhutto declined Bangabandhu's proposal to formulate a constitution through discussion. He forced the President Yahya Khan to shut down the Assembly on the plea that the Assembly would be a slaughterhouse if the West Pakistant members joined. Blaming Bangabandhu, Yahya Khan postponed the Assembly. At this, responding to the call of Bangabandhu, the people came to the streets spontaneously and carried out their struggle peacefully.

Solution to Model Question–03

1.A. (a) (iii) to walk with an effort through water or something else; (b) (ii) aim bullet at the people; (c) (iii) Bangabandhu asked for some demands; (d) (iv) search into; (e) (iii) spokesperson; (f). (ii). dishonouring; g. (iii) release; h. (iii) showing dishonour to the sacrifice of the people; (i) (iii) meeting; (j) (i) elected member;

B. (a) Pak army killed many innocent Bangalees on the streets of Bangladesh. In the meantime, the government told Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to join the Round Table conference. But he refused as there held no investigation for the murder of the innocent people.

(b) There were four demands that Bangabandhu asked for. They were : returning all army personnel to their barracks, investigating the murder of the innocent people, withdrawal of Martial Law and transferring power to the people's representatives.

(c) This sentence expresses the greatness of a great leader, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. From the beginning of the preliberation period to the end of liberation war Bangabandhu led the country people only for their own emancipation not for himself. This line expresses the love of Bangabandhu for his nation and his people.

(d) Though Bangabandhu called for strike but thinking the poor people he declared that rickshaws, horse carriages, trains and launches will be allowed to move so that the people had not to suffer.

(e) By this words Bangabandhu urged the Bangalees to raise themselves and defend their country from the enemy attack. He urged them to turn their houses into forts and fight with the enemy with whatever they had.

2. A flow chart showing what directives Bangabandhu gave to the Pakistani rulers and the people of Bengal is given below :

1. Withdrawal of Martial Law	→	2. Returning back all army personnel to their barracks	→	3. Investigating the murders of the people of Bengal	→	4. Transferring power to the people's representatives	→	5. Shutting down all government offices, educational institutions	→	6. Converting every house into fort and confronting the enemy

3. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the undisputed leader and father of the nation delivered a memorable speech in the Race Course Maidan (now Suhrawardy Udyan) on March 7, 1971. In his speech he narrated all the events that led to the March 7 speech. Believing the declaration of general election by Yahya Khan, the Awami League under Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's leadership participated in the election and won landslide victory. But Yahya suddenly dissolved the Assembly. In his speech, Bangabandhu gave some directives to the common people, to the government employees and to the Pak Army. Through his speech, he wanted to inspire people to fight against the Pakistani oppression and advised them to be ready to face the enemy.

Solution to Model Question–04

1.A. (a) (i) impartiality; (b) (ii) Racial discrimination was abolished; (c) (i) embody; (d) (ii) Mandela won Nobel Prize after he became president; (e) (iv) end of a long struggle for political rights; (f) (iii) liberation (g) (iv) discrimination; (h) (i) republic; (i) (ii) reunion; (j) (ii) star;

B. (a) Apartheid is a political situation in which people of different races are separated. I don't support apartheid because apartheid destroys the unity and harmony of a society and brings out civil war.

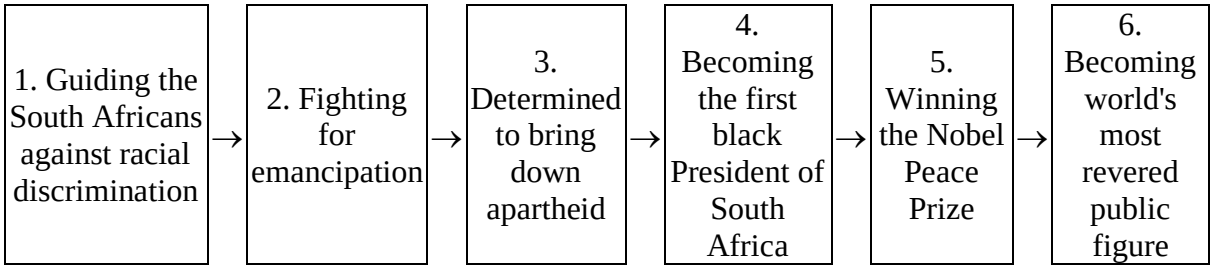
(b) Mandela's words that inspire me most are that "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if need be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

(c) Mandela was awarded Nobel Peace Prize for keeping peace in South Africa as well as in the whole world by fighting against apartheid.

(d) Democracy is the belief in freedom and equality, between people, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves. The people of the democratic world remember Mandela with honour and respect.

(e) The significance and importance of 1993, 1994 & 2004 is that in 1993 Nelson Mandela was awarded The Nobel Peace Prize, in 1994 Mandela became the first black President of South Africa and in 2004 Mandela left public life.

2. A flow chart showing the activities and achievements of Nelson Mandela is given below :



Or,(i) fighting against apartheid (ii) Nelson Mandela (iii) Africa's first black President (iv) receive (v) 1993 (vi) Nelson Mandela (vii) for three decades (viii) Nadine Gordimer (ix) Mandela (x) June 2004

3. Nelson Mandela was the most celebrated and undisputed Black African leader. He is famous for his life-long struggle against racial discrimination. He dreamt of gaining freedom for the black people of South Africa and to achieve political emancipation for them. He fought for the black South Africans to bring down apartheid through non-violent movement by avoiding a civil war. He lived behind bars for nearly three decades. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He became the first black president of South Africa in 1994. He formally left public life before his 86th birthday in 2004.

Solution to Model Question–05

1.A (a) (ii) Vostok-6 was launched before Vostok-5 ; (b) (iv) parliament ; (c) (i) expertness in skydiving (d) (iv) appropriately; (e) (iii) Vostok-6 made the last space flight; (f) (i) Solovyova; (g) (i) in a local textile factory; (h)(iii) 450; (i) (i) Parachuting; (j)(iii) working class family;

B (a) "Proletaria" means a member of a working class people in a capitalist society. Valentina Tereshkova is said a "Proletaria" as she was a textile worker in a local factory.

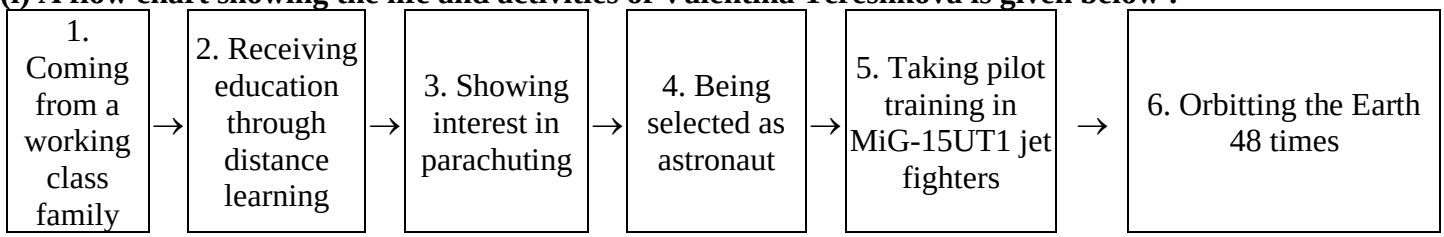
(b) Valentina Tereshkova had interest in Parachuting from young age and she was trained in skydiving. These things helped Tereshkova to be a cosmonaut.

(c) Vostok 6 was launched two days later of the successful launch of Vostok 5. On the morning of 16 June, 1963, Tereshkova and her backup cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. There held a final checks of communication and life support.

(d) Valentina Tereshkova made her first flight to space, carried by Vostok 6, on June 16, 1963. She was the first woman in the history of spaceflight. She spent almost three days in space and orbitted the earth 48 times.

(e) "Living legend" refers to those people who are extremely famous during the time that they are alive. Yes, Valentina Tereshkova is a living legend. She is the first women in the history who made an adventurous flight to space.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the life and activities of Valentina Tereshkova is given below :



3. Valentina Tereshkova dreamt of becoming an astronaut. She was an expert in parachuting and took training in skydiving at the local Aeroclub. After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space and Tereskhova got the chance. Before going to space she had to undergo a series of training. At last on June 16, 1963, she along with her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova launched her space journey in Vostok-6. She orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space.

Solution to Model Question–06

1.A. (a) (iii) two years; (b) (i) accident ; (c) (ii) break down; (d) (i) she was as good as her intelligence ; (e) (iv) wisdom; (f) (iii) the study of engineering in aviation; (g)(i) it broke apart 73 seconds into its flight; (h) (iii) to deploy the Spartan satellite; (i)(ii) She was given the responsibility of setting up the Spartan Satellite; (j) (iii) 1982;

B. (a) Kalpana Chawla did her schooling from Tagore Baal Niketan. She completed her graduation from Punjab Engineering College, India on Aeronautical Engineering in 1982. She did both her Master's and Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering from University of Texas and University of Colaroda.

(b) In 1988 Chawla joined NASA as vice President to do Computational Fluid Dynamics research on vertical

take-off and landing. Later in 1995 she started her career as a NASA astronaut.

(c) In 1988 Chawla joined NASA as a Vice president. There she did Computational Fluid Dynamics research on Vertical take-off and landing.

(d) Columbia was disintegrated due to a damage in one of its wings caused by a piece of insulating foam from the external fuel tank peeling off during the launch. During the intense heat of re-entry, hot gasses penetrated the interior of the wing, destroying the support structure and causing the rest of the shuttle to breakdown.

(e) In 2000, Kalpana Chawla was selected for her second space mission STS 107. But the mission was repeatedly delayed due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems.

2. (i) A flow chart showing the activities of Kalpana Chawla as an astronaut is given below :

1. Determining to become an astronaut	→ 2. Doing Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering	→ 3. Joining NASA	→ 4. Making first space mission in 1997	→ 5. Becoming first Indian woman and second person from sub-continent in space	→ 6. Making second mission in 2003

Or,(i) Graduation (ii) 1982 (iii) 1982 (iv) Receiving (v) 1984 (vi) Receiving Ph.D (vii) 1988 (viii) Beginning of first space mission (ix) Selected (x) 2000

3. Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian born woman astronaut. After completing schooling, she graduated in Aeronautical Engineering in India and had her Master's and Ph.D degrees in Aerospace Engineering in the USA. She joined NASA as a Vice President in 1998. She got US. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She made her first space mission called STS 87 in 1997 with six other astronauts on the space Shuttle Columbia which was repeatedly delayed due to Scheduling conflicts and technical problems. The mission finally started in 2003. But after 16 days in space, Columbia disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere and all the crew including Chawla died.

Solution to Model Question–7

1. A. (a) (iii) largely; (b) (ii) mathematics; (c) (iii) liberal; (d) (iii) prosperity; (e) (i) education; (f) (ii) industrious; (g) (i) to work; (h) (ii) the purpose of education; (i) (iii) capabilities; (j) (iii) right from wrong;

B. (a) Education equips us with knowledge and a set of abilities to work meaningfully in life, like the ability to judge things rationally and make right choices.

(b) In the process of our education, we learn how to read and write and do basic things of arithmetic such as adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing, etc. These create a measure of self-confidence in us. Moreover, we can think independently and achieve skills to communicate with others. All these things enable us to manage our affairs well.

(c) This sentence means that education sharpens our intellect and develops our sense of perception and through these processes, we achieve the ability to see the beautiful things of nature as well as its gifts to us.

(d) By this sentence, the author wants to mean that a child receives education from multifarious sources. School gives us academic education in our student life, but actually we receive education from our family, society, religious institution, nature, etc. And this process goes on until death.

(e) If we observe various things of nature closely, we can learn great lessons from them. For example, the sky is vast or infinite in size and serves all people of the world with its rain. shade, beauty, etc. Thus, it teaches us to be liberal. Likewise, the wind which is constantly blowing teaches us to be industrious.

2.

1. Making us aware of ourselves	→ **2.** Leading us to development of personality	→ **3.** Preparing us to become an active member of the community	→ **4.** Releasing our potentials and inner strengths	→ **5.** Developing our creativity	→ **6.** Teaching us to reason well and find solutions

3. Summary: Education, with provision of knowledge and a set of abilities, enables us to live well. It sharpens our intellect and develops our creative power. Moreover, it makes us respectful to human diversity and cultural

and religious differences. In the process of our education, we gain ability to think critically and also gain competencies including life-oriented skills. As a result, we can face the most challenging situations in our life. Apart from school, nature can also teach us. Academic education fused with the lessons learnt from nature can prepare us for the future.

Solution to Model Question–8

1. **A.** (a) (i) atrocities; (b) (ii) application; (c) (ii) agreement; (d) (i) banishment; (e) (iv) messenger; (f) (iii) a Hollywood celebrity; (g) (ii) displaced people; (h) (ii) unity; (i) (i) accommodation; (j) (ii) nationality;

   B. (a) She visited to Bangladesh to see the condition of the Rohinga refugees.
   (b) She called for expanded access to education for Rohinga Children.
   (c) She urged for an end to injustices that had driven nearly one million Rohingas into exile in Bangladesh.
   (d) Her intention was to express solidarity with Rohinga refugees.
   (e) She played the role of a special representative of UNHCR. She reached there by expressed her sympathy with the Rohinga refugees.

2. Flow Chart:

1. Homeless	→	**2.** Collecting trash	→	**3.** Selling these to a vendor	→	**4.** Working for ice-cream shop owner	→	**5.** Selling ice-cream on the beach	→	**6.** Sleeping in hut

3. Anjelina Jolie, famous Hollywood actress came to Bangladesh as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)'s special envoy to express her solidarity with the Rohingya refugees in February 2019. She visited the refugees in their camps and talked to them. She called for expanded access to education for Rohingya children. Addressing her refugees in the camp, the UNHCR special envoy said that the Rohingyas have right to live in security.

Solution to Model Question–9

1.A.(a) (ii) delight (b) (ii) Sigmund Freud (c) (i) dreams refresh the mind (d) (i) exceptionally (e) (iii) colourful (f) (ii) fundamental; (g) (ii) what we experience during sleep; (h) (iii) perplexing; (i) (i) recent; (j) (ii) of different types;

B.(a) A dream is a series of images, events and feelings that happen in our mind while we are in sleep. Dream can be vivid or vague. Sometimes it is joyful and sometimes frightening.
(b) We dream for our mental, emotional and physical well-being. Though some researchers think that dreams serve no real purpose.
(c) According to some researchers, dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.
(d) A dream is unreal. It is a state of mind or a situation in which things do not seem oral or part of normal life.
(e) A person who dreams is a dreamer. No, I do not like a dreamer. Because a dreamer has ideas or plans that are not practical or realistic. He does not pay attention to what is happening around him. Moreover, he does not always remember his dreams.

2. A flow chart showing the aspects of dreams is given below :

1. Fascinating to the philosophers	→	2. Puzzling	→	3. Vivid or vague	→	4. Joyful or frightening	→	5. Understanble or confusing	→	6. Representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations

Or,(i) fascinating philosophers (ii) recently (iii) in a dream (iv) having experience (v) while many theories being proposed (vi) Science (vii) remaining unravelled exact function of sleep (viii) Sigmund Freud (ix) in the last century (x) in a safe environment

3. Dreams have been making an attractive atmosphere to philosophers for hundreds and thousands of years. It is also a subject of pragmatic and scientific research nowadays. While sleeping, a dream can picture skilled emotions that can be cheerful or fearful, perplexing or understandable. But experts have not been able to understand the aim explicitly and science is trying to disclose it. Many researchers think that dreams have no practical goal but others believe that dreaming is essential for psychological or physical well-being.

Made Easy to Model Question–10

1.A.(a) (i) disable (b) (i) suppression (c) (i) social discrimination will be removed (d) (iii) genuinely (e) (ii) Georgia (f) (ii) hampered (g) (iii) shackle (h) (iv) detachment (i) (i) inequity (j) (ii) banish

B.(a) According to Martin Luther King Jr. the Negros were not free because their lives were sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.

(b) Martin Luther King's dream was to rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed.

(c) Luther King dreamt that the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

(d) Martin Luther King Jr. had these dreams because he believed that all men have rights to enjoy equal opportunity. He wanted to see that people are living in the same nation without any discrimination.

(e) I appreciate almost all the above dreams. But I appreciate more the fourth one that his children will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character. Skin colour is not so important but character is the most valuable thing in human life.

2. A flow chart showing the discrimination the Negros faced till Martin Luther King's time is given below:

1. Being crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination	→	2. Living in poverty despite having birth in a rich country	→	3. Languishing in the corners of American society	→	4. Finding themselves exile in their own country	→	5. Sweltering with injustice	→	6. Some states like Alabama having vicious racists

Or,(i) The Negro (ii) not free (iii) in the corners of American society (iv) finding himself in exile (v) Martin Luther King (vi) having a deeply rooted dream (vii) in the American nation (viii) having a dream (ix) in Alabama (x) having the dream that black boys and girls would hold the hands of white boys and girls

3. The text is about a famous speech made by Martin Luther King Jr. in 1963. In the speech, he expressed some of his dreams for the betterment of the people especially the Negros. He dreamt that one day his nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed. He also dreamt that in Georgia there will be no discrimination between the sons of slaves and the sons of former slave owners. He further dreamt that one day mississippi will be turned into an oasis of freedom and justice. Moreover, he dreamt that a country will be apartheid free where little black boys and girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and girls as brothers and sisters.

Solution to Model Question–11

1. A. (a) (i) dignified ; (b) (ii) depression; (c) (iii) the light of hope; (d) (i) the existing disagreement of the nation will end; (e) (i) equality of human beings (f) (iv) curved (g) (i) direct (h) (i) piece of music (i) (iv) fight (j) (iii) amazing

B. (a) By the phrase "Let freedom ring" Martin Luther King Jr. has tried to propound ideas of freedom and equality for everybody all over America.

(b) At the time when Martin Luther King Jr. delivered the speech, racial discrimination and inequality among the people were prevalent in America. The blacks were strictly dominated by the whites. The blacks had hardly any freedom of speech and they often lived a poorer life than the whites.

(c) According to Martin Luther King Jr. if his dreams are materialized, all injustice and oppression made by the racists will be removed from the society and the nation. And ultimately the nation will be independent, prosperous and great.

(d) The text is a speech and it was delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. a civil right activist of America.

(e) Of all the dreams as delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. I appreciate the idea that there will be no racial segregation in American and all the people will be judged not by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character.

2. (i) Martin Luther King (ii) having dream to exalt (iii) every hill and mountain (iv) the crooked places (v) The Lord (vi) shall reveal his glory (vii) of the world (viii) shall see the glory of the Lord (ix) The Jews (x) of America

3. Summary: The author's dream is that all kinds of discrimination that prevail between the black and the white in America will be eliminated. He also dreams that the discords of their nation will be transformed into a

beautiful symphony of goodwill. He has firm belief that the Americans will achieve freedom one day.

Solution to Model Question–12

1. A. (a) (ii) father of Bangladeshi nation; (b) (ii) Dhaka; (c) (iii) University of Dhaka; (d) (iv) chase; (e) (iv) dashing (f) (ii) melancholy (g) (ii) features (h) (i) establisher (i) (i) persistence (j) (ii) nurture

B. (a) Sheikh Kamal, is the eldest son of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Bangamata Fazilatunnesa Mujib. He was an alma mater of Dhaka University.

(b) Sheikh Kamal had a colorful youth marked by liveliness and creativity. He pursued his passion for sports and cultural activities. He was a first division basketball and cricket player as well as a sports organizer. He was also interested in classical music.

(c) Sheikh Kamal was a noted sports man. He was also a sport organizer, He was a first division basketball and cricket player. He was also interested in football.

(d) Journalist Syed Ishtiaq Reza mention in his article "Ekjon Sheikh Kamal" in Bangla tribune mentioned that the unique qualities of Sheikh Kamal's character, especially his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture, are never seen in any son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh.

(e) Sheikh Kamal was an inseparable part of Bangladesh Liberation War. He joined the liberation war and received military training at Camp Murtee, located at the Himalayan foothills in India. This tall young man became the ADC if General Ataul Goni Osmani, the Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war.

2.

1. Born in Gopalganj	→	**2.** Schooled at BAF Shaheen School	→	**3.** Prosecuted college education at Dhaka College	→	**4.** Studied at Dhaka University	→	**5.** Learnt Sitar under Ustad Ful Mohammad	→	**6.** Learnt drama performance on stage

3. Summary: Sheikh Kamal knew that there is no shortcut to success. He groomed himself up as a young man who earned success by dint of perseverance and commitment. After independence, Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life but he preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces to that end. Unfortunately, just after 10 days of his 26 birthday and only after a month of his marriage with Sultana Kamal, he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.

Solution to Model Question–13

1. A. (a) (i) a famous person whom people admire ; (b) (iii) seemingly ; (c) (iii) sports idol ; (d) (ii) four in number ; (e) (i) 2012 (f) (iii) humble (g)(i) barrier (h)(ii) education at school (i)(ii) Deliver a speech (j)(i) remarkable

B. (a) Nishat Mazumder is a Bangladeshi woman of 40 years of age. She is a sports icon in our country. She reached the highest peak in the world in 2012.

(b) Nishat is an ordinary Bangladeshi girl who is not very tall. She is neither well build nor has a fascinating princess-like appearance.

(c) Every person usually has something to be proud of. Nishat is also no exception to this. She has some significant aspects that she can be proud of. Specially, she has at least three things to be proud of. For example, she has parents who are amazingly supportive in realizing her dream; her another pride is that her father is a freedom fighter in the liberation war and she is the first Bangladeshi girl who scaled Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world in 2012.

(d) An example set by a person can be a great inspiration and a motivation for someone else. Nishat's life story is full of challenges, obstacles, and adventures. Her life serves the purpose of inspiration and motivation for the youth in Bangladesh. Because a youth can learn from her life how to face and overcome obstacles; how to take challenge, and how to dream big and realize it in life. Thus, the youth in Bangladesh have many things to learn from her life.

(e) No, one's appearance does not make a difference in his/her achieving success. If we observe the life of Nishat, we find that she gained success through hard work and determination though she doesn't possess a glamorous look and a well- built physique.

2.

1. Born on 5 January,1981	→	**2.** Born in Ramganj, Laksmipur	→	**3.** Completed HSC in 1999	→	**4.** Taken Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Dhaka City College	→	**5.** Completed SSC in 1997	→	**6.** Studied Japan Studies at Dhaka University

3. Summary: Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi sports icon, is proud of her supporting parents whose inspiration enabled her to reach the highest mountain peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. She was born in 5 January 1981 in Lakshmipur. She passed the SSC and HSC Exams in 1997 and 1999 respectively. After that she completed her Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Dhaka City College. Having interest in different languages and cultures of the world, she has got into Dhaka University to do MA in Japan Studies.

Solution to Model Question–14

1. A. (a) (ii) Democratic National Convention; (b) (iii) impracticable; (c) (i) certain to happen; (d) (iii) When our will force is strong, our dreams become certain to happen; (e) (ii) will inspire (f)(i) look (g)(i) Consistency (h)(ii) 2003 (i)(i) Nurture (j) (i) to observe

B. (a) Edmund Hillary and Tanzing Norgay conquered Mount Everest first. This event of the conquest of Mount Everest took place on 29 May 1953.

(b) For all people of Bangladesh, Nishat Mazumder left a message that a girl is never inferior to a boy in general even in accomplishing adventurous and challenging works. If a girl gets constant supports from her parents and society, she can do everything what a boy can do.

(c) Accepting the challenge, for her climbing expedition, she got the wholehearted support from her parents. Thus Nishat and oter mountaineers could succeed in their mission, getting help from several organizations.

(d) Christopher Reeve is a Hollywood actor who has played the role of superman in the movie 'Superman'. The film shows his various adventures as a superman.

(e) The climbing event was arranged on 29 May, 2003 with a view to observing the 50^{th} anniversary of Hillary and Tanzing's conquest of Mount Everest.

2.

1. Cherishing a dream to be a mountaineer	→	**2.** Climbing 967 metres Keokradong peak	→	**3.** Taking preparation for making her body ready for the climb	→	**4.** Having chance dedication, opportunities, discipline and perseverance	→	**5.** Receiving institutional and professional trainings	→	**6.** Completing basic training course at HMI, Darjeling in 2007.

3. Summary: Christopher Reeve, the Hollywood star remarks that when we exercise our will-power, then our dreams become certain to happen. The life of Nishat is a case in point. After taking preparation for physical fitness, she could scale the 967 metres high Keokradong in 2003. Endowed with chance, dedication, opportunities, discipline, perseverance, institutional and professional training Nishat Mazumder climbed peaks in the Himalayan range one after another. Mountaineering in our country is a new sport activity which should be developed to make it a culture that will inspire women's mountaineering activities. She and other mountaineers could succeed in their mission to reach the highest peak in the world with the support from their parents and society. Thus, she proves that a girl can do anything a boy can do.

Solution to Model Question–15

1. A. (a) (iii) traditional (b) (ii) supposition (c) (ii) The village has produced many football stars. (d) (iii) conventional (e) (iv) to highlight the power of the female. (f) (iii) small-scale (g) (iii) electricity (h) (ii) came to light (i) (iii) talented (j) (iv) win

B. (a) Yes, I find a horrifying disrimination between little boys and girls in our traditional societies. We see that tiny boys and girls face or experience discrimination even in case of toys. Separate sets of toys are given to little boys and girls. Cars, guns, or footballs are chosen for boys as toys while girls are given doll and miniature cooking utensils. This discriminatory treatment towards them is really ridiculous and at the same time painful as well.

(b) I think, according to the passage, the most striking feature of the people of Kalsindur village is that they are very hard-working. This positive trait has been reflected in the nature of the Kalsindur girls. The girls there developed a great skill in the game of football that is very pleasing to think. Because playing football is not

usual of girls in our traditional society.

(c) The girls who played football earned name and fame in home and abroad. They won many international championships. So, the village was electrified basically in recognition of the success of the girls as footballers.

(d) Yes, I agree with this statement. It is because girls can be as much skillful and knowledgeable as boys. So they are able to compete with boys. Girls started to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. The success of Kalsindur girls is one of the examples of this.

(e) There are many football girls in Kalsindur village. Some girls excelled in the arena of football. Namely, Tahura Khatun (who scored the highest goals, 40 goals, in the international matches till 2021). Shamsunnahar senior (who scored the solitary goal against India ensuring SAFF Under-15 Women Championship 2017). Shamsunnahar junior (captain of Under-15 National Football Team-2019) are some bright stars in Bangladesh Women's National Football Team.

2.

1. Some bright stars in Bangladesh National Women's Football Team	→	**2.** Sanjida Akhter being 7th under-16 promising female football player of Asia in 2014	→	**3.** Mariya Manda being captain of under-15 female Football Team in 2017	→	**4.** Shamsunnahar senior ensuring under-15 SAFF Women Football Championship in 2017	→	**5.** Shamsunnahar junior being captain of under 15 National Football Team in 2019	→	**6**. They all being from Kalsindur village

3. Summary: The general conception is that boys are active and full of vigour and girls are naive and lack intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts. This false assumption has been shattered as girls started to show their feat and women began competing with men in almost all areas. The success of the girls of the village, Kalsindur is an example. The girls have illuminated the village Kalsindur with their belief in themselves and their skills in the game of football. The village Kalsindur has become a symbol of girl power because girls of this village have illuminated it by their skills in the game of football. The government has provided electricity in Kalsindur village in recognition of their success.

Solution to Model Question–16

1. A. (a) (ii) the golden girls from Kalsindur village ; (b) (iv) golden girls; (c) (iii) teammates; (d) (i) reluctant; (e) (ii) footballers from Kalsindur village (f)(ii) against (g)(i) won (h)(iii) convince (i)(i) challenges (j) (ii) mentor

B. (a) The success of Kalsindur girls has been compared with an epic because the girls had to struggle very hard to achieve success. They had no sports gears and had to play wearing salwar and Kamij. Moreover, they also suffered from malnutrition.

(b) The author called Mohammad Mafiz Uddin and Minati Rani Sheel great motivators' because they successfully convinced the guardians of the girls to let them play football and supported the girls in their efforts to overcome the odds. As a result, the girls could prove themselves worthy of this favour.

(c) The super girls from Kalsindur village are called 'golden girls'. They are called so because they played football and brought name and fame to their small village as well as the country.

(d) The girls had to face a number of adversities initially. They had no any sports gear to play football. They also suffered from malnutrition. Convincing the guardians to let their daughters play was also very difficult.

(e) The people as well as the guardians of the female children of Bangladesh expect that they would help their mothers in doing household chores. Playing football or doing any outdoor activity is solely meant for the boys. That's why girls' playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh.

2.

1. became captain of the national team	→	**2.** won the championship in quite a few tournaments	→	**3.** scored the highest goals	→	**4.** overwhelmed the nation with their success	→	**5.** received a warm reception at Ganabhaban	→	**6.** requested to nationalize their secondary school and it was fulfilled

3. Summary: The passage talks about the victory of Bangladesh girls' football team in various competition, such

as the AFC Under 14 Regional Football Championship 2015 in Nepal. The footballers of Kalsindur proved their skills again and again in various national, regional and international tournaments. Not only did they share championship with Laos in 2019, they also proved themselves by achieving the 1st SAFF under-18 Women Championship in Bhutan. Their recurrent success left the entire country in awe, and the Prime Minister herself warmly received them at Ganabhaban where she fulfilled their request of nationalizing their secondary school.

Solution to Model Question–17

1. A. (a) (iii) man has a predisposition to form communal bond; (b) (i) nuptial arrangement; (c) (iii) separation; (d) (ii) mitigate; (e) (iii) merits of loneliness and isolation (f) (iv) Relationship (g) (iv) Relationship h. (iii) company (i) (i) health (j)(ii) entity

B. (a) Mental breakdown causes existential crisis because humans make meanings of their life through mental bonds and emotions. So, for a meaningful existence, it is important that they maintain mental soundness.

(b) Sharing joys and sharing sorrows are, actually, the same thing. The former multiplies our happiness, while the latter, also, by decreasing our sorrows, increases our feelings of joy.

(c) Man wants to establish relationship with others for companionship and for physical and emotional support.

(d) Wild animals also develop relationship. But man's relationship is related to his existence. It inspires him to do well in his life. Thus, man's relationship is different from those of other animals.

(e) Instinct is a natural tendency for people and animals to behave in a particular way using the knowledge and abilities that they were born with.

2.

1. For companionship	→	**2.** For physical and emotional support	→	**3.** For doing well in education	→	**4.** For greater performance in workplace and profession	→	**5.** For sharing joy with others	→	**6.** For reducing our sorrows

3. Summary: As a social being, man necessarily follows the instinct of seeking company and forming mutual relationship just like other animals for motivation and inspiration. Relationships can be of different types; they can be familial or intimate. They can also develop from interactions with others in different social organizations. The necessity of companionship is truly felt by those who have none to share compassion or emotion with. An effective relationship amplifies our happiness and minimizes our sorrows. Therefore, to cherish a lasting relationship, we should develop trust, respect and dispose of qualities like selfishness. possessiveness and abstain from fights and quarrels.

Solution to Model Question–18

1. A. (a) (ii) for doing some difficult writing; (b) (i) nostalgic; (c) (ii) astonished; (d) (i) astounding; (e) (iii) massive (f) (i) seclusion (g) (ii) melodious (h) (ii) flaming red (i) (iii) preposition (j) (iv) Inclusion

B. (a) The authoress chose the Carolina Mountains as her setting because it was isolated and serene- perfect for a writer to coin new ideas. Moreover, her homesickness would also be recovered in the hilly areas. Thus, she could well concentrate on her novel piece of writing.

(b) The story is more of an autobiographical story. This can be told from the first person narrative style of the story. In addition, the authorial presence can be felt from the language of the narrative.

(c) The quote shows Jerry's confidence in his hard work. Since he is adept in chopping wood, he asserts that it is expertise, not age, that matures a worker.

(d) The authoress uses the metaphor of consistent rainfall to admire the chopping skills of Jerry. Just as the dripping raindrops is melodious to the ears, so is Jerry's rhythmic beating buzz of cutting wood. Jerry's skill thus, impresses the authoress.

(e) Jerry was so deeply surprised by the kindness of the authoress that he went speechless after receiving the reward. In fact, his gratitude was ingrained naturally, which did not require to express itself through format thanksgiving.

2.

1. Needed quiet isolation	→	**2.** Wanted to do some troublesome writing	→	**3.** Wanted mountain air to blow out the malaria	→	**4.** Homesick for the flaming of maples in October	→	**5.** Homesick for corn shocks	→	**6.** Homesick for pumpkins and black-walnut trees

3. Summary: In the autumn, the writer took a cabin near an orphanage in the Carolina mountains. She was homesick for natural scenes and wanted a quiet and isolated place to do some troublesome writing. There she looked for a man for chopping some firewood. But a small boy came and she was little bit surprised to see the boy. She was doubtful about the boy's capacity of chopping wood. But the boy confidently spoke of his ability and started chopping. Soon after the writer had forgotten the boy as the rhythmic and steady sound of chopping did not make any interruption to her work.

Solution to Model Question–19

1. A. (a) (ii) image; (b) (ii) upright; (c) (ii) helpful ; (d) (iii) willingly ; (e) (i) natural (f) (i) deep (g) (ii) uprightness (h) (i) deny (i) (iv) heedless (j) (iii) autonomy

B. (a) The authoress symbolises Jerry's eyes through colourful descriptions. 'Gray' symbolises the gravity and sincerity of Jerry's character. On the other hand, 'blue' signifies the independence of his character.

(b) The authoress, by 'unnecessary', does not mean 'not necessary'; rather she means 'unpaid and uncalled for'. Jerry benevolently paid various services to the authoress, which are activities of large-heartedness, without expectation of any returns.

(c) Civility, gentility and courtesy cannot be taught and trained. Rather, these human qualities are inherent and often inherited by birth. Jerry, indeed, embodies these ingrained qualities.

(d) Jerry's act of steadying the stone implies that he is, at heart, a large-hearted, selfless figure. Despite being an orphan, he possesses magnanimity of mind that is exceptional.

(e) The authoress compares Jerry's integrity to the hardness of granite rocks. Just as a granite is hard, but inside it, streams of water flow, so is Jerry's outward hardness, which is very soft and gentle inside.

2.

1. Grave gray-blue eyes	→	**2.** Independent spirit	→	**3.** Strong uprightness	→	**4.** Freedom from desires	→	**5.** dedicated personality	→	**6.** Greatness of heart

3. Summary: Despite being an orphan, Jerry possesses inherent uprightness which impressed the authoress. He had integrity which is more than bravery and honesty. While working, the ax handle was broken and he wanted to repair it with his own cost. But the writer convinced him to take the repairing cost. Jerry was a free-will agent and he chose to do careful work. But if he failed, he took the responsibility without any excuse.

Solution to Model Question–20

1. A. (a) (iii) sluggish ; (b) (iv) to comfort him in adverse weather ; (c) (ii) bidding farewell; (d) (iii) drowse; (e) (ii) feel sad for (f) (ii) delight (g) (iv) red (h) (ii) majestic (i) (i)glad (j) (iii) haste

B. (a) Jerry used to come to the authoress' cabin every day. He used to cut her wood that was used in cooking food. He served her by doing some trivial favours that were helpful for her Furthermore, he brought for her maple leaves of bright red colour and chestnut twigs of attractive yellow colour.

(b) Jerry had already developed a motherly relationship with the authoress and he could not but come to her every day either to do something favourable for her or just to talk to her. When the authoress told him that she was leaving the following day, it is understandable that he took it as a bolt from the blue. So, he did not, really could not come to see the authoress off. To see the authoress off was simply agonizing for Jerry.

(c) Jerry had no mother in reality. He lied to the authoress about having his mother. The authoress came to know it from Miss Clark, the superintendent of the orphanage, while leaving the cabin key and some money with Miss Clark. The information that Jerry did not have mother disturbed the authoress to a great extent.

(d) This was said to Jerry by the authoress while informing him of her imminent departure. She passed some days at the orphanage. During her stay at the orphanage, there developed a deep relationship between them. She was quite impressed with the little boy, Jerry for his integrity and simplicity. So, she, at the time of informing him about her departure, said that she would think of him and miss him.

(e) The authoress wanted to give the gifts to Jerry at Christmas and on his birthday. However, she didn't give the gifts finally lest she might duplicate the gifts.

2.

1. cut wood for her	→	**2.** Did helpful favours	→	**3.** Played with her dog	→	**4.** Took care of the dog	→	**5.** Brought vermilion	→	**6.** Brought chestnut

				maple leaves for her	boughs for her

3. Summary: Jerry, a small boy, living in the orphanage used to come to the writer to cut wood and do other things. Gradually, Jerry developed intimacy with the writer and her dog. Jerry told a lie to the writer that he had mother and she sent him skates. During the time of her leaving the orphanage, the writer wanted to bid good-bye to Jerry but he was not found. Jerry avoided meeting her that time because it would be heartbreaking for him as he loved the writer. The writer instead of giving gifts gave some money to the superintendent just to avoid duplicacy of the gifts. But at the end, the writer felt heartbroken at Jerry's ill-fate of motherlessness.

Solution to Model Question–21

1. A. (a) (iii) complex (b) (iv) happens (c) (ii) last stage for becoming an adult (d) (iii) Adolescence (e) (ii) person (f) (iv) change-over (g) (iii) treated (h)(iv) persons (i) (ii) the time of (j) (ii) stage

B. (a) World Health Organization (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood.
(b) Most of the people become worried in the stage of growth as many changes take place during the time.
(c) Persons who are over 18 years of age are treated adults in our country.
(d) An adult can experience special treatments from his family members.
(e) The duration of adolescence differs in different places across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations.

2. A flow chart showing the major characteristics of adolescence is given below :

1. Physical and sexual maturation	→	**2.** Movement toward social and economic independence	→	**3.** Development of identity	→	**4.** Skills to carry out adult relationships and roles	→	**5.** Capacity for abstract reasoning	→	**6.** Tremendous growth and potential

3. There are four or five stages of people's growth : infancy, early childhood, later childhood, adolescence and adulthood. There are some who try to act like older people. Most people go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status. WHO identifies adolescence as a period of growth and development. Then puberty marks the passage from childhood to adolescence. Now people's sexual attitudes are changing. Adolescence is marked by physical and sexual maturation and gaining social and economic independence and skills.

Solution to Model Question–22

1.A.(a) (iii) teenager ; (b) (iii) Adults (c) (i) Adolescents have their own characteristics (d) (iv) consequence (e) (iv) to learn a wide range of skills (f) (iii) outcome (g) (ii) risky (h) (i) torture (i) (ii) traditions (j) (ii) familiar

B.(a) Adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs and to start sexual relationships.
(b) The elaborated forms of STI and HIV are 'Sexually Transmitted Infection' and 'Human Immunodeficiency Virus' respectively.
(c) Laws and policies sometimes restricts adolescents' access to reproductive health information.
(d) Adolescents depend on their families, communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to know about sexual problems.
(e) Adolescents may be vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviours.

2. A flow chart showing the physical and social problems of the adolescents is given below :

1. Facing pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, drugs etc	→	2. Facing pressure to initiate sexual relationships	→	3. Facing many injuries, unintended pregrancies, STIs and HIV	→	4. Having experienced a wide range of adjustment and psychological problems	→	5. Facing restriction on reproductive health information	→	6. Facing significant barrier in case of services

Or,(i) experience (ii) Adults (iii) influence on adolescents (iv) affect (v) Adolescents (vi) depend (vii) Many adolescents (viii) alcohol, cigarettes and other drugs (ix) are not capable of understanding (x) promoted

3. Many adolescents face pressure to use wine, cigarettes and other drugs and to begin sexual relationships. They

suffer from STIs and HIV. Many also suffer from misadjustment and mental problems. Adults have unique chance to influence them. They are mostly incapable of understanding complex concepts and the relationship between behaviour and experience. This inability makes them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk bahaviours. Laws and policies often restrict their access to reproductive ability. They depend on family and society to rid them of these problems. So the society should stand by them.

Solution to Model Question–23

1.A.(a) (iii) form; (b) (ii) transition; (c) (i) unrest; (d) (ii) married; (e) (i) adolescence; (f) (ii) youthful; (g) (ii) wide-ranging; (h) (iii) central; (i) (ii) the time; (j) (i) monetary;

B.(a) Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood.

(b) The World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes adolescence as the period that shapes the future of boys' and girls' lives.

(c) There are about 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh. 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million are boys.

(d) Bangladeshi boys can legally marry at 21 and girls at 18.

(e) The adolescent girls with higher education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age.

2. A flow chart showing the situation/ condition of the adolescents of Bangladesh is given below :

1. 28 million adolescents	→	2. 13.7 million girls	→	3. 14.3 million boys	→	4. Facing inequality and subordination	→	5. Marginalization and exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities	→	6. Girls getting married before proper age

Or,(i) constitute (ii) World Health Organization (iii) Situation of adolescent girls (iv) The legal age of marriage (v) for girls and boys (vi) are married (vii) 60% (viii) are ready (ix) several years of adolescence (x) at present

3. Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. WHO identifies it as the period that shapes the future lives of boys and girls. There are 28 million adolescents in this country. They are the victims of inequality and subordination. This inequality leads to child marriage and subjugation to violence and sexual abuse. The girls here legally marry at 18 years of age and boys at 21. Those from affluent families and having higher education get married at a later age.

Solution to Model Question–24

1.A.(a) (iii) wedded; (b) (i) Adolescents are ignorant of HIV; (c) (iv) movement; (d) (iii) Girls are deprived in the society; (e) (iii) shortage of blood (f) (ii) flexibility (g) (iii) unlawful (h) (ii) disclose (i) (iv) quit (j) (iii) reporting

B.(a) After marriage, usually a girl drops out of school and begins full-time work in in-laws' house. There she is marginalized, she becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse and violence including those related to dowry.

(b) In Bangladesh, a bride's family has to pay dowry, although it is illegal. Dowry demands continue after wedding. And the bride becomes victim of dowry-related violence.

(c) The adolescent mothers face health risks in case of pregnancy and child birth. They do not know much of reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is also high.

(d) The adolescent girls lose their mobility, their friends and social status after marriage. They have to terminate their study. The lack of mobility curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities.

(e) Many boys, lack the power to make decisions, are unemployed and unaware of social or health issues, and therefore are at risks of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get addicted to drugs and alcohol.

2. A flow chart showing how women in our country lose connection with the outside world and get confined in the household with no chance of self reliance is given below.

1. Getting married early	→	2. Dropping out of school	→	3. Losing her nobility	→	4. Getting confined to full time house hold work	→	5. Losing social status and the opportunities for economic independence	→	6. Giving rise to maternal mortality

Or,(i) vulnerable (ii) in-laws' house (iii) violence (iv) non-payment (v) undernourished (vi) Bangladesh (vii)

24.4% (viii) 2007 (ix) addiction (x) Bangladesh

3. Marriage makes a girl drop out of school and work in in-laws' house. They lose their mobility, their friends and also social status. Dowry demands and torture make their life a hell. She has risk during pregnancy and child birth, when many adolescent mothers even die. They lack health-related informations, especially of HIV. Many adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Neonatal mortality is also a great concern for younger mothers. Many boys are at considerable risks for being drawn into criminal activities. They even become alcoholic or drug-addict.

Made Easy to Model Question–25

1.A.(a) (iv) accepted; (b) (i) Shilpi was married off early; (c) (iv) authorization; (d) (i) harmful effects of immature pregnancy; (e) (ii) local (f) (iv) normal (g) (iii) NGOs (h) (iv) incorporate (i) (i) provide (j) (iv) target

B. (a) Bangladesh has a long tradition of marrying of daughters at an early age. This happens mostly in rural areas. It is a very common phenomenon in villages.

(b) The local empowerment group most effectively changes behaviour related to reproductive health by counseling and offering peer-to-peer support to the adolescent girls.

(c) Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy. She did so by joining a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the knowledge of health risks of early marriage and pregnancy.

(d) The group discusses on changing behaviour most effectively related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that discourages adolescents say no to early marriage.

(e) The NGOs work through some foreign health project that aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. They also do other welfare tasks.

2. A flow chart showing the works of the NGOs in Bangladesh is given below :

1. Supporting empowerment groups	→	2. Working through foreign organizations	→	3. Working through foreign reproductive health project	→	4. Aiming to have access to quality health services for adolescents	→	5. Telling women of the harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy	→	6. Changing the notion of the people about social prejudices

Or,(i) married (ii) 2008 (iii) local empowerment group (iv) after marriage (v) NGO (vi) Bangladesh (vii) declined by nearly 40% (viii) 2001 (ix) delay having children (x) Shilpi and Rashid

3. Shilpi was married off by her parents while she was only 15 years old. Then she joined an empowerment group where she came to know of the bad effects of early marriage and pregnancy. She asked her husband Rashid to discuss pregnancy with a counsellor. They met a counsellor who convinced Rashid to delay having children. Their family and neighbours at first disagreed and insulted them. But eventually they realized their fault and decided to speak against untimely marriage and child birth.

Made Easy to Model Question–26

1. A. (a) (i) scornful; (b) (ii) electronic; (c) (i) undesirable; (d) (iv) insulting; (e) (iv) intentionally (f) (ii) fake (g) (iii) initiate (h)(ii) sufferer (i) (iii) false profile (j) (ii) intimidation

B. (a) Cyber bullying is basically an act that is done by a person against another person by means of electronic media just to harass.

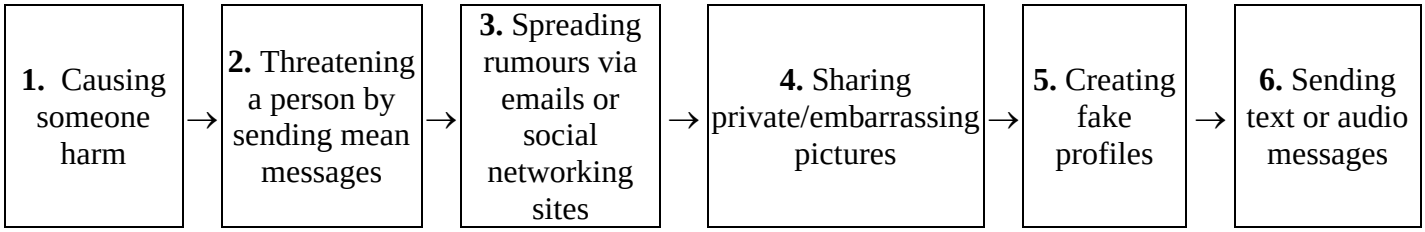
(b) Cyber bullying may be of various forms. A few of them are— doing harm to someone by posting unwanted or private information, threatening someone by sending mean messages by any means, spreading rumours via emails or social networking sites, sharing private/embarrassing or unapproved pictures or videos creating fake profiles etc.

(c) People have access to information in this era of digital Bangladesh. Some vested quarters grabbing the opportunities tarnish the image of this country. Some yellow journalists publish fake news through electronic media. Some using the religious sentiment cause disturbance in society. To stop these offensive activities, ICT Act 2006 has been passed in the parliament.

(d) Cyber victims are suggested to register a complaint to the regulatory body by phone or by email. It is hoped that necessary action will be taken within 24 hours and perpetrators will be brought to book. Justice is supposed to be ensured within three days after the complaint is lodged. Victims can also submit their complaints using mobile number mentioned in the BTRC site.

(e) Facebook is an important social medium. Users have the right to allow or block someone they do not like. Users can limit or increase the number of friends and followers. They can post or upload pictures/images. Similarly, they can see others' post, make comments and share the post they like. However, they can do the reverse by blocking the fake users. Thus Facebook can be a first step to stop cyber bullying.

2.



3. Summary: Cyber bullying is a scornful act done by a person against another person by using electronic and social media for harassing the intended person physically and mentally. As deliberate publishing of fake and obscene material brings manifold humiliating situation, the person publishing such material will be the guilty of an offence under ICT Act 2006. And the punishment of such offence, according to the existing penal code, is imprisonment and /or fine."

Made Easy to Model Question–27

1. A. (a) (i) the rules of etiquette used at dining table; (b) (iii) invariably; (c) (i) code of conduct; (d) (ii) whimsical; (e) (ii) clown (f) (iii) French (g) (iii) rules for rules sake (h) (i) fed up (i) (ii) munching (j) (i) drinking noisily

B. (a) Table manners mean the rules of etiquette that are maintained during the time of eating with a group of people on a particular occasion. Their significance lies in the fact that they indicate being considerate and respectful to the people around a person.

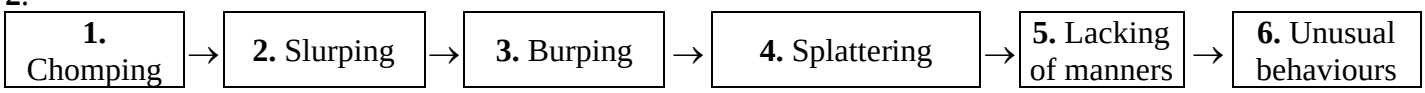
(b) Table manners are important for some reasons. They are the expression of our being considerate and respectful to the people with whom we are eating or drinking. A person having ill table manners becomes an object of disgust for the people sitting with him. Moreover, table manners expose our overall delicacy or refinement, rearing and self- awareness.

(c) A person devoid of the sense of table manners is seen munching, drinking noisily, belching or splattering. These behaviours on the part of the man become very irritating to the sensible and refined people sitting with him round the dining table.

(d) When a person with poor table manners cats dinner with his friend's family for the first time, s/he (friend) may deliberately ignore his/her buffoon-like behaviour. But that his/her disgusting behaviour will bother his/her (friend) parents worries him/her.

(e) Nowadays many business organizations or companies employ people not only on the basis of their educational qualities but also their manners or cultural refinement. And in order to test this aspect, the hiring manager takes them out to dinner to observe their table manners. Thus table manners have become a part of interview nowadays.

2.



3. Summary: Table manners do not mean arbitrary behaviours with people eating with you at the dining table. They indicate your overall refinement, rearing and self-awareness. So you should be careful about your table manners at somebody else's house. Table manners also play a role in getting job as it has been a part of modern interview process. So, you should practise table manners at home in preparation for those important occasions.

Made Easy to Model Question–28

1. A. (a) (i) annoyed; (b) (ii) two; (c) (iii) wasteful; (d) (i) fraternity; (e) (iii) toiling much (f) (iii) ungratefulness (g) (iii) acknowledge (h) (ii) rely on (i) (iii) adverbial phrase (j) (i) blast

B. (a) The man was strange from others in the sense that he was extremely evil-minded. He did not hesitate to serve his own interest causing any harm to people. He could not endure other people's happiness. He was very discourteous and hated other people behaving politely.

(b) Yes, I fully support this view. The man's activities and attitude show him to be a great evil-doer. He served his own interest resorting to any way. He could not stand other people's happiness. He was very discourteous and never could bear other people behaving politely.

(c) The man had two fold reasons behind inventing the machine. Firstly, he would get rid of the hatred he felt to

people's polite and courteous behaviour as the machine was intended to steal people's polite words. Secondly, he wanted to earn money by selling to somebody else the words stolen by the machine.

(d) The machine harmed the society extremely. When people tried to say polite expressions like 'thank you', 'so kind of you', 'don't mention it' etc.. their tongue failed to produce these words. The machine caught them. Consequently, people became rough and violent, losing their mental gracefulness. They often got involved in destructive fight. Love, respect, affections, etc. were gradually getting lost from the society.

(e) There were two little girls with speech disabilities in the area on whom the machine had no impact. The girls carried on their previous practices of being kind and polite. They could realize a great gap between them and the rest of the people in society. They investigated and discovered the cause, that is the evil machine. So, they secretly destroyed the machine by rewinding it. Thus, the machine got destroyed.

2.

1. Highly bothered to see others' happiness	→	**2.** Thought of his own interest only	→	**3.** Apathetic to people's polite behaviour	→	**4.** Greedy and impolite	→	**5.** Inventing machine with an evil plan	→	**6.** Cautious, scornful but hard-working

3. Summary: Once there was a wicked man who hated the kind and polite people around him. Being apathetic to people's polite behavour, he invented a machine to steal the words and expressions of politeness and kindness. Consequently, people became rough and tough and selfish. Love, respect, affection and fellow-feeling were missing from people's practices. But the machine could not steal the sign language. The two girls with speech difficulty continued their practices of being kind and polite. Finding the difference between them and other people, the girls started investigating the reason. They crept up to the machine and rewound it and as a result, people got back the words like 'thank you', 'please' etc.... They became polite and respectful to one another once again. Thus, it was understood that good manners are very useful for keeping people together in happiness.

Made Easy to Model Question–29

1. A. (a) (i) rising; (b) (iii) artificially treated; (c) (ii) tempting; (d) (iii) favourite; (e) (i) insignificant (f) (i) small (g) (iv) baffle (h) (ii) appetizing (i) (iv) tempting (j) (ii) nourishing

B. (a) Various types of junk food are now manufactured with various ingredients. They are rich in salt, sugar and fat and are very attractive and tasty. So, they are becoming increasingly popular nowadays.

(b) Junk foods are processed foods having high calories. They are rich in salt, sugar and fat. They are very delicious to eat but pernicious to health in many ways.

(c) Some junk foods are burger, salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food pizzas, tacos and carbonated beverages. They being rich in calories, salt and fats are very tasty but nutritionally very poor.

(d) All fast foods are not junk foods though many of them are. For example, a salad may be fast food but is certainly nutritious and not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas and tacos may be junk or nutritious foods on the basis of their ingredients, calories and the process of manufacturing.

(e) Due to frequent consumption of junk food, excess fat, simple carbohydrates and processed sugar get accumulated in our body, leading to obesity and cardiovascular diseases among other chronic health problems. The consequent obesity may cause obstruction in the arteries, thus laying the basis of an impending heart attack.

2.

1. Snack	→	**2.** Gum	→	**3.** Candy	→	**4.** Sugary desserts	→	**5.** Burgers	→	**6.** Pizzas

3. Summary: Junk foods comprise high calories. These artificially made foods look charming and appetizing. These foods are prepared commercially ignoring the nutritive value. Frequent taking of these foods leads to obesity. Obesity leads to fatty material building up in the arteries. The damaged arteries increase the risk of heart attack. Moreover, Junk foods damage the brain. Addiction to junk foods results in aversion to taking healthier foods."

Made Easy to Model Question–30

1. A. (a) (iv) merging with the mob; (b) (i) psychological; (c) (i) taxing; (d) (i) unremitting; (e) (iii) suspension of thoughts (f) (iii) consciousness (g) (ii) introducing new things (h) (iii) concentration (i) (ii) apprentices (j) (i) contemplation

B. (a) Meditation is the mental training of increasing awareness and focus, and thus achieving calmness of the human brain.

(b) Meditation greatly differs from simple concentration. Meditation centres on a single point of thought and clears up the mind by gaining an infinitude of awareness.
(c) Yes, meditation improves mental fitness by increasing the capacity to focus. Moreover, It helps the meditator to work for longer periods in his real life.
(d) Religious people and saints innovated meditative practice.
(e) In the past, people practised meditation so that they could achieve objectives of their life.
Furthermore, through meditation, they performed spiritual healing.

2.

1. Focused attention → **2.** Improved breathing → **3.** Progressive relaxation → **4.** Anxiety release → **5.** Blood circulation improvement → **6.** Creativity development

3. Summary: The act of deep and quiet thinking is meditation. It is an approach to psychological fitness. It has become religious traditions from time immemorial. In fact, it lessens stress and tension. Moreover it develops concentration, brings quietness, and controls emotions. It also maximizes brain's capacity. Therefore, everybody should practise meditations for achieving sound health and unique qualities of human life.

Made Easy to Model Question–31

1. A. (a) (iii) delighted or sad; (b) (i) regularly; (c) (iii) negative effects; (d) (i) buyer; (e) (iv) induce (f) (ii) immediately (g) (ii) emotional (h) (iv) mixed (i) (i) incapability (j) (iv) extinction

B. (a) I agree on the statement. In fact, we cannot eat money to satisfy our hunger. We cannot wear money to cover our body. But we need money to buy foods, clothes and other essentials. We meet the payment for different services and purposes like entertaining people, travelling to different places, helping others and investing in bustness.
(b) Happiness is a relative term. When spending is purposeful and need-based, it is good. People also spend happily when they find things within their buying capacity. Spending beyond means is stressful. So, people enjoy spending while it is based on needs and within limit.
(c) Spending unnecessarily and beyond means pose psychological problems. It brings economic crises which lead to family dispute. Once people become habituated to doing this, they can hardly come out of it. So, they spend frivolously like addicted persons and face psychological problems.
(d) Salespersons are usually flattering, persuasive and talkative. They tempt the consumers by overpraising them. They also try to convince the customer by making false impression about the products. It so happens not only in selling products but also in eatable items.
(e) Young people feel tempted to buy things displayed in the shopping malls. They think they need those items. Nowadays, they do not carry money in their money bag. Rather, they carry plastic money which is known as credit cards. They usually pay from their credit cards instead of paying cash. This is very common in young generations.

2.

1. Making life stressful → **2.** Leading to financial ruin → **3.** Leading to debt → **4.** Creating unhappiness within families → **5.** Being dissatisfied with what they have → **6.** Creating psychological problems

3. Summary: Money is spent every day for various reasons. Necessary expenses within our limit may make us happy. But unnecessary expenditure or spending money beyond our ability creates some problems and may lead to psychological problems. At present, consumer items are displayed and advertised so attractively that we want to buy them immediately even without having a genuine need. Salespersons often flatter the customers to encourage them to buy more things. Salespersons say the same persuasive words to most of their customers. We should not be persuaded by such words. Buying more foods than requirements and their wastage means wastage of money.

Made Easy to Model Question–32

1.A.(a) (ii) divide (b) (i) dealer (c) (iv) street (d) (ii) decline (e) (i) may die because of cold weather (f) (ii) lonely (g) (iii) ask for something (h) (i) seller (i) (ii) deprived of (j) (iv) an teenager

B.(a) Amerigo is a boy of 13 years old. He lives on the street. He passes his life in very hardship.
(b) Amerigo's first job was collecting trash and selling it to a vendor. Once he had a serious infection and a doctor told him to stay away from the trash dump so he stopped doing that/ such kind of work.

(c) One of Amerigo's friends was killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash.
(d) The street children work for 10 to 12 hours and the earn was very little by collecting trash and working in factories and workshops.
(e) Amerigo now desires to live in his own home and sleep there in peace. In my opinion his desire of such things is not illogical because everyone has the right to expect anything from society. It is his basic human right.

2. A flow chart giving information about Amerigo's life is given below :

1. A street child	→	2. 13 years old	→	3. Left by parents	→	4. Trash collector	→	5. Ice-cream seller	→	6. No security of life

Or, (i) from his father (ii) wants to go (iii) from the trash dump (iv) Amerigo (v) sorting rubbish (vi) 10-12 hours (vii) would like to live (viii) lives (ix) are (x) in the winter

3. The passage narrates the condition of street children. Amerigo is a boy of thirteen years old and lives on the street. His first job was to collect trash and sell them to a vendor. Infected by a serious disease, he stopped doing that job. Then Amerigo started selling ice-cream but this experience was not good either. Still he thinks himself to be lucky because his friends have to do risky jobs. Even one of his friends lost his life and another boy lost one of his eyes. He has a dream for his own home where he would like to live peacefully.

Made Easy to Model Question–33

1.A. (a) (iv) violent collision (b) (ii) morality (c) (iii) conflicting (d) (ii) peacefully (e) (i) Uncontrolled antagonism may be harmful (f) (ii) to point out clearly (g) (ii) originate (h) (ii) evidently (i) to interrupt (j) (ii) at last

B. (a) Conflict means disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility.
(b) Conflict is a significant part of our life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. Thus we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios.
(c) A clash of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. Hence, conflict seems to come naturally.
(d) Conflict offers us opportunity for learning and understanding our differences.
(e) We find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios. Thus it influences our actions and decisions.

2. A flow chart showing some features of conflict is given below :

1. Disagreement among groups	→	2. Characterized by antagonism and hostility	→	3. Fueled by the opposition of one party to another	→	4. Inevitable part of life	→	5. A destructive force	→	6. Helpful in some cases

3. Conflict is a disagreement between groups or individuals. It is characterized by antagonism and hostility. Conflict is a thing that pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities. It is an inevitable part of life. Hence, we often find ourselves involved in conflict. A clash of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. But it can be destructive if uncontrolled. We need to know how to manage our struggles. It influences our actions and decisions. It gives us opportunity to learn and understand our differences.

Made Easy to Model Question–34

1. A. (a) (iii) multitalented woman; (b) (ii) She expressed herself through multifarious careers;
(c) (iv) New York; (d) (i) deeply shocked and discomposed; (e) (i) worthy of attention (f) (iv) blend (g) (i) mother tongue (h)(i) difference (i) (i) fighter (j) (i) devoted

B. (a) From the text, I learn that Maya Angelou was an American poet. She had multifarious talents and felt great interest for various careers. So, apart from being a poet, she was a lyricist. dramatist, film director and autobiographer. She was also a dancer, a singer, an actress and an editor.

(b) Her childhood was not at all a happy period. She spent a great part of childhood with her paternal grandmother. At the age of eight, she became a victim of abuse by someone close to her mother. This violent experience shocked and upset her so much that she remained speechless for several years.

(c) Yes, Maya Angelou was a multitalented woman. Apart from being a poet, she was a lyricist, dramatist, film director and an autobiographer. She was also a dancer, a singer, an editor and an actress on stage and in the film. Her performance in all these careers was brilliant. She was really an extraordinary genius.

(d) She was most devoted to her literary career. She put up the social incongruities due to racism in her writings. Her poems dealt with social and political subject matters very artistically without compromising their poetic and stylistic features. Her poems dealing with serious matters somewhat humorously give optimistic notion.

Moreover, she wrote her poems in the language of common people.

(e) Her bitter experience of racism in her childhood and her involvement in civil right movement in the 1960s turned her into a devoted campaigner of human rights, social justice and peace.

2.

1. A Famous American poet	→	**2.** A songwriter	→	**3.** A playwright	→	**4.** A film director	→	**5.** An autobiographer	→	**6.** A dancer and actress

3. Summary: Maya Angelou, an American poet had multifarious talent. An untoward incident in her childhood made her temporarily traumatized but she got recovered and started her literary career. Along with it, she performed as a dancer, a singer and an editor. Her writings were against social repression and race discrimination. This talented poet breathed her last on 28 May 2014 at the age of 86.

Made Easy to Model Question–35

1.A. (a) (iv) farmer (b) (iv) work (c) (ii) across (d) (i) strange (e) (i) beside (f) (i) local (g) (i) amaze (h) (iii) covered with dust (i) (iv) precipitous (j) (iii) move forward

B. (a) The old man had steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes. He was sitting beside the road.

(b) The writer was a soldier and his business was to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead beyond and find out to what point the enemy advanced.

(c) The old man had three animals– two goats, a cat and four pair of pigeons.

(d) Artillery means a branch of the armed forces that uses large-caliber guns in warfare.

(e) The mule-drawn carts moved up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping push against the spokes of the wheels.

2. A flow chart showing some points about the old man is given below :

1. Wearing steel rimmed spectacles	→	2. Wearing dusty clothes	→	3. Sitting by the side of a road near a pontoon bridge	→	4. Feeling anxious of his domestic animals	→	5. Too weak to get up and walk	→	6. Forced to leave his home town to an unknown destination

3. The setting of the story is a spot in the countryside during the Spanish Civil War. An old man, wearing steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes, sits exhausted by the side of the road near a pontoon bridge that crosses a river. The narrator of the story is a soldier whose duty is to find out how far the enemy has advanced. The old man is from San Carlos and he was the last person to leave the town. The old man has no family except three animals. He is worried about the animals. Because of artillery fire he had to leave the town leaving his pet animals behind. The old man is concerned about the safety of the animals but the narrator is concerned for the old man's safety. So he frequently asks the old man to leave the place. But the old man was too weak to get up and walk up the road to catch the truck to Bracelona.

Made Easy to Model Question–36

1.A. (a) (iv) simple narrative poem (b) (iii) divine decree of destruction (c) (i) exist (d) (ii) agonizing (e) (i) continuous (f)(iv) two-thirds (g) (ii) life (h) (iv) backyard (i) (i) life (j) (iii) polluted

B. (a) According to me, water is very significant in the life of all animals and plants. Without water no animal or plant can live. We cannot survive without pure drinking water. Two-thirds of our body is made up of water. This is why the other name of water is life.

(b) The United nations has identified drinking water problem as a challange as we are heading towards a critical state as far as pure water is concerned. Now, water is polluted in various ways and rivers are dying.

(c) The condition of the river in Bangladesh are very pitiful. The rivers are not in good shape. A few are already dead and several are going through the pangs of death. The water of the river is getting polluted and stagnant in various ways.

(d) A pitiful picture of the river Buriganga has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun. The report describes what has happened to the river and why. According to it, the water of the river is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it. The river has lost its glorious past.

(e) Yes, I think the Buriganga River is dying. Everyday huge amounts of wastes are released into it. Consequently, its water is getting polluted, the river is gradually getting stagnant and filled up.

2. A flow chart showing the glorious past of river Buriganga is given below :

1. Tributary of the Ganges	→	2. Flowed into the Bay of Bengal	→	3. Marvellous tide level	→	4. Founding Jahanginagar as capital on its bank	→	5. Source of drinking water	→	6. Supporting trade and commerce

3. We know that the other name of water is life. It is because no living being can survive without it. In a meeting on the eve of the new millennium, the United Nations identified the drinking water problem as one of the challenges for the future. Bangladesh, being a reverine country, had a glorious past. Then the rivers and canals were filled with water and people easily found fishes of different species. Besides, our rivers were pollution free and people could use water for drinking, cooking and cultivation. But at present the rivers are polluted with toxic chemicals, food waste and human waste. As a result, the water has become totally undrinkable and unusable. The river Buriganga is a perfect example of this conditions. It is very much polluted with toxic materials and perpetual stench fills the air all around it. Unless we take care of our rivers, a day may come when we will cry for water everywhere but we will not get a drop of it to drink.

Solution to Model Question–37

1.A. (a) (iii) stream (b) (iii) stink (c) (ii) The Mughals (d) iii) Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka (e) (i) Poisonous (f) (iii) form (g) (i) The rivers are the only sources of water in our country (h) (iii) can inspire the poets, novelists etc. (i) (ii) pollutions (j) (iii) was a branch of (k) (i) rivulet (l) (iii) overwhelmed (m) (iv) poisonous (n) (ii) By polluting the river (o) (ii) traced out

B. (a) The present condition of the river Buriganga is very deplorable. It is dying and being polluted seriously by toxic industrial wastes from mills and factories.

(b) The river Buriganga has a great commercial value. Many industrial areas are founded on the banks of the river and they contribute to our national economy.

(c) The Buriganga is descrided as an example of dying river because of pollution. Once the river had a link with the Bay of Bengal but with the passage of time it has lost its link. Now, it has become an almost dying river.

(d) The Buriganga is polluted in many ways. Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river everyday that pollute the water of river Buriganga.

(e) The Mughals marvelled at the tide level of the Buriganga. In 1610, they founded their capital, Jahangirnagar on its banks.

(f) Yes, I think that rivers attract people to urbanization. Rivers are the easy way of communication and necessary for trade and commerce. For this reason, many industrial areas and town are founded on the banks of the rivers.

(g) Rivers are losing their depth and wideth because of pollutions and the lack of proper supervision. This is why, some rivers are already dead and some of them are going through the pangs of death.

(h) We should dredge our rivers properly and regularly and keep them free of pollution to bring back the glorious past of the rivers.

(i) Yes, I think that industrialization is responsible for river pollution. But human beings are mainly responsible for river pollution.

(j) Yes, I do agree. We, the people, do many unwise things. Everyday huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals, clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river. Thus our rivers become polluted.

(k) In 1610, the Mughals marveled at the tide level the Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its bank.

(l) According to the experts there are nine industrial areas in and around Dhaka city and these areas are the primary sources of river pollution. The areas are: Tongi, Tejgao, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone and Ghorashal.

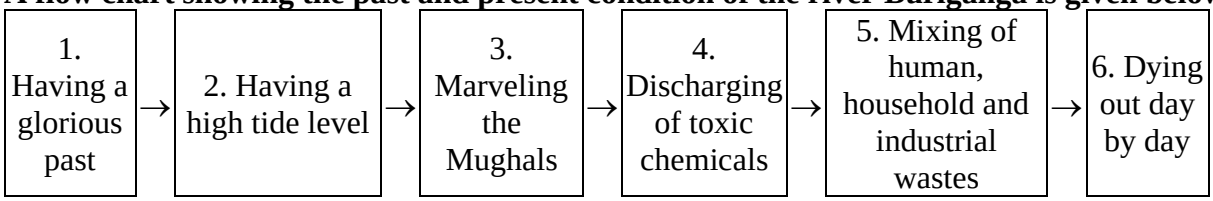
(m) Everyday about 4500 tons of solid waste is produced in Dhaka city. This huge amount of solid waste directly goes into the Buriganga.

(n) Department of the Environment (DoE) says that 20,000 of tannery waste, including some highly toxic materials are released into the river Buriganga everyday.

(o) In our country there are so many other rivers that are getting similar treatment like the Buriganga. If we don't take care of these rivers, there may come a time when we will cry 'water', 'water' and find water

nowhere.

2. A flow chart showing the past and present condition of the river Buriganga is given below.



3. This lesson portrays the unexpected condition of our water sources. Once, our rivers and canals were filled with water. People easily found fishes of different species. Besides, our rivers were pollution free. People could use water for cultivation, drinking, cooking. But today, the rivers are polluted. Toxic chemicals, human waste, food waste, factory waste mix in the rivers. As a result, the water become totally unusable. The Buriganga is a perfect example of this condition. Unless we take care of our rivers, there may come a time when we will cry 'water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink'.

Solution to Model Question– 38

1.A. (a) (ii) Bangladesh is lucky to have (b)(ii) Branches (c) (i) way of life (d) (ii) livelihood benefit (e) (iii) intricate (f) (iii) kinds (g) (i) constant (h) (iii) system (i) (iii) encircled (j) (iii) swamp

B. (a) Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries for Bangladesh as it abounds with a lot of various fishes including kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila etc.

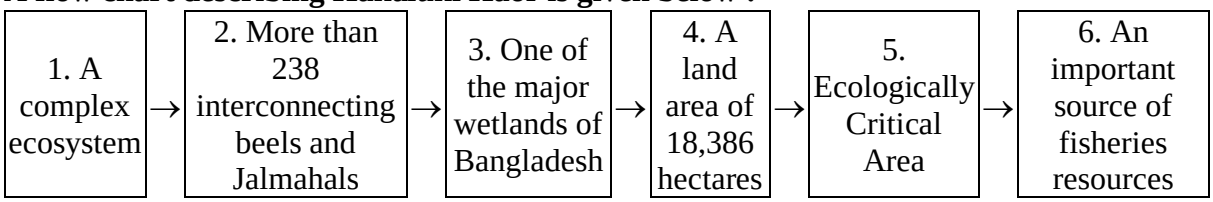
(b) Yes, I can. Hakaluki Haor is bounded by Kushiara river as well as a part of the Sonai-Bardal river to the north, Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and south and by the Kulaura-Beanibazar road to the east.

(c) Many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.

(d) Yes, I do agree with this statement because the haor is a complex ecosystem containing more interconnecting beels and jalmahals.

(e) Floodplains are an important source of fisheries resources within the area. They are protected from flash flood by creating dam around the area.

2. A flow chart describing Hakaluki Haor is given below :



Or,(i) Bangladesh (ii) 18,386 hectares (iii) April 1999 (iv) surrounding the haor (v) Mother fisheries (vi) early monsoon (vii) make temporary shelters (viii) a period of 4-5 months (ix) in the past (x) Deforestation and a lack of conservation practices

3. Bangladesh is called a riverine country. Hundreds of rivers and canals, haors, beels flow across the country. Hakaluki Haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. The haor is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and Jalmahals. It is an important source of fisheries for Bangladesh. Various types of fishes are found in this haor that contributes to our economy. The government of Bangladesh declared the haor an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999.

Made Easy to Model Question–39

1. A. (a) (iv) travelling; (b) (ii) the north; (c) (iv) rarely; (d) (iv) hunting; (e) (iii) group of animals

B. (a) The author of the passage says that the haor system provides a wide range of economic and non-economic benefits to the local people. The author has said so because the haor system helps the local people do fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collection of reeds and grasses and collection of aquatic and other plants.

(b) In winter, people from villages around the haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing. This is because, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4-5 months during this season. So, the gathering of herders and their animals turns Hakaluki Haor into a good grazing land.

(c) Of the two small patches of swamp forests, one exists in Chatla Beel and the other exists near the village of Kalikrishnapur.
(d) Thatching material is the most useful natural wetland product of the area.
(e) The haor provides a good number of economic activities. These are fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collection of reeds and grasses and collection of aquatic plants.

2.

1. A resting place for migratory waterfowls	→	**2.** Rare species like the Barheaded Goose found here	→	**3.** Temporary home for other species of waterfowls	→	**4.** A good grazing land in winter	→	**5.** Grazing land for herds of neighbourhood	→	**6.** Temporary shelter for herders

3. Summary: Hakaluki Haor is a suitable grazing land. Herders make short-time shelter for them to graze their animals. Though Hakaluki Haor had very dense swamp forests in the past, it has now only two tiny patches of swamp forests because of deforestation and lack of conservation. It also has some rainforests which provide useful thatching materials. Its vegetation is unique.

Made Easy to Model Question–40

1.A.(a) (ii) journey by sea (b) (ii) rolling porpoises (c) (iii) respectfully (d) (iii) The bridge linking a ship to the shore (e) (ii) sea (f) (iii) hit hard (g) (iii) mark (h) (iv) a colour (i) (i) positive (j) (iii) instantly

B.(a) The ship sailed across the Mediterranean Sea being heralded by swimming porpoises and reached the Indian Ocean through a canal, the waters at the end of which looked like enamel blue.
(b) The flocks of the flying fish were frightened by the approaching hull of the ship.
(c) At night, the waters of the Indian Ocean looked phosphorescent and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire.
(d) Elizabeth, a young English woman, had a typical colonial mindset regarding India. Like other colonizers, she dreamt of a charming atmosphere of clubs where the natives would flap pankahs respectfully. That's why, she thought that she was going to love India.
(e) As soon as the ship reached Colombo, a fleet of native Sampans, rowed by coal-blackmen, came reaching out to meet the ship and yelled and struggled round the gangway to hold the passengers.

2. A flow chart showing the incidents met by Elizabeth in her journey to Colombo is given below :

1. Decision to go to India	→	2. Setting out for India by ship in summer	→	3. Forming quite a nice picture of India	→	4. Learning some Hindustani phrases	→	5. Tasting the agreeable atmosphere of India	→	6. Reaching Colombo safely

Or,(i) on summer frocks (ii) The waters (iii) at night (iv) to love (v) India (vi) Elizabeth (vii) Hindustani (viii) Englishmen (ix) Colombo (x) floating

3. Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and sailed on the ship. She had an impression on India from other passengers' conversation. She had also learnt a few Hindustani phrases. She had imagined having much enjoyment there in India. She thought the way people lived in India was almost as nice as being rich. They sailed to Colombo through green glassy waters where turtles and black snake floated basking. Then two sampanwallahs quarrelled over having them as their passengers.

Made Easy to Model Question–41

1. A. (a) (iii) dissimilar; (b) (i) patterns of natural environment; (c) (iii) unfluence;
(d) (iii) scenery; (e) (ii) ecological tourism (f) (i) 2015 (g) (iv) Indonesia (h) (i) 603 sq.km (i) (iv) 1,214 sq.km (j) (ii) in 1950

B. (a) Ecotourism is a low impact travel by which a traveller becomes educated about the social and political climate and the environment and cultural practices of the location.
(b) The meaning of the word 'endangered' is 'seriously at risk of extinction' and according to the principles of ecotourism, a traveller has to provide direct financial aid for conservation of endangered or threatened species.
(c) Ecotourism is different from traditional tourism as ecotourism is low impact travel and allows the travellers to be educated about the political, environmental and social climate.
(d) The followings are the characteristics of ecotourism:
(i) It minimizes the impact of visiting the area. (ii) It builds respect and awareness of the traveller for the

environment and cultural practices of the area. (iii) It provides direct aid for conservation.

(e) Ecotourism is significant in many ways. Because, it aims at low environmental impact on the areas visited. It fosters respect towards the natural environment and helps in creating socio-economic benefits for the communities.

2.

1. Low impact travel	→	**2.** Different from traditional travel	→	**3.** Emphasis on economic development	→	**4.** Emphasis on education	→	**5.** Emphasis on conservation	→	**6.** Social and cultural participation

3. Summary: Komodo National Park in Indonesia is popular for ecotourism because of its unique and endangered biodiversity. It was established in 1980 and various types of activities are available there. Several countries of Central and South America are also popular for ecotourism.

Made Easy to Model Question–42

1. A. (a) (iv) animals & sight seeing; (b) (iv) assault; (c) (i) pre-historic; (d) (i) emphasise; (e) (ii) ecotourism is more daunting (f) (i) Biology (g) (i) upset (h) (ii) abode (i) (ii) indicated (j) (i) laid

B. (a) Ecotourism is a kind of tourism that is designed to contribute to the environmental protection involving traveling to places of natural interests with environmental projects.

(b) Ecotourism is flourishing as a quick expanding business. Many tour operators make plans, arrange tours and guide the tourists to fulfill their purpose.

(c) Although ecotourism promises to be environment friendly, it does mere harm than good. Often, it results in irreversible damage to natural spices. Hence, it is, rather, an trony, the opposite to actually what it originally refers to.

(d) The author holds a negative point of view as regards tourism industry. In fact, it poses significant threats to natural species. Therefore, the author strongly recommends to minimise the scope of tourism industry.

(e) Continued exposure to humans make wild animals less aware of the dangers of predatory species. It, thus, damages natural instincts of animals, that is, survival of the fittest.

2.

1. Damaging nature	→	**2.** Disrupting animals	→	**3.** Disrupting habitation	→	**4.** Problematising egg-laying	→	**5.** Risking habitats	→	**6.** Threatening epecies` existence

3. Summary: Though ecotourism is a booming business, a new report suggests that it does more harm than good to nature. Researchers highlight that tourists are disrupting animals in their natural habitats referring to disrupting the turtles' nesting habits. Regular presence of humans change their natural behaviour and put them at risk of extinction.

Made Easy to Model Question–43

1.A.(a) (ii) conception (b) (ii) praise (c) (ii) John Keats (d) (i) art cannot ignore ugliness (e) (iii) moderately good (f) (iii) factor (g) (i) praise (h) (i) famous (i) (iv) uniqueness (j) (iii) watcher

B. (a) Beauty is something which is easy to appreciate but difficult to do. We find beauty in pleasurable objects and sights in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers.

(b) Beauty manifests itself not only by its presence but by its absence as well.

(c) Poets and artists incorporated both beauty and ugliness into their work. They have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life.

(d) In 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' John Keats says 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'. Keats wants to say that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true.

(e) No, art cannot. Art cannot ignore what is not beautiful because it is also an important part of our life. What is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion in art as something that represents some truth about life.

2. A flow chart showing the various aspects of beauty is given below :

1. Easy to appreciate but	→	2. Universal	→	3. Important	→	4. Manifesting by both its	→	5. Living in the eye	→	6. Pleasurable

difficult to define		part of life	presence and absence	of beholder	objects

Or,(i) Beauty (ii) pleasurable objects and sights (iii) Philosophers (iv) Poets and artists (v) represents some truth about life (vi) John Keats (vii) celebrates beauty and truth (viii) 1788-1824 (ix) date of birth and death (x) America

3. This passage gives a clear description of beauty comparing with art, truth, ugliness and other natural aspects. Beauty reminds its existence by its presence as well as absence. Ugliness is totally opposite to beauty. Though ugliness is not desirable both ugliness and beauty are part of our life. Poets and artists compared beauty with truth. Truth may be unpleasant but it becomes beautiful at higher level. John Keats, Lord Byron, Emily Dickinson and other poets emphasized about the relationship and kinship between beauty and truth on their writings.

Made Easy to Model Question–44

1.A. (a) (i) latest (b) (ii) tradition (c) (ii) spontaneous (d) (ii) heart (e) (iv) spiritual (f) (iv) all of the above (g) (iii) both 1 & 11 (h) (iii) rural mass (i) (iv) pure (j) (ii) mystery

B. (a) Folk music is the type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community. It is based on their natural style of expression, uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs.

(b) Folk music reflects the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers, rural and riverine life.

(c) Mystical songs are one kind of folk song. It is a spiritual song which has been composed of using the metaphors of rivers and boats.

(d) Bhatiyali music is mainly the music of boatmen and fishermen. It is mostly sung in Mymensingh district along the Bahmaputra river. The lyrics are about boating, fishing and rivers. The lyrics make the Bhatiyali an important genre.

(e) Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences is the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. That's why, Bangladeshi folk music varies from region to region.

2. A flow chart showing some particular characteristics of folk music is given below :

1. No influence of modern music	→	2. Singing in groups or by individual	→	3. Practising it regularly not mandatory	→	4. Easy language, local dialect, simple tune	→	5. Expressing human love, separation spontaneously	→	6. Simple and natural rhythms

Or,(i) composition (ii) Folk songs (iii) social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural (iv) composition (v) using the metaphors of rivers and boats (vi) being formed and developed (vii) from region to region (viii) Bhawaiya (ix) origin (x) southwestern part of Bangladesh

3. This passage gives us a clear view on folk music. It is an essential part of Bangladeshi culture. It is ancient and different from modern and classical songs. It is a particular combination of folk songs, dance and tune. It is a spontaneous expression of human love and separation which may be sung in groups or by individuals. The singers of folk songs may be illiterate or semi literate. But they do it from their heart through a very natural way which depends on nature and rural environment.

Made Easy to Model Question–45

1. A. (a) (i) an idol of the Baul tradition in Bengal; (b) (ii) physique which reflects the mystery of creation; (c) (i) appreciated; (d) (ii) appreciated; (e) (i) a person who follows someone (f) (iii) discarded (g) (iii) familiar (h) (i) abstinence (i) (ii) forsaken (j) (i) caught

B. (a) Lalon Shah was a philosopher, thinker and social reformer. According to a popular story, he was a Hindu by birth but brought up in a Muslim family. He is best known as an icon of the Baul tradition in Bengal.

(b) He preached religious intolerance and rejected social variations based on class, caste, and creed.

(c) According to Lalon, a search for truth should start with the body because it reflects the mystery of creation.

(d) Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam were among the leading poets who were inspired by the Shahajiya philosophy.

(e) According to Lalon, one can reach the attainment of the 'self' through meditation. Through this process, one can overcome the limitations of desires.

2.

1. An icon	→	**2.** A	→	**3.** A Hindu	→	**4.** A smallpox	→	**5.** A mystic	→	**6.** An outcast

of the Baul tradition	philosopher, thinker and social reformer	by birth	victim	saint	by his family

3. Summary: Lalon Shah, a Hindu by birth but brought up in a Muslim family, was a social reformer. He is best known as an icon of the Baul tradition in Bengal. He founded an akhrah in Chheuriya near Kushtia and was followed by many mystics in search of salvation. In this way, many of his admirers became initiated into Baul asceticism and became his disciples. The main motto of his philosophy known as Shahajiya philosophy is to reach the attainment of the self through meditation. Even Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam were influenced by his philosophy. He was a man of intuitive knowledge and thought without formal education.

Made Easy to Model Question–46

1. A. (a) (iv) some brilliant teachers and students of the first Art Academy in Bangladesh;
(b) (ii) expression of the inner world of emotion and feeling rather than external reality;
(c) (i) very perceptive; (d) (i) around 1958; (e) (iv) expressionism and abstract expressionism
(f) (iii) in 1948 (g) (i) in 1948 (h) (iv) in 1943 (i) (iv) restructured (j) (iii) to a great extent

B. (a) In our country, the practice of modern art was started in 1948 when the great artist Zainul Abedin with the assistance of some of his colleagues established an academy of art in Dhaka.

(b) When the art institute in Dhaka started to offer art education, the institute collected a number of brilliant teachers and students who contributed to the advancement of modern art almost from the inception. Thus, modern art got developed.

(c) By expressionism, I understand a style and movement in mid 20th century art trying to express people's feelings and emotions rather than showing events or objects realistically. On the other hand, by abstract expressionism I understand a style and movement in abstract art that developed in New York in the middle of the 20th century and tries to express the feelings of the artist rather than a physical object.

(d) A number of teachers and students of the art institute contributed greatly to the development of modern art. The other distinguished artists who had major contribution to the notable advancement of our contemporary art comprise Qamrul Hassan, SM Sultan, Safiuddin Ahmed, Abdur Razzak, Qayyum Chowdhury, Murtaza Baseer, Aminul Islam, Syed Jahangir, Debdas Chakravarty, Novera Ahmed and Mohammad Kibria.

(e) The War of Liberation and the independence of the country had great positive influence on our artists. They inspired our artists to continue the efforts of the earlier artists to explore the limits of art and create new modes of expression.

2.

1. Modern art practices starting in 1948	→	**2.** Setting up an art institute	→	**3.** Collecting talented people	→	**4.** Practising recent trands	→	**5.** Developing contemporary art	→	**6.** New mode of expression

3. Summary: The great artist Zainul Abedin in collaboration with some of his colleagues set up an art institute in Dhaka in 1948. A number of talented teachers and students of this institute contributed greatly to the development of modern art. Zainul Abedin's famine sketches brought him all-India fame. Latest trends and styles got prominence in the practice of the artists. Some other prominent artists also contributed to the spectacular rise of contemporary art. In the postwar period, the artists exploring the limits of art developed new modes of expression. They reshaped the older and traditional art in such a way that the changing realities of our life got reflected in attractive and highly perceptive ways.

Made Easy to Model Question–47

1. A. (a) (iii) mythical; (b) (i) protagonist; (c) (i) dead body; (d) (iii) impressive pleading; (e) (i) surrender
(f) (ii) the middle age (g) (iii) permeable (h) (iv) filament (i) (i) small (j) (i) corporeal

B. (a) Behula is the protagonist of 'the Manasamangal'. 'The Manasamangal' is an epic that describes how a beautiful and devoted wife Behula regains her husband by imploring and impressing Manasa, the goddess of snake.

(b) 'The Manasamangal' is an epic. It is basically the tale of oppressed humanity. It was written in the Middle Ages of Bangla literature.

(c) Chand Saodagar was a rich and powerful river and sea merchant of Champaknagar. He was boastful and

narcissistic. He was a devotee of Shiva.

(d) In 'Manasamangal', the story was developed on the conflict between Manasa and Chand Saodagar. Chand was a devotee of Shiva and he did not consider Manasa as a deity. As a result, Manasa sent a snake and killed Lakhindar.

(e) Manasa is the central character of 'Manasamangal' epic. She is the goddess of snake. The goddess Manasa is worshipped by the Hindus for their protection from snakes and welfare of their children.

2.

1. Born in Ujaninagar → **2.** Married to Lakhindar → **3.** Lost husband on wedding night → **4.** Placed husband's corpse on raft → **5.** Set sailed on dangerous journey → **6.** Returned to heavenly abode

3. Summary: Behula is the protagonist of the 'Manasamangal'. She was married to Lakhindar. On the other hand, Lakhindar's father, Chand Saodagar, had enmity with Manasa, the snake goddess. Manasa sent a snake to kill Lakhindar on the wedding night. The snake bit Lakhindar. Behula made a journey to the abode of gods by a raft with her husband's corpse. She begged for her husband's life to Manasa. Manasa, touched by Behula's amorousness, restored Lakhindar and his brothers. Finally. Behula and Lakhindar returned to their heavenly abode.

Made Easy to Model Question–48

1. A. (a) (ii) hallow (b) (iv) portray (c) (ii) painting on a role of paper (d) (ii) supernatural power (e) (i) area (f) (i) describe in words (g) (iv) ferocious (h) (i) near (i) (ii) attributed to (j) (iv) as said by

B. (a) Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint. He preached Islam in the parts of Bengal near to the Sundarbans. He had many supernatural power.

(b) Gazi Pir was credited with many miracles. He could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile.

(c) In paats and scroll paintings Gazi Pir is seen in riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand. Though there is no apparent danger.

(d) He can keep the predatory animals within his bounds. He did this by his alert and vigilant presence.

(e) He could kept all predatory animals within bounds by using his alert and vigilant presence. Thus he enabled the villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands.

2. A flow chart about Gazi Pir and his activities :

(i)

1. Spread Islam near the Sundarbans → 2. Could calm dangerous animals → 3. Could ride fierce-looking Bengal tiders → 4. Fought crocodiles → 5. Kept all predatory animals within bounds → 6. Enabled people to live peacefully

(ii)

1. Could exercise miraculous power → 2. Could calm dangerous animals → 3. Could ride fierce-looking Bengal tiders → 4. Fought crocodiles → 5. Kept all predatory animals within bounds → 6. Enabled people to live peacefully

(iii)

1. Making dangerous animals docile → 2. Riding fierce-looking Bengal tigers → 3. Holding snakes in his hand → 4. Fighting crocodiles → 5. Keeping predatory animals within bounds → 6. Enabling villagers to live safely

Or,(i) in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans (ii) is said to have spread Islam (iii) He (iv) in the Middle Ages (v) is depicted (vi) of a region (vii) were threatened by crocodiles (viii) People (ix) were enabled by Gazi Pir to cultivate lands (x) in folk literature

3. Gazi Pir was a mythic saint. He is said to have spread Islam in the Southern Bengal. He could miracle and calm dangerous animals. He is depicted in paats or scroll paintings. He is usually seen portrayed in paats or scroll paintings. He enabled villagers to live peacefully and to cultivate their lands. People of these regions would seek his protection. His story is found in folk literature and indigenous theatre. Some Gazir paat scrolls

are kept in the British Museum.

Solution to Model Question–49

1. A. (a) (ii) Hercules was compelled to (b) (i) commanded (c) (iii) shoulders (d) (i) destroying all the heads (e) (i) power (f) (i) destroy (g) (iii) come out (h) (iv) fame (i) (iii) strategy (j) (i) depending on

B (a) Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. He was a great hero in Greek mythology because of his immense strength.

(b) The 'twelve labours of Hercules' was the difficult task what Hercules was compelled to do by Eurystheus and his cousin.

(c) Eurystheus ordered Hercules to slay the beast (lion) and bring him his skin because the terrible lion was disturbing the valley of Nemea.

(d) At first, Hercules tried to slay the beast with his club and arrows but failed. Then he used his hands and slain the animal on his own, relying entirely on his immense strength.

(e) Hercules had such immense power that he managed to kill the terrible lion with his own hands. Then he brought the dead lion to the king carrying on his shoulders. That sight terrified the king.

2. A flow chart showing the glorified works of Hercules is given below :

1. Son of Jupiter, the King of gods	→	2. Assigned some difficult tasks by King Eurystheus	→	3. Being involved a fight with a lion	→	4. Killing the lion bare handed	→	5. Slaying a monster called Hydra	→	6. Becoming world famous

Or,(i) Mycenae (ii) making Hercules undergo some difficult tasks (iii) Hercules (iv) mythic period (v) in the valley of Nemea (vi) disturbing people (vii) to Mycenae (viii) returned carrying the dead lion (ix) He (x) acquiring the reputation of a hero

3. Hercules was the son of the King of gods, Jupiter. King of Mycenae, Eurystheus gave him some tough tasks, which are known as 'twelve labours of Hercules'. He at first fought with a terrible lion. The lion was disturbing the peaceful life of the people. He tried to kill it barehanded. His next task was to kill a monster called Hydra. He succeeded to do it. He had gained name and fame as a hero throughout the world.