Model Question-1

1. a. (i) hut; b. (ii) The cow; c. (ii) a cat; d. (ii) wood, bamboo and reeds; e. (ii) a jungle; f. (i) problems; g. (ii) happy; h. (ii) mice; i. (iii) obstacle; j. (iii) live; k. (ii) A society can make people good and happy citizens; l. (iii) mouse; m. (iv) Exclamatory sentence

2. a. The young man went to a jungle.
b. He made a nice little hut with wood, bamboo and reeds.
c. The mice made holes in his blanket.
d. He brought a cat to kill the mice.
e. The needs of men can be fulfilled if they live in a family or community.
f. People require food, shelter, companions and cooperation.
g. Living in a society can make people good and happy citizens.
h. He made a nice little hut in the jungle.
i. He found some mice in his hut one day.
j. I learn that nobody can live without a society.
k. If we live in a society, the needs can be fulfilled. Again, living in society can make people good and happy citizens.
l. The young man found in the family in his village full of problems and sufferings.
m. Quarrels, ill feelings, jealousy, enmity all were part of everyday life there.
n. He went to a jungle.
o. He made a mice little hut with wood, bamboo and reeds.
p. He found some mice in his hut one day.
q. Living in a society can make people good and happy citizens.
r. People need food, shelter, companions and cooperation.
s. Our need can be fulfilled if we live in a family or community.
t. The young man brought the cowboy to look after the cow.

3. i. (a) young; (b) family; (c) house; (d) live; (e) happy; (f) bring; (g) wife; (h) urgent; (i) again; (j) family.
ii. (a) fed; (b) family; (c) leave; (d) jungle; (e) hut; (f) full; (g) progress; (h) small; (i) barrier; (j) happy.
iii. (a) wanted; (b) place; (c) happy; (d) understand; (e) alone; (f) bring; (g) jungle; (h) stage; (i) life; (j) family.
iv. (a) had; (b) cat; (c) mice; (d) cow; (e) wife; (f) cowboy; (g) solitary; (h) family; (i) absolutely; (j) alone.
v. (a) is; (b) solitary; (c) wanted; (d) fed; (e) left; (f) went; (g) himself; (h) little; (i) bamboo; (j) hut.
vi. (a) found; (b) left; (c) went; (d) himself; (e) made; (f) was; (g) mice; (h) little; (i) brought; (j) get.

4. (a) Greece, (b) 625, (c) 560, (d) Geometry, (e) 480 BC.

5. The greatest scientists Thales, Pythagoras and Democritus, were born in Greece. Though Thales was a businessman, he became a renowned scientist later. He was exceptionally known for his skill in Geometry. Pythagoras was well known as a mathematician. Democritus was great for his research in atom.

6. (a + iii) : The problem of deforestation has become very acute.
(b + v) : Jhoom cultivation is a great threat to our environment.
(c + i) : Environmentalists and experts focus on the necessity of preserving CHT.
(d + vii) : Jhoom cultivation causes massive damage to trees.
(e + ii) : Deforestation may lead to a serious ecological imbalance.

7. g → e → d → f → b → h → c → a

Model Question-2

1. a. (iii) group work; b. (iv) teacher; c. (iii) democratically; d. (iii) in your behaviour; e. (iv) society; f. (iv) society; g. (i) behaviour; h. (iv) noticeable; i. (iii) good; j. (iii) behavioural change; k. (ii) We must acquire knowledge and try to use it in our day to day life; l. (ii) Let us; m. (ii) observe.

2. a. We will have to prepare ourselves to do good deeds in society to be a good citizen.
b. The other areas we should have knowledge about are as follows—.
(i) our country
(ii) our executive, legislative and judicial system
(iii) our government
(iv) our history, culture, religion and educational system
c. We need skills to apply our knowledge in practical situations.
d. The process of knowing and doing things will bring about a change in our behaviour towards others.
e. We should have knowledge about group work in the classroom.
f. A noticeable change will take place in our conduct through regular group work.
g. The probable changes are likely to be in our department are as follows—.
(i) attitude of freely mixing and taking
(ii) disappearance of shyness
(iii) attitude of helping and co-operating
(iv) democratic behaviour
h. My teacher is the right person to monitor and help us do the group work.
i. We will behave in a democratic way when radical changes take place in our behaviour.
j. The behavioral changes taking place in someone inside the classroom will be carried over outside the classroom, in real-life situations.
k. We have to prepare ourselves to do good work in society in order to be a good citizen.
l. Without knowing modern sciences, technologies including ICT and other necessary subjects, we shall have difficulty living a good life.
m. As a good citizen, we should have knowledge about–
(i) Our country.
(ii) Our state - executive and legislative powers.
(iii) Our judicial system.
(iv) Our government and its structures and functions.
(v) Our history.
(vi) Our socio-economic activities and educational system.
n. Knowing and doing things will bring about a change in our behaviour towards others.
o. Through regular group work, there will be a noticeable change in our behaviour.

3. i. (a) refers; (b) legal; (c) prepares; (d) right; (e) involve; (f) hinder; (g) state; (h) abide; (i) towards; (j) enjoy.
ii. (a) good; (b) citizen; (c) society; (d) knowing; (e) face; (f) life; (g) skills; (h) knowledge; (i) group; (j) class.
iii. (a) asset; (b) prepare; (c) things; (d) becoming; (e) enjoy; (f) sanctioned; (g) loyal; (h) to; (i) against; (j) avoided.
iv. (a) citizen; (b) society; (c) knowledge; (d) problems; (e) life; (f) skills; (g) practically; (h) change; (i) behaviour; (j) group work.

4. (a) Greece, (b) 460, (c) Scientist (d) Surgery, (e) 322.

5. Hippocrates, Aristotle and Euclid, these greatest scientists were born in Greece. Hippocrates is a great figure in the history of European medical treatment. His greatest achievement is the idea of surgery. Aristotle was both a great scientist and philosopher. He is mostly known as philosopher. Euclid was mainly a professor of Mathematics. He is greatly known for his geometry book "Elements".

6. (a + iii) : The National Memorial is made of blood.
(b + v) : The most moving sight is the several graves of the martyred freedom fighters.
(c + vi) : The memorial stands straight up.
(d + i) : The will of people prevails for man is born to be free.
(e + ii) : The Towers symbolize the people's respect for the martyrs.

7. f → a → d → b → e → h → c → g

Model Question-3

1. a. (ii) responsibility; b. (iv) attend; c. (ii) help; d. (ii) fundamental; e. (i) 18; f. (iv) noun; g. (i) something that it is your job or duty to deal with; h. (iii) freedom of religion; i. (iv) all of them; j. (i) asset; k. (i) a person who lives next door; l. (iii) responsibility.

2. a. Responsibility is a duty or obligation to do things and not to do things.
b. We can cast our vote when we are 18 years or above.
c. We should help a neighbour when he faces problems.
d. The responsibilities of the government are to provide for its citizens the basic necessities of life as well as to protect the fundamental rights of its citizens.
e. Our responsibilities are to take care of our parents, to attend school and pursue our studies properly, to cast our vote, to help a neighbour in problems. It is also our responsibilities not to steal a book from a library, not to keep building wastes on the footpath.
f. We have the responsibility to the society and to the government.
g. We should take care of our parents properly when they become old.
h. We should not put our building materials on the footpath.
i. Our achieved knowledge, skills and attitudes will help us to discharge our responsibilities effectively.
j. The fundamental rights of citizens are freedom of speech and expression, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, equality of all before law.
k. Responsibility is a duty or an obligation to do things and not to do things.
l. We should cast our vote when we are 18 or over.
m. Our responsibilities are as follows–
* to take care of our parents.
* to attend school and pursue our studies properly.
* to help a neighbour in trouble.
* to cast our vote.
* not to steal a book from a public library.
* not to put our building materials on the footpath.
n. The government has the responsibilities to provide for its citizens the basic necessities of life and to protect the fundamental rights of its citizens.
o. We should help a neighbour in problems.

3. i. (a) compulsion; (b) not; (c) things; (d) care; (e) attend; (f) steal; (g) library; (h) government; (i) to; (j) fundamental.
ii. (a) to; (b) do; (c) duty; (d) on; (e) render; (f) provide; (g) basic; (h) protect; (i) respective; (j) peace.
iii. (a) responsibility; (b) parents; (c) society; (d) government; (e) steal; (f) library; (g) footpath; (h) government; (i) basic; (j) protect.

4. (a) Italy, (b) Greece, (c) 287, (d) Astronomer, (e) 212.

5. Archimedes was born in Italy. He was very interested in Mathematics. Because of his great love for his country, he made 'Catapult'. Another great scientist Hipparchus was born in Greece. Though he was an astronomer, he was also very good at Mathematics. Ptolemy was also a great scientist. He had great intelligence in astronomy and for that he wrote 'Almagest', which is known as the Bible of astronomy

6. (a + ii) : The mosque is roofed with 77 squat domes including 7 chauchala.
(b + i) : Khan Jahan Ali was the earliest torchbearer of Islam in the south.
(c + iv) : Prayer hall of the mosque was also used as the court.
(d + vii) : One of the greatest tourist attractions of Bangladesh is in Bagerhat.
(e + iii) : Shat Gambuj Masjid was founded by Khan Jahan Ali.

7. h → b → a → c → g → e → f → d

Model Question-4

1. a. (i) early riser; b. (iv) games and sports; c. (i) participate; d. (iv) about an; e. (iii) hobby; f. (iii) hails; g. (ii) sometimes; h. (i) encouraged; i. (ii) pastime; j. (i) were; (k) (i) father; (l) (ii) football; (m) (iii) Magura; (n) (iii) sometimes.

2. a. Magura is a district headquarters and it is a small town.
b. Shyam plays kabadi, gollachut, badminton, table tennis and carom during break at school.
c. He is a fan of these channels because they provide him with instruction and pleasure.
d. Shyam's passion is to play football in the nearest college ground.
e. Shyam's father has presented him with a flashy camera as he is very happy with Shyam's result.
f. Shyam is a student. He is now in grade '9' in Chander Hut Bidyaloya of Magura.
g. His father was an athlete in his student life.
h. Shyam's father inspires him to follow the footsteps of his father and take part in games and sports or do exercise other than studies.
i. He watches sports programmes on different TV Channels during his free time.
j. He sometimes practices the high jump and the long jump outside the school campus.
k. Photography is an art, process or job of taking photographs or filming something.
l. Shyam is from Magura.
m. Magura is a district headquarters and it is a small town.
n. He gets up early in the morning.
o. He is presented with a flashy camera as his father is exceedingly delighted with the result.
p. His passion is to play football in the nearest college ground.

3. i. (a) studies; (b) fond; (c) being; (d) participate; (e) both; (f) pastime; (g) on; (h) like; (i) serve; (j) instruction.
ii. (a) brilliant/talented/meritorious; (b) performance; (c) bears; (d) passage; (e) confine; (f) books; (g) involved; (h) always; (i) involvement/participation; (j) energizes.
iii. (a) is; (b) studies; (c) influence; (d) on; (e) inspired; (f) practices; (g) interesting; (h) educative; (i) watching; (j) hobby.

4. (a) (a) Trukey, (b) 720 AD, (c) Physiologist, (d) Chemist, (e) 199 AD.

5. Galen, a best figure in the field of physiology was born in Turkey. He became physiologist and surgeon. A great mathematician and astronomer Bhaskara was born in India. He was exceptionally skilled in Arithmetic and Calculus. Jabir Ibn Hyan was an ancient Arabian chemist. He was also a very creative scientist.

6. (a + vii) : The UNESCO is an international organization.
(b + vi) : Its headquarters are in Paris
(c + v) : At present 21 st February is observed internationally.
(d + i) : The martyrs of the language movement are held in due respect.
(e + ii) : Bangla got recognition as mother tongue at the cost of valuable lives.

7. f → b → g → d → h → c → a → e

Model Question-5

1. a. (i) strengthened; b. (iii) derived; c. (i) globally; d. (ii) remain unforgettable; e. (iii) swimming; f. (iii) native American; g. (iv) Bolt; h. (ii) Bolt; i. (iii) reasonable; j. (iii) Bolt.

2. a. The extraordinary and unparalleled performance of the two athletes- Phelps and Bolt makes London Olympic 2012 exceptionally sensational.
b. Phelps and Bolt are brilliantly similar in that they both have the highest records but they are different in that they have the highest records in two different fields and the former is about to bid farewell whereas the latter is still a fresh one in this field.
c. Phelps has bagged the highest honor between these two Olympians within the same time framework.

d. The specialty in Bolt so far is his being the most accomplished and fastest Olympic sprinter with the unprecedented double.
e. Bolt evaluates himself as a legend.
f. By gymnastics we mean physical exercises that develop and show the body's strength and ability to move and bend easily, often done in sports as a competition.
g. An athlete is a person competing in sports.
h. These two athletes enchanted the audiences by their legendary performance in swimming and sprinting.
i. Bolt broke his own record by running the 100 in 9.3 seconds.
j. There is a chance for Bolt to become a top scorer in the sprniting world as he is just 25 and has possibilies to go far into his career.

3. i. (a) swimmer; (b) sprinter; (c) histories; (d) Olympics; (e) speed; (f) legends; (g) retired; (h) prove; (i) biggest; (j) debate.
ii. (a) focuses; (b) athletes; (c) excelled; (d) internationally; (e) testimony; (f) reference; (g) been; (h) sprinting; (i) declared; (j) potential.

4. (a) Iran, (b) 866, (c) Physician, (d) Scientist, (e) 1039.

5. Al-Raji, a famous physician was, born in Iran. He is remembered for his contribution to inventions of medicines. His famous book is 'Al-Mansuri'. Ibn-Al-Haitham, another great scientist, was born in Iraq. He is mostly known for his contributions to mathematics and medical science.

6. (a + vii) : Acid has a sharp taste known as acidity.
(b + vi) : Acid rain can causes damage to human health.
(c + i) : Ordinary rain water is slightly acidic.
(d + iv) : Acid pollutes the colour of paint.
(e + iii) : Many of the world famous buildings are at risk from acid pollutes.

7. f $\rightarrow$ c $\rightarrow$ h $\rightarrow$ a $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$ b

Model Question-6

1. a. (i) importance; b. (i) vivid; c. (i) extinct; d. (ii) recollect; e. (i) conventional; f. (ii) satisfied with; g. (ii) balanced; h. (i) incomplete; i. (iii) informal; j. (ii) recommends; k. (i) abbreviation.

2. a. By 'pastime' we mean any kind of work we enjoy doing but this is not our routine work or usual work. In other words, this is our leisure activity.
   b. The conventional forms of pastime activities are waning gradually.
   c. The survey of RSPB reveals that people under 34 recall far fewer childhood outdoor experiences than their counter parts over 55.
   d. By outdoor games, we mean some games played outside rather in a building.
   e. My pastime activity is angling,, reading story books, watching TV, etc.
   f. Schools are important as they may provide children with the learning of Nature.
   g. Nature influences children's learning by developing their education, health wellbeing and social skills.
   h. Children's contact with nature is very declining as we find in the text.
   i. Mike Clarke is the Chief Executive of the RSPB.
   j. Mike Clarke will persuade the govt to join different organizations in providing children with first-hand experiences of the natural environment.

3. i. (a) go; (b) changes; (c) progress; (d) stagnation; (e) leisure; (f) satisfied; (g) traditional; (h) Climbing; (i) attract; (j) noticed.
   ii. (a) role; (b) appeal; (c) no; (d) growth; (e) midst/segregation; (f) learning; (g) disordered; (h) influences; (i) on; (j) decided;

4. (a) China, (b) 973, (c) Mathematician, (d) 1048 AD, (e) 142 AD.

5. A great scientist, basically known as a mathematician, Al-Biruni, was born in Khiva. He was a very renowned scientist in the mediaeval period. Ibn Rusad was born in Cordova. He wanted to establish his thought by logic. He wrote 'Tohafut'. Chang Heng, a Chinese inventor, invented a device to measure earthquake. He expressed his great opinion about the size of the universe.

6. (a + ii) : The addicts feel intensive pain in the body.
   (b + v) : When someone finds no hope left he addicts to drug.
   (c + iv) : The frequent taking of drug lead a man to death.
   (d + iii) : They have to commit crimes to arrange money.
   (e + i) : The law must be enforced immediately.

7. c $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ f $\rightarrow$ a $\rightarrow$ b $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ h

Model Question-7

1. a (ii) May 01; b. (ii) an eight-hour; c. (ii) Industrial; d. (i) May 1, 1886; e. (iv) workers; f. (ii) 6000; g. (iii) labour leaders; h. (i) bosses; i. (iv) 200policemen; j. (iv) none of them; k. (i) motivate; l. (iv) surrender; m. (iii) adverb; n. (iv) club and revolver.

2. a. We get lesson from the events of 1 st May 1886 that workers all over the world should be united for their better working conditions, better pay and better lives.
   b. Today May Day is observed to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight hour workday.
   c. Many workers were victimized for taking part in the strike. One striker was killed, five or six were wounded and many of the workers were badly injured.
   d. Eight hour workday was the demand of the workers.

e. The working people had to work fourteen or even more hours a day since industrial revolution.
f. The Trade Unions inspired the workers.
g. The labour leaders addressed the rally.
h. The leader urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses.
i. About 6000 workers joined the rally.
j. The policemen attacked the strikers with clubs and revolvers.
k. The workers had to work fourteen or even more hours a day before the May 1 strike.
l. One striker was killed, five or six others were wounded and many of the workers were badly injured for taking part in the strike.
m. The workers in Chicago went on a strike demanding an eight-hour workday.
n. The events of May 1, 1886 is a reminder that workers all over the world should be united in their fight for just cause.

3. i. (a) is; (b) commemorate; (c) of; (d) workers; (e) hold; (f) demand; (g) justice; (h) take; (i) make; (j) prosperous.
ii. (a) government; (b) opened; (c) procession; (d) workers; (e) one; (f) instantly; (g) significance; (h) very; (i) lives; (j) whole.
iii. (a) observed; (b) commemorate; (c) Chicago; (d) had; (e) get; (f) lives; (g) low; (h) movement; (i) demanding; (j) duty.

4. (a) China, (b) 1031, (c) Mathematician, (d) Scientist, (e) 250.

5. Liu Hui, Tsu chung and Shen Kua were Chinese. Liu and Tsu Chung were mathematicians. They wrote many books in Mathematics. Tsu Chung played an important role in making new calendar. Shen kua was very learned in astronomy. He had also knowledge of literature, music, mathematics and art.

6. (a + ii) : Air is an important element in our environment.
(b + iv) : Clean air is essential for life.
(c + i) : Man makes fires to cook his food.
(d + v) : The cooking fire creates smoke.
(e + iii) : All kinds of smoke pollute the air.

7. b → c →e → d → g → f → a →h

Model Question-8

1. a. (ii) Dhaka University; b. (iii) March 21, 1948; c. (iv) then Governor General of Pakistan; d. (i) Bangla; e. (ii) University; f. (i) 1952; g. (i) Dhaka Medical; h. (i) eastern; i. (i) students; j. (ii) Government; k. (iii) respect; l. (iv) all of them; m. (i) ban; n. (i) arouse or inspire an emotion.

2. a. The language movement enkindled the sparks of independent movement of Bangladesh.
b. When Urdu was declared by Zinnah as the state language of Pakistan our heroic sons came forward, protested and sacrificed their valuable lives.
c. Mohammad Ali Zinnah was the then Governor General of Pakistan. He tried to impose Urdu as a state language of East Pakistan, at present, Bangladesh.
d. The students sacrificed their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952.
e. Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Jabbar and many others were killed in the movement.
f. The students of Dhaka University brought out a peaceful protest procession.
g. The declaration about the only state language of Pakistan came on March 21, 1948.
h. The protest reached its climax in 1952.
i. The police opened fire on the students of Dhaka University.
j. The procession reached near Dhaka Medical College.

3. i. (a) declared; (b) Urdu; (c) only; (d) Pakistan; (e) declaration; (f) supported; (g) International; (h) observed; (i) world; (j) national.
ii. (a) important; (b) express; (c) thoughts; (d) minds; (e) then; (f) impose; (g) supported; (h) Bangla; (i) voice; (j) unlawful.

iii. (a) milestone; (b) vocal; (c) injustice; (d) renew; (e) this; (f) build; (g) upon; (h) generation; (i) heads; (j) world.

iv. (a) red-letter; (b) national; (c) of; (d) soil; (e) lives; (f) mother; (g) nation; (h) and; (i) to (j) their.

4. (a) India (b) 1857, (c) Malaria, (d) Scientist, (e) 1932.

5. Ronald Ross, studied medical science and worked in India, was born in England. He got Nobel Prize for inventing the virus. Jagadish Chandra Bose the proud of undivided India was a very talented scientist. He was actually a professor and also a great researcher. He first invented the radio, micro wave. He also wrote literature.

6. (a + ii) : Aristotle went to Athens to study in the academy of Plato.
(b + iv) : Aristotle tutor the young Alexander for several years.
(c + v) : He spent the next twelve years in Athens.
(d + vii) : Aristotle was opposed on principle to the dictatorial style of Alexander.
(e + i) : He died in exile a few months later.

7. h → f → b→ d → c → e → g → a

Model Question-9

1. a. (iv) 21 February; b. (iii) UNESCO; c. (i) mourning; d. (iv) black badges; e. (ii) November 17, 1999; f. (i) Shaheed; g. (i) grieve; h. (iv) at an early hour of the day; i. (i) announce officially or publicly; j. (i) language. (k) + (iii); (l) + (i); (m) + (i); (n) + (iv); (o) + (ii); (p) + (iii); (q) + (ii);

2. a. 21 st February is observed to recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs.
b. On the day, pwople wear black badges, go to the Shaheed Minar singing mourning songs and place floral wreaths there.
c. The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as The International Mother Language Day on 17 November 1999.
d. Today the day is celebrated worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.
e. The occasion begins at the early hours of the day.
f. UNESCO stads for United Nations Educational, Scientific ad Cultural Oranization.
g. The mourning song recalls the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs.
h. The people go to the Shaheed Minar barefooted in procession, singing mourning songs.
i. black badge signifies grief.
j. The occasion begins with mourning songs.

3. **i.** (a) now; (b) proclaimed; (c) International; (d) has; (e) dimension; (f) sacrifices; (g) heroic; (h) soil; (i) glorious; (j) recognition.
ii. (a) was; (b) national; (c) observed; (d) Minar; (e) wreaths; (f) people; (g) graves; (h) pray; (i) earned; (j) world.
iii. (a) Language; (b) day; (c) declared; (d) UNESCO; (e) mother; (f) proud; (g) pays; (h) great; (i) for; (j) supreme.
iv. (a) glorious; (b) chapter; (c) national; (d) day; (e) past; (f) merely; (g) event; (h) observed; (i) pride; (j) adopted.

4. (a) India, (b) 1894, (c) Professor, (d) Professor, (e) 1961.

5. The great figure in the Quantum Dynamics Satyendranath Bose was born in Kolkata, India. He learnt German, France and English to know about the inventions of science. Srinibash Krishan was also born in India. He was a professor in Dhaka University. He was also known as a physician and mathematician.

6. (a + ii) : Bangladesh is a small populous country.
(b + iii) : Most of our people cannot read and write.
(c + v) : Some pragmatic steps have been taken toe eradicate illiteracy by the 21st century.
(d + i) : Nowadays modern facilities will be ensured for everybody.
(e + vii) : Everybody will enjoy a healthy, happy and prosperous life.

7. f → b → h → e → g → c → a → d

Model Question-10

1. a. (ii) biggest state; b. (iii) National Parliament; c. (iv) The Presidet and the PM; d. (iv) Buriganga; e. (iv) in the evening; f. (iii) at Savar; g. (iv) Independence Day; h. (ii) gunshots; i. (i) at The National Parade Ground; j. (iv) rallies and processions; (k) + (iv); (l) + (ii); (m) + (iii); (n) + (ii); (o) + (iv); (p) + (iv); (q) + (i);

2. a. Independence Day is the biggest state festival of Bangladesh.
b. The day begins with 31 gunshots.
c. The heads of the state place floral wreaths at Savar early in the morning.
d. Bangla Academy holds cultural functions.
e. The public buildings are illuminated with colorful lights in the evening.
f. Independence Day is the biggest state festival of Bangladesh.
g. The major public buildings are illuminated in the evening.
h. The National Parade Ground is situated near the National Parliament.
i. The exciting boat race is held in the river Buriganga.
j. The National Mausolium is at Savar.
k. The day begins with 31 gunshots.
l. Independence Day is the biggest festival of the state.
m. The public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights in the evening.
n Bangla Academy holds cultural functions.

3. i. (a) Independence; (b) befitting; (c) festival; (d) year; (e) with; (f) fervour; (g) gunshots; (h) parade; (i) witnessed; (j) country.
ii. (a) celebrated; (b) befitting; (c) walks; (d) gather; (e) pay; (f) to; (g) Academy; (h) cultural; (i) Various; (j) organized.
iii. (a) Independence; (b) biggest; (c) observed; (d) country; (e) celebration; (f) begins; (g) gather; (h) place; (i) cultural; (j) highlighting.
iv. (a) Day; (b) National; (c) observed; (d) year; (e) respect; (f) across; (g) befitting; (h) from; (i) Savar; (j) National.
v. (a) red; (b) history; (c) observed; (d) fervour; (e) befitting; (f) gunshots; (g) tribute; (h) wreaths; (i) cultural; (j) organised.

4. (a) England, (b) 1927, (c) Astronomer, (d) Scientist, (e) 1292.

5. A very renowned astronomer in Indian subcontinent, Vainu Bappu, was born in India. He got scholarship to study in America. He did many research activities in astronomy. Roger Bacon, a scientist, was born in England. He studied in literature, philosophy and mathematics. 'Opus Measus' is his major work.

6. (a + iii) : Constitution is regularization of extreme authority of a state.
(b + v) : A country without constitution cannot be ruled properly.
(c + iv) : Flexible constitution is that which can be changed easily.
(d + ii) : Chaotic situation is rare in Britain because they have a good constitution.
(e + i) : A good constitution is essential for overall development.

7. g → e → c → a → h → b → d → f

Model Question-11

1. a. (i) Dhaka; b. (iii) Rabindranath Tagore; c. (iii) Bangla; d. (iv) Fine Arts; e. (i) Chhyanata; f. (ii) people; g. (iv) traditionally; h. (iv) early in the morning; i. (iii) just with sunrise; j. (iv) all over the country.

2. a. Pahela Boishakh is the first day of Bangla New Year.
b. The women put on white saris with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis ad flowers.
c. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and aspirations.
d. The men put on pajamas and Punjabis.
e. The day is observed in colourful manner in Dhaka.

f. The day is celebrated traditionally every year.
g. People get up early in the morning, take a bath and wear their traditional clothes.
h. On this day, people love to eat traditional foods.
i. The cultural programme starts just with sunrise.
j. The procession displays the traditional practices of Bangalee culture.

3. i. (a) celebrated; (b) beginning; (c) new; (d) observed; (e) festivities; (f) country (g) means; (h) Boishakh; (i) month; (j) calendar.
ii. (a) is; (b) only; (c) but; (d) some; (e) globe; (f) Bengal; (g) Tripura; (h) also; (i) Australia; (j) United.
iii. (a) day; (b) befitting; (c) country; (d) Various; (e) educational; (f) observe; (g) bring; (h) and (i) television; (j) programmes.
iv. (a) has; (b) for; (c) whole; (d) in; (e) mood; (f) day; (g) public; (h) people; (i) eager; (j) traditional.

4. (a) Poland (b) 1564, (c) Astronomer, (d) Scientist, (e) 1642

5. A famous astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus was born in Poland. He said that the earth rounds the sun. Though he practiced the activities of a clergyman, he did a lot for astronomic inventions. Tycho Brahe, a great scientist, was born in Denmark. He said that stars are static and they have no birth and death. Galileo, an Italian scientist, had great intelligence in mathematics and as tronomy. He studied MBBS but became a mathematics professor later.

6. (a + iii) : Modern technology plays a vital role in this regard.
(b + iv) : Computer based network is called internet.
(c + v) : CC Camera system may be used to trace out criminals, arrest them and punish them.
(d + ii) : Nowadays many things in communication are being conducted
(e + vii) : On-line Banking system has already been started in some banks.

7. h $\rightarrow$ b $\rightarrow$ f $\rightarrow$ c $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$ a

Model Question-12

1. a. (i) the boat had already too many people; b. (ii) traveling along a route; c. (ii) nobody was wounded; d. (i) on the boat; e. (ii) the capacity of the boat was over; f. (iii) the weather was stormy; g. (i) was reading in class six; h. (iv) 10 minutes; i. (ii) starting; j. (iii) the boatman; (k) + (iii); (l) + (ii); (n) + (i); (n) + (i); (o) + (ii); (p) + (ii); (q) + (iv);

2. a. Jamil did not get into the boat as it was overcrowded.
b. The boatman requested the passengers to wait, because the boat had already too many passengers.
c. The boat takes 8-10 minutes to cross the river.
d. The weather was not fair. The wind started blowing from the north-west.
e. The passengers lost their things but swam to the other side.
f. The river was small, there was a ferry boat plying on the river.
g. The passengers lost many things such as oil, salt and milk in the accident.
h. The people were going home from the weekly bazaar.
i. The boat sank in the middle of the river.
j. The people were coming back with their shopping bags and baskets in hands, on shoulders and heads.
k. The boatman requested the people to wait as the boat had already too many people.
l. The boat takes 8-10 minutes to cross the river.
m. Jamil waited for the next turn seeing the boat overcrowded.
n. The passengers swam to the other side.
o The weather was getting worse. The wind started blowing from the north-west. Black clouds were fast moving in the sky.

3. i. (a) wanted; (b) had; (c) replied; (d) affirmative; (e) clearly; (f) accident; (g) was; (h) passengers; (i) their; (j) swam.
ii. (a) weekly; (b) with; (c) shopping; (d) got; (e) requested; (f) as; (g) already; (h) listened; (i) boatmen; (j) waited.
iii. (a) into; (b) with; (c) fair; (d) had; (e) not; (f) listened; (g) right; (h) waited; (i) next; (j) overcrowded.

4. (a) England, (b) 1642, (c) Chemist, (d) Scientist, (e) 1691.

5. Robert Boyle and Isaac Newton both were born in England. Robert Boyle is greatly remembered for establishing chemistry as science. His great book is 'Sceptical Chemist.' The great achievement of Newton is inventing calculus. 'Principia' is his great book.

6. (a + v) : Education does not begin with alphabet.
(b + iii) : We receive education to enrich our minds.
(c + ii) : We receive education in schools and colleges .
(d + iv) : Education is not only given to adopt ourselves in new situations.
(e + i) : The school of experience is the most effective school.

7. c → e → b → a → f → h → g → d

Model Question-13

1. a. (iv) shake themselves; b. (i) tall tamarind; c. (ii) her age-mates; d. (ii) the most dear; e. (i) village; f. (ii) less than what is needed; g. (iii) they may not find land to make houses; h. (iv) grow crops or make houses; i. (ii) Houses and factories are being built on it; j. (iv) for making too many houses, people are using the crop land; (k) + (ii); (l) + (iv); (m) + (ii); (n) + (iii); (o) + (i); (p) + (iv); (q) + (iv).

2. a. When people find no land to build a house on many people will live on trees and on the floating boats in the rivers.
b. The reason is that our land is fixed while our population is increasing rapidly.
c. If our population grows at the present rate, a day will come when many people will find no land to build a house on.
d. Houses and factories are being built and it makes our land shrink day by day.
e. The beauty of the crop fields is spoiled by the unplanned houses built here and there.
f. The other group leader comes up with the housing problems in the country.
g. Water bodies are being filled up to meet the needs of too many people.
h. A tall tamarind tree was in the middle of the wood.
i. The boys would climb the tamarind tree and pick some tamarinds.
j. The arable fields are being divided.

3. i. (a) population; (b) impossible; (c) world; (d) management; (e) Almighty; (f) creation; (g) Creator; (h) play; (I) destined; (j) try.
ii. (a) sight; (b) attract; (c) paddy; (d) mustard; (e) dance; (f) just; (g) ships; (h) today; (i) this; (j) occupied.
iii. (a) description; (b) village; (c) tamarind; (d) wood; (e) remember; (f) age-mates; (g) picnic; (h) climb up; (i) pick; (j) roots.
iv. (a) like; (b) past; (c) sight; (d) attract; (e) green; (f) mustard; (g) umbrella; (h) banyan; (i) beauty; (j) unplanned.

4. (a) America, (b) England, (c) 1731, (d) Scientist, (e) 1790.

5. American scientist Benjamin Franklin was born in a poor family. He became rich by dint of hard work. He was very interested in electricity research. Henry Cavendish who invented oxygen was born in England. He worked with many branches of knowledge.

6. (a + v) : The full name of Interpol is International Criminal Police.
(b + i) : Venna is the place where the first head office was established.
(c + iii) : John Scober was the first President of Interpol.
(d + ii) : Paris is the place where the head office of the Interpol was shifted.
(e + iv) : By 1955, 55 countries became its member.

7. h → a → e → b → g → c → f → d

Model Question-14

1. a. (i) three; b. (iv) prosecute; c. (ii) farmer; d. (iv) whose wife has died and not married again; e. (i) day labourer; f. (iv) Ms Choudhury; g. (ii) unwilling; h. (ii) he is rich; i. (i) outside of her house; j. (ii) father.

2. a. Tara Mia was the only son of a farmer. He was a widower and illiterate but well off.
b. Lipi's father is a day labourer.
c. Lipi's Headteacher played role to stop her marriage.
d. Lipi was not ready to marry as she wanted to pursue her studies.
e. Lipi has two brothers and two sisters.
f. Lipi's mother is a homemaker and part-time worker.
g. Tara Mia's father was an influential farmer in the village.
h. Lipi was 14 years old the year before last.
i. She would read in a rural school in Rangpur.
j. Father of Lipi arranged her marriage with Tara Mia.

3. i. (a) five; (b) parents; (c) number; (d) was; (e) worked; (f) went; (g) family; (h) hard; (i) parents; (j) children.
ii. (a) found; (b) for; (c) daughter; (d) desire; (e) studies; (f) accept; (g) parents; (h) impose; (i) really; (j) sad.

4. (a) France, (b) England, (c) 1743, (d) Doctor, (e) 1823.

5. Antone Lauren, a great scientist of France was born in Paris of France. His great book is 'Elementary Treats on Chemistry'. Famous doctor Edward Jenner was born in England. He is very great for his treatment work. He invented 'Varioli Vexin'.

6. (a + iii) : Illiteracy is a great problem in Bangladesh
(b + v) : There are many who are not aware of their children's education
(c + i) : They cannot send their children to schools.
(d + vi) : Most of the guardians are not aware of their children's education
(e + vii) : They should be frank to send their girls to schools.

7. d → c → g → e → f → h → b → a

Model Question-15

1. a. (ii) communicate; b. (iii) from money sources; c. (i) find a good job; d. (iv) unemployed; e. (i) students; f. (ii) English; g. (i) common language; h. (iv) brother's; i. (iii) 12-14; j. (iv) skilled workforce; (k) + (iii); (l) + (ii); (m) + (iii); (n) + (i); (o) + (iii); (p) + (iii); (q) + (i).

2. a. We should learn a common language as it is impossible for us to speak all the languages of the world.
b. We can learn communicative English both in and outside the classroom.
c. The text-book, the radio, television, newspapers, computers, magazines and other supplementary materials can greatly help us learn English.
d. We are learning English at the moment mainly for our exams.
e. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport.
f. It is possible to talk to a person thousands of kilometers away on the phoe or the Internet.
g. We spend for 12 or 14 years to learn English.
h. We will see how we can learn English during our classroom activities.
i. English has made the communication easier.
j. By learning English we can get the opportunity to find a good job both inside and outside the country.

3. i. (a) language; (b) can; (c) ideas; (d) with; (e) over; (f) respect; (g) should; (h) learn; (i) having; (j) outside.

ii. (a) needs; (b) widely; (c) different; (d) communicate; (e) language; (f) mutual; (g) widespread; (h) common; (i) called; (j) must.

iii. (a) living; (b) only; (c) widely; (d) accepted; (e) use; (f) people; (g) purposes; (h) as; (i) necessity; (j) imperative.

4. (a) England, (b) 1791, (c) Dynamo, (d) 1867, (e) 1882.

5. A man of scientific mentality, Michael Faraday was born in England. He was poor but very brilliant and hard working person. He also invented Dynamo that his major invention. Charles Darwin was also born in England. His major work is ' Origin of Species' Though he got a degree for being a clergyman, he was great for his research in animals and plants.

6. (a + ii) : Newspaper is the people's parliament.
(b +iii) : The newspaper plays an important role in modern civilization.
(c + vii) : It is said to be the mirror of the world.
(d + v) : It helps us in acquiring general knowledge.
(e + vi) : The newspaper is a dainty in a dish of varieties.

7. c → g → a → f → e → d → b → h

Model Question-16

1. a. (i) destroyed; b. (ii) rivers; c. (iii) homeless; d. (ii) belonging; e. (i) one lakh; f. (ii) deprivation; g. (i) living; h. (ii) a day; i. (ii) polythene; j. (iii) Jamuna; (k) + (iii); (l) + (iii); (m) + (iii); (n) + (i); (o) + (iii); (p) + (iv); (q) + (iv).

2. a. Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment.
b. River erosion means the destruction of the river banks due to the velocity of the waves of the river water or water current.
c. Meherjan had a family, cultivable land and cattle not long ago.
d. The erosion of the Jamuna makes her homeless.
e. At least one lakh people become homeless every year in Bangladesh due to river erosion.
f. Meherjan looks old more than her age.
g. Her polythene roofed shelter looks like a cage of a bird.
h. She was trying to make a fire to cook her day's only meal in front of her shelter.
i. The dancing of the flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.
j. We should take prompt actions to adapt to climate change to save our Meherjans.
k. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal.
l. One day Meherjan had a family, cultivable land and cattle.
m. At least 1,00,000 people become homeless every year.
n. The greedy Jamuna had shattered Meherjan's dreams and happiness.

3. i. (a) dweller; (b) in; (c) dragging/ having; (d) had/ possessed; (e) irony; (f) engulfed; (g) live; (h) victims; (i) impact (j) took.

ii. (a) land; (b) rivers; (c) people; (d) for; (e) close; (f) rivers; (g) by; (h) monsoon; (i) erosion; (j) change.

iii. (a) land; (b) affect; (c) harsh; (d) close to; (e) threatened; (f) during; (g) erosion; (h) thousands; (i) main; (j) climate change.

4. (a) Australia, (b) France, (c) 1822, (d) Professor, (e) 1884.

5. Australian great scientist Johann Mendel had great love for nature. He continued his research activities with plants and created many new ideas about life of plants. Louis Pasteur, a famous scientist, was born in France. He was a chemist. His best invention is the vaxin of hydrophobia disease. Josep lister, a good physician, was born in England. His name spread all over the world as a surgeon.

6. (a + iv) : The winners of these prizes are talked about throughout the world.
(b + v) : This prize is given to persons with most outstanding.
(c + i) : Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
(d + vi) : Do you know how the Nobel Prize was started?
(e + vii) : This man was none but Alfred Nobel.

7. h → b → f → e → a → g → d →c

Model Question-17

1. a. (iv) environmental; b. (iv) pesticide; c. (iii) three; d. (ii) twenty; e. (iv) soil; f. (iii) CNG or LPG; g. (ii) human; h. (ii) Water; . (i) soil; j. (i) to a great extent; k. (iv); l. (iv); m. (iv); n. (ii); o. (ii); p. (i) q. (ii).

2. a. The causes of water pollution are erosion, increased sediment from soil, improper waste disposal and littering, leakage of soil pollution into water supplies, organic materials that decay in water supplies.
b. We can inspire people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or liquid petroleum gas.
c. The major sources of air pollution are industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly serviced vehicles, dust from roads and construction sites.
d. The most significant cause of soil pollution is the enormous volume of industrial waste which is being produced everyday but not disposed properly.
e. Planting trees and re-forestation help prevent soil erosion and pollution.
f. The dwellers of the urban areas are the worst sufferers of all sorts of pollution.
g. Water pollution can occur in oceans, rivers, lakes, ponds and underground reservoirs.
h. We should be careful about disposing household wastes. We should never dispose industrial waste in rivers or lakes.
i. Deforestation causes erosion, pollution and the loss of fertility in the top soil.
j. The polythene shopping bags cause serious threat to the soil and the drainage system.

3. i. (a) name; (b) life; (c) harmful; (d) ways; (e) causes; (f) pollution; (g) decay; (h) should; (i) careful; (j) polluted.
ii. (a) living; (b) without; (c) harmful; (d) kill; (e) crops; (f) throw; (g) products; (h) chemicals; (i) pollute; (j) diseases.
iii. (a) safe; (b) harmful; (c) prevented; (d) throw; (e) into; (f) unsanitary; (g) should; (h) on; (i) Awareness; (j) public.

4. (a) Scotland ,(b) Sweden, (c) 1831, (d) 1879, (e) 1896.

5. Scottish scientist Clerk Maxwell was very good at Geometry and Mathematics. His major invention is the equation of dynamic magnetic. The father of Nobel Prize, Alfred Nobel was born in Sweden. He studied both Mathematics and Chemistry. He invented dynamite. The inventor of X-Ray, Winhelm Konrad was born in Germany. He got Nobel Prize for physics.

6. (a + ii) : The modern Olympic games derived from the ancient Greek.
(b + i) : In Roman times the games were banned by Theodosius.
(c + vi) : The Olympic Games were sacred to the Greeks.
(d + iii) : The games are now governed by the international Olympic.
(e + iv) : The games are often seen as a competition between countries.

7. f $\rightarrow$ c $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$ h $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ b$\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ a

Model Question-18

1. a. (i) the atmosphere; b. (iii) yearly; c. (ii) 850 lakh; d. (i) human beings; e. (i) air; f. (i) many factories; g. (ii) the air; h. (ii) deforestation; i. (ii) people; j. (iv) coal.

2. a. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels.
b. Man can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere.
c. The greenhouse effect is strengthened by deforestation.
d. About 85 million barrels of crude oil are used daily nowadays.
e. The factories produce energy through the combustion of coal.
f. Coal and other sources of energy are burned to heat houses, move cars and airplanes or to produce electricity.
g. More and more greenhouse gases are generated worldwide by humans.
h. Deforestation means cutting down trees.

i. People destroy forests to get wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture.
j. The carbon dioxide storehouse is destroyed with the forests as they absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead.

3. i. (a) unable; (b) radiation; (c) change; (d) orbit; (e) sun; (f) humans; (g) effect; (h) gases; (i) main; (j) fossil.
ii. (a) densely; (b) population; (c) proportion; (d) shelter; (e) fuel; (f) trees; (g) balance; (h) deforestation; (i) atmosphere; (j) world.

4. (a) Scotland, (b) America (c) 1847, (d) 1922, (e) 1931.

5. The inventor of telephone, Alexander Gaham Bell was born in Scotland. As he wanted to do something for the deaf, he established a school for them and became the professor of vocal physiology. The inventor of telegraph, Thomas Alva Edison was an American. He invented Carbon Transmitter. He worked in American Naval Force.

6. (a + iii) : Dhaka the capital city of Bangladesh is not only a populous city but also a city of traffic jam.
(b + vii) : It is a very old city which is situated on the bank of the Buriganga.
(c + v) : A flyover is built at Mohakhali with a view to reducing the unbearable traffic jam.
(d + vi) : A good number of flyovers are under construction in different parts of the city just to reduce the increasing traffic jam.
(e + i) : It is a matter of great regret that our drivers passers-by and passengers are not respectful to the traffic rule.

7. d → g → b → e → h → c → a →f

Model Question-19

1. a. (iii) depending; b. (i) fish population; c. (ii) vital; d. (ii) Global warming; e. (iii) Fishes; f. (iii) Fish population; g. (iii) water; h. (i) The young of an animal; i. (i) protein; j. (i) no longer in existence; (k) + (i); (l) + (ii); (m) + (i); (n) + (iv); (o) + (iii); (p) + (i); (q) + (ii);

2. a. Fish population is in great danger as climate change is increasing the water temperature.
b. Those who depend o fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.
c. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees.
d. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets.
e. Forty per cent of people in the globe take fish as their main source of protein.
f. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas.
g. Climate change increases the pressure on fish population.
h. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressures on fish.
i. Fish population is in serious danger.
j. People in the world eat fish as their main source of protein.

3. i. (a) has; (b) change; (c) food; (d) available; (e) warming; (f) threat; (g) kill; (h) soon; (i) rise; (j) extinct.
ii. (a) global; (b) pressure; (c) fish; (d) Climate; (e) increased; (f) temperature; (g) depend; (h) protein; (i) time; (j) gas.
iii. (a) global; (b) increases; (c) why (d) increased; (e) depend; (f) protein; (g) reduced; (h) emission; (i) dependent; (j) suffer.

4. (a) Germany, (b) 1856, (c) Nobel, (d) Professor, (e) 1947

5. Nobel laureate Joseph thomson was born in England. He was fellow of Trinity College. He was highly reputed for his research in electron. Another Nobel laureate Max Planck was born in Germany. He became professor. He became the secretary of the state.

6. (a + v) : There are different types of birds which are regarded as natural wealth.
(b + vi) : They are really very beneficial to us in different ways.
(c + i) : The birds have a great influence on our daily life as we sleep at night and get up early in the morning hearing their sweet songs.

(d + vii) : We know that birds are important to maintain ecological balance.
(e + iii) : So, as conscious persons, we should be kind to the birds and ensure them a safe habit.

7. e → c → b → g → h→ a → f → d

Model Question-20

1. a. (iv) Hindu; b. (iii) 147,181 square kilometres; c. (i) temples; d. (ii) November; e. (i) 2 crore 90 lakh; f. (ii) Asia; g. (i) 1 000 000; h. (iii) The seven monument zones; i. (iii) Nepalese; j. (ii) adjective; (k) + (i); (l) (iv); (m) + (i); (n) + (ii); (o) + (ii); (p) + (i); (q) + (ii).

2.
a. The area of Nepal is 147, 181 square kilometers.
b. There are 103 castes and ethnic groups in Nepal.
c. The name of two largest ethnic groups are Chetri and Bahun.
d. Nepal is known as the only Hundu Kingdom in the world.
e. The three ancient cities of the Kathmandu Valley are Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur.
f. Nepal is the land of Everest. It is one of the charming countries in Asia. It is also known as the only Hindu Kingdom in the world.
g. Nepal lies between India and the Tibetan past of China.
h. The population of Kathmandu is less than one million.
i. The Kathmandu Valley is the rich cultural heritage centre of Nepal.
j. People celebrate dasain or dusherra in October.

3.
i. (a) known; (b) Everest; (c) beautiful; (d) Asia; (e) Hindu; (f) globe; (g) land; (h) best; (i) temples; (j) luxury.
ii. (a) small; (b) rich; (c) lies; (d) China; (e) lowland; (f) up; (g) population; (h) people; (i) capital; (j) inhabitants.
iii. (a) small; (b) rich; (c) treasures; (d) India; (e) China; (f) reach; (g) May; (h) around; (i) people; (j) inhabitants.

4. (a) Poland, (b) 1871, (c) Professor, (d) 1936, (e) 1937.

5. A very talented woman, Marie Curie was born in Poland. This reputed scientist got Nobel Prize first time in Physics and second time in Chemistry. Another Nobel laurete Earnest Rutherford, a famous scientist, was born in New Zealand. He was good at Mathematics and Physics.

6.
(a + vii) : Stephen Hawking was one of the greatest scientists in the world.
(b + iv) : Unfortunately, his fate did not permit him to enjoy the great rewarding things.
(c + ii) : He underwent gradual loss of control over the muscles of his body and fell a victim to Gehrig's disease.
(d + iii) : He had been confined to a wheelchair since the age of thirty.
(e + vi) : But such a tremendous physical handicap is not able to dishearten or slow him down.

7. e → f → b → g → a → c → h → d

Model Question-21

1. a. (i) 65,600; b. (iii) 20 million; c. (i) agriculture; d. (i) Arab; e. (iii) 1340 kilometres; f. (i) a teardrop; g. (ii0 largest tea exporter; h. (i) a greeting expression; i. (ii) many; j. (iii) emphasize; (k) + (iv); (l) + (i); (m) + (ii); (n) + (i); (o) + (iii); (p) + (i); (q) + (iii)

2.
a. Pearl of the Indian Ocean, is one of the nicknames of Sri Lanka. Besides, Sri Lanka is the land of sulime beauty which located in the Indian Ocean. That's why, Sri Lanka is known as 'Pearl of the Indian Ocean'.
b. Ayubowan means "May you have the gift of long life." Everyone is welcomed to Sri Lanka with this traditional greeting.
c. The total land of Sri Lanka is about 65,600 square kilometers.
d. The four major ethnic groups are – Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils, Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Moors or Muslims.

e. The population of Sri Lanka is about 20 million.
f. Sri Lanka is the world's largest tea exporter.
g. The nicknames reveal the richness and beauty of Sri Lanka.
h. Sri Lanka is located in the Indian Ocean just off the south-eastern coast of India.
i. Sri Lanka produces and supplies a variety of spices such as cinnamon, cardamom, pepper, cloves and nutmeg etc.
j. 'Island nation' means the nation which stands in a place which is surrounded by water.
k. Ayubowan means "May you have the gift of long life." It is with this traditional greeting that everyone is welcomed to Sri Lanka.
l. Pearl of the Indian ocean is one of the nicknames of Sri Lanka. Besides Sri Lanka is located in the Indian ocean. That's why Sir Lanka is known as Pearl of the Indian ocean.
m The total land area of Sri Lanka is about 65,600 square kms.

3. i. (a) known; (b) Ocean; (c) largest; (d) spice; (e) Sri Lanka; (f) mentioned; (g) epic; (h) literacy; (i) Asia; (j) nicknames.
ii. (a) one; (b) Sri Lanka; (c) come; (d) greeted; (e) word; (f) long; (g) reveal; (h) beauty; (i) nation; (j) of.
iii. (a) known; (b) one; (c) nicknames; (d) come; (e) greeted; (f) reveal; (g) beauty; (h) travellers; (i) attracted; (j) land.

4. (a) Italy, (b) Germany, (c) 1879, (d) 1937, (e) 1955.

5. Marconi, the great scientist, was born in Italy. He invented radio. He got Nobel Prize. He helped the Italian Army in the First World War. Nobel laureate, greatest scientist ever, Albert Einstein was born in Germany. Though he was not a good student, he had a great interest in physics and extraordinary talent in Mathematics. 'The Theory of Relativity' in his great achievement.

6. (a + iii) : The Nobel Prize, awarded every year for outstanding achievements, is the world's most important and prestigious prize.
(b + vii) : It is awarded in six fields like Physics Chemistry, Literature, Medicine, Pearce and Economics.
(c + v) : The prize winner is provided with a gold medal, a certificate and a large sum of money.
(d + vi) : One prize is usually awarded in each individual field.
(e + i) : If there are more than one recipient for the prize in one field the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.

7. e → h→ d→ a→ f →b →c →g

Model Question-22

1. a. (ii) 1199; b. (i) 300 square kilometers; c. (iii) Portuguese; d. (iii) the smallest Asian; e. (i) 5 metres; f. (ii) 1344; g. (iv) Arab historian and scholar; h. (iv) 8 th; i. (i) citizen of the Maldives; j. (ii) Portugal; k. (iii) adjective; l. (i); m. (iii); n. (iv); o. (iii); p. (ii); q. (i); r. (iv).

2. a. The Portuguese conquered the Maldives.
b. The Maldives has 1199 islands and they are clustered into 26 major atolls.
c. The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination.
d. The area of the Maldives in 300 square kilometers.
e. The government of the Maldives held a cabinet meeting underwater to highlight the threats of global warming to its low lying islands.
f. An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced coral islands.
g. The Maldives is well known for being the lowest country in the world.
h. The government of the Maldives has begun to purchase land from nearby countries in case the islands go underwater.

i. While underwater, the cabinet signed a document calling on all nations to cut their carbon emissions.
j. The Portuguese ruled the country for 15 years.

3. i. (a) is; (b) lowst; (c) world; (d) from; (e) due; (f) above; (g) swept; (h) held; (i) draw; (j) world.
ii. (a) held; (b) underwater; (c) highlighting; (d) islands; (e) ever; (f) globe; (g) took; (h) meeting; (i) cabinet; (j) nations.
iii. (a) is; (b) globe; (c) under; (d) sea; (e) country; (f) level; (g) result; (h) cabinet; (i) attract; (j) world.

4. (a) 1885; (b) Scotland; (c) penicillin; (d) Nobel; (e) 1962.

5. Scottish inventor Alexander Fleming was a very excellent student. He invented Penicillin that saved many lives of people in all ages. Nobel laureate Niels Bohr was born in Copenhagen of Netherlands. He wrote the great book 'The Unity of Knowledge'.

6. (a + vi) : The brutal killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque excited the students of Rajshahi University.
(b + iv) : A flame of protest also spread immediately throughout east Pakistan.
(c + ii) : The student of Rajshahi University violated section 144 and took out a procession.
(d + iii) : The police opened fire on the students in front of the residence of the Rajshahi Medical College.
(e + vii) : Dr. Shamsuzzoha, a Professor of Chemistry and Proctor of university, rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.

7. e → g →d → c → f → a → h → b

Model Question-23

1. a. (iii) about 1.15 billion; b. (iv) 13 million; c. (i) 17; d. (ii) 17th; e. (i) fifth; f. (ii) seventh largest; g. (i) second; h. (iv) ancient civilization; i. (i) Kashmir; j. (iii) 844

2. a. About 13 million people live in the capital of India.
b. The area of India is 3287590 square kilomitres.
c. India got its independence in 1947.
d. There are 17 major languages and 844 dialects used by the people of India.
e. The Europeans came to India in the 17 the century.
f. The Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, the Qutub Minar and the Red Fort are a few of the many wonders which attract people from all over the world.
g. India history begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization and the coming of the Aryans.
h. The fifth century saw the unification of India under Ashoka and it is in his time that Buddhism spread in many parts of Asia.
i. Islam came to India in the eighth century.
j. India is our closest neighbour. It is the largest of South Asian Countries. It is the seventh largest country in the world. India is a land of ancient civilization.

3. (a) closest; (b) capital; (c) million; (d) capital; (e) land; (f) civilization; (g) culture; (h) oldest; (i) world; (j) diversity.

4. (a) 1894, (b) Russia, (c) 1900, (d) France, (e) Scientist.

5. Pitar Leonidovitch Kapitaza, a Nobel laureate, was born in Russia. He joined as a professor in the same university where he studied. Fredric Juliot is also a Nobel laureate, was born in Paris of France. He invented artificial explosion reaction.

6. (a + iv) : A really educated mother plays a vital role to build up an educated nation.
(b + vi) : A child grows up always in contact with its mother.
(c + vii) : An educated mother knows well how to bring up and nurture her children to make, them worthy citizens of the country.
(d + i) : So, if the mother is educated, naturally her children will be educated.
(e + iii) : An educated nation is therefore what she says and does.

7. e → d → c → h → a →f → g → b

Model Question-24

1. a. (i) cooking special dishes and wearing new clothes; b. (ii) 1974; c. (iii) 60% d. (iv) built from; e. (ii) Gross National Happiness; f. (ii) 18394; g. (i) 716896; h. (ii) iron nails; i. (ii) labour within; j. (iii) Television and the Internet; k. (iv); l. (iii); m. (i); n. (ii); o. (i); p. (i); q. (iii).

2. a. The progress of Bhutan as a nation is measured by Gross National Happiness.
b. Loser is celebrated by cooking special dishes and wearing new clothes.
c. The govt lifted a ban on TV and the Internet only in 1999.
d. It is mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.
e. Bhutanese houses are built from mud and stone with wooden roof.
f. The festivals reflect the colourful marks and the rich Bhutanese culture.
g. The Bhutanese build houses each other by exchanging labour within the community.
h. The Buddhist monks perform dances to protect the valleys and ward off evil spirits.
i. The main religious festival is Tshechus.
j. Bhutan is called the Jewel of the Eastern Himalayas.
k. The progress of Bhutan as a nation is measured by Gross National Happiness.

3. **i.** (a) taken; (b) steps; (c) diversity; (d) with; (e) obligations; (f) protect; (g) per; (h) impose; (i) remain; (j) cover.
ii. (a) first; (b) obligations; (c) protect; (d) steps; (e) against; (f) foreign; (g) permitted; (h) tourism; (i) last; (j) introduce.
iii. (a) has; (b) steps; (c) bio-diversity; (d) first; (e) globe; (f) obligations; (g) protect; (h) constitutional; (i) country; (j) forest.

4. (a) 1906, (b) Ireland, (c) 1901, (d) Germany, (e) Nobel Prize.

5. Irish mathematician John Desmond Bernal was a very brilliant student. He was very good at Mathematics and sciences. His mathematical knowledge was sharper than any other knowledge. A famous scientist, Karl Heisenberg was born in Germany. He is ever remembered for his extraordinary talent in Physics.

6. (a) + v) : Marco Polo, an adventurous man, made a nice but tiresome journey from Venice to China.
(b + vi) : He travelled by land and sea over mountains and across deserts.
(c + vii) : He used ships, camels and horses as means of transport.
(d + i) : It took Polo more than three years to reach China and was warmly hosted by the Kublai Khan, the emperor of China.
(e + iii) : The emperor was highly pleased with Polo and made him one of his officers.

7. f $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ a $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$ c $\rightarrow$ b $\rightarrow$ h

Model Question-25

1. a. (iv) distinction; b. (iv) drawing and painting; c. (i) Brahamaputra; d. (iii) Kishoreganj; e. (ii) founding father; f. (ii) 1951-1952; g. (ii) first principal; h. (i) 1969; i. (i) Bangladesh; j. (iii) 1976; (k) + (ii); (l) + (i); (m) + (ii); (n) + (i); (o) + (ii); (p) + (iii); (q) + iv).

2. a. Shilpacharya means ‘great teacher of arts’.
b. Nabanna (harvest) exhibition in 1969 organized by Zainul intensified the non-cooperation movement against Pakistan regime.
c. The river Brahmaputra plays a resplendent role in his career.
d. Zainul Abedin developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student.
e. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargaon.

f. Zainul Abedin is regarded as the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation.
g. Zainul is widely acclaimed for his Bengal "Famine Sketches".
h. He got admission to the Government School of Art Calcutta after completing high school.
i. He is referred to as Shilpacharya for his artistic and visionary qualities.
j. Yes, he got the Governor's Gold Medal in 1938.
k. Zainul Abedin was born 29 December in 1914.
l. The river Brahmaputra plays a predominant role in his career.
m. He founded the folk Art museum at Sonargaon.
n. Shilpacharja means "great teacher of art."
o. Zainul Abedin developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student.

3. i, (a) regarded; (b) father; (c) art; (d) artist; (e) talent; (f) international; (g) first; (h) graduation; (i) pages; (j) Bangladesh.

ii. (a) got; (b) with; (c) first; (d) bright; (e) student; (f) attended; (g) in; (h) artist; (i) talent; (j) quality.

iii. (a) as; (b) father; (c) art; (d) talent; (e) reputation; (f) artistic; (g) qualities; (h) first; (i) designed; (j) constitution.

4. (a) 1842, (b) America, (c) America, (d) Professor, (e) Scientist.

5. American great scientist Richard Phillips Fynman was very interested in science from childhood. Physics was his major interest. He was a professor at Princeton Universtiy. Another American scientist Stephen Hawking, living wonder in the history of scientists. Though he is very good at Mathematics and Physics, his major passion was in Physics. He is renowned for his Black Holes' theory. His great book is 'A Brief History of Time.'

6. (a + ii) : Independence, the birth right of man, is one of his unique possessions.
(b + v) : It is evident that every nation has to struggle to achieve it.
(c + vi) : We also had to fight for nine months against the occupation forces of Pakistan to achieve it.
(d + vii) : People of walks of life took part in the War of Independence to drive away the occupation forces from our dear land.
(e + iii) : In the long run, the enemy had to surrender to the joint forces of India and Bangladesh on 16 December 1971.

7. f $\rightarrow$ c $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ a $\rightarrow$ h $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ b $\rightarrow$ g

Model Question-26

1. a. (i) world's; b. (i) mime; c. (i) 1979; d. (i) French; e. (ii) three years; f. (iii) mime; g. (ii) sign; h. (iii) face; i. (i) appealed; j. (ii) scholarship; k. (ii); l. (iii); m. ; n. (i); o. (i); p. (iii); q. (i).

2. a. Mime touched Majumder's heart when he was a little boy and was watching a performance in his village.
b. The turning point of life of Majumder came in 1979.
c. The French Govt offered Partha a scholarship in 1981.
d. In ancient time communications took place between humans through signs and gestures. These silent gestures, at one point, evolved as a form of art and came to be known as mime.
e. The name of the school where Partha is placed is "Ecole Internationale de Mimodrame de Paris Marcel Merceau."
f. Majumder depicted the day-to-day life of the people in his mime.
g. The French Govt offered him scholarship so that Partha could get professional training in mime.
h. Marcel Marceau was another celebrated mime artist.

i. Loic Moreau was the then French ambassador.
j. Partha performed a number of television shows in Bangladesh and thus he gained popularity.
k. The Faench Government offered Partha a scholarship in 1981.
l. The turning point of life of Majumder came in 1979.
m. Mime touched Majumder's heart when he was a little boy and was watching a performance in his village.

3. i. (a) time; (b) place; (c) through; (d) gestures; (e) evolved; (f) art; (g) known; (h) pioneer; (i) took; (j) popularity.
ii. (a) little; (b) performance; (c) touched; (d) fascinated; (e) level; (f) renowned; (g) award; (h) forerunner; (i) field; (j) profession.
iii. (a) ancient; (b) place; (c) through; (d) silent; (e) mime; (f) pioneer; (g) field; (h) gain; (i) performed; (j) shows.

4. (a) 1935, (b) Film maker, (c) 1914, (d) Kishoreganj, (e) Painter.

5. A great film maker, Jahir Raihan was born in Feni. His great film is 'Jibon Theke Neya' and documentary is 'Stop Genocide'. The great painter of Bangladesh, Joynul Abedin was born in Kishoreganj. His great paint work is 'Monpura'. A great artist Kamrul Hasan was born in Kolkata. His great book is 'Kherokhata'.

6. (a) + ii) : Unemployment is now universally recognized as a social curse
(b + iv) : It destroys the physical and mental power of the young generation
(c + vii) : Young people are inclined more to any type of jobs than to self-employment.
(d + i) : Rather they should change their attitude and create the large opportunities for self-employment.
(e + vi) : In fact, that is the best solution to the problem of unemployment in our country

7. e→ d → c → h → a → f →g → b

Model Question-27

1. a. (iii) Chandernagar; b. (i) father; (ii) Pabna; d. (i) father; e. (i) thirty kms; f. (i) 1954; g. (ii) art lover; h. (ii) Kalachandpara; i. (ii) 1966; j. (i) mime.

2. a. Majumder went to Chandernagar to live with his aunt.
b. Partha's father inspired him to appreciate different forms of art.
c. He took lessons on mime from Dutta in Jogesh Dutta's mime academy in Kolkata.
d. Majumder's father was a photographer and arts lover.
e. The way Jogesh Dutta narrated stories without uttering a single word made Majumder spellbound.
f. Partha Pratim Majumder was born in 1954.
g. He spent most of his early years in his ancestral home.
h. Kalachandpara was well-known for its cultural activities.
i. Chandernagar was 30 kilometres away from Kolkata.
j. Yes, Partha took lessons on mime from Dutta in Jogesh Dutta's mime academy in Koltaka

3. (a) well-known/ renowned; (b) hailed; (c) father; (d) inspired; (e) came; (f) mime; (g) highly; (h) technique; (i) without; (j) word.

4. (a) 1925, (b) dramatist, (c) 1948, (d) Mymensingh, (e) Novelist.

5. Geat dramatist Munir Chowdhury was born in Manikganj. When he was in prison, he wrote the great drama 'Kabar'. Great novelist of Bangladesh, Humayun Ahmed was born in Mymensingh. His great film is 'Shyamol Chaya'. An another renowned poet of Bangladesh, Ahsan Habib was born in Pirozpur. His remarkable work is 'Ratrishesh'. His famous poem is 'Bristi Pore Tapur Tupur.'

6. (a) + vi) : In the present day, cricket is the most popular game all over the world.
(b + iv) : It is also the most interesting and enjoyable game in Bangladesh.
(c + vii) : This game is played between two teams consisting of 22 players.
(d + ii) : Its popularity is increasing day by day all over the world.

(e + i) : The game gives pleasure to both the players and spectators alike.

7. e → b → f → d → g → c → a →h

Model Question-28

1. a. (ii) missionary; b. (i) Kolkata; c. (i) Autumn; d. (i) nun; e. (iv) parental home; f. (iii) youngest of the three; g. (i) 12; h. (ii) Christ; i. (ii) India; j. (iii) geography. k. (iv); l. (ii); m. (iv); n. (ii); o. (i); p. (iv); q. (iv).

2. a. Mother Teresa wanted to be a missionary because she heard a voice within herself that urged her to spread the love of Christ.
b. She left her parental home at the age of 18.
c. Mother Teresa was born on August 26, 1910.
d. She taught geography and catechism at St Mary's High School.
e. The prevailing poverty in Kolkata made a deep impression on her mind.
f. The voice urged her to spread the love of Christ.
g. She decided to be a missionary.
h. She joined an Irish community of nuns called the sisters of Loreto.
i. She took her initial vows as a nun on May 24, 1932.
j. She taught at St Mary's High School in Kolkata.
e. Mother Teresa wanted to be a missionary because she heard a voice within herself that urged her to spread the love of Christ.

3. **i.** (a) was; (b) humanity; (c) came; (d) family; (e) servant; (f) heard; (g) within; (h) urged; (i) spread; (j) dedicated.
ii. (a) was; (b) earned; (c) abroad; (d) history; (e) has; (f) people; (g) humanity (h) people; (i) shelter; (j) affection.
iii. (a) born; (b) descent; (c) youngest; (d) three; (e) named; (f) little; (g) servant; (h) age; (i) joined; (j) Loreto.

4. (a) Argentina, (b) 1960, (c) manager, (d) 2011, (e) Brazil.

5. Football coach, manager and former player Diego Armando Maradona was born in Argentina. After the resignation of Agrentina national football team coach, Maradona was confirmed as the next coach. After wining his first three matches in charge of national team, he oversaw a 6-1 defeat to Bolivia. At the world cup in June 2010, Argentina started by wining 1-0 against Nigeria and then defeated South Korea by 4-1. He was kept in charge through to 2014 when Brazil stages world cup.

6. (a) + vii) : Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most famous poets of world literature.
(b + iii) : The poet was born into the Tagore family in March 1861.
(c + v) : Initially he was educated informally at home.
(d + vi) : But he was not able to accustom himself to formal education.
(e + ii) : At he age of fifteen, his poetic genius got revealed through his poetic novel Banaphul.

7. d → b → e → f → a → g → c → h

Model Question-29

1. a. (iv) dying destitute; b. (iii) needy; c. (i) 1979; d. (i) fellow nuns; e. (ii) September 5, 1997; f. (iv) love and compassion; g. (i) white and blue-bordered; h. (iii) 20th; i. (iii) 1980; j. (i) home; k. (i); (l) (iii); (m) (iv); (n) (iv); (o) (iv); (p) (iv); (q) (iv).

2. a. The world salutes Mother teresa for her motherly love and compassion for humanity.
b. She has taught us how to extend our helping hands towards the dying destitute.
c. The unloved and uncared people got an opportunity to die in environment of kindness and love.
d. She received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979.
e. She passed away on September 5, 1997.

f. Drapped in a white and blue-bordered sari, wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile is the picture of Mother Teresa in our mind.
g. She got the honour of Bharat Ratna in 1980.
h. The presence of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata moved Mother Teresa.
i. She founded Nirmal Hridoy for the dying destitute.
j. She and her fellow nuns gathered the dying people off the streets of Kolkata and brought them to Nirmal Hridoy.
k. The world salutes mother Teresa for her motherly love and compassion for humanity.
l. She has taught us how to extend our helping hands towards the dying destitute.
m. Mother Teresa died on September 5, 1997.
n. The unloved and uncared people got an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. They would feel the that they are also the childnen of Mighty Lord.

3. **i.** (a) is; (b) example; (c) humanity; (d) world; (e) as; (f) survive; (g) remember; (h) great; (i) dignity; (j) personality.
ii. (a) served; (b) world; (c) Nobel; (d) service; (e) honour; (f) compassion; (g) taught; (h) serve; (i) irrespective; (j) religion.
iii. (a) had; (b) heart; (c) moved; (d) sick; (e) founded; (f) for; (g) unloved; (h) opportunity; (i) environment; (j) compassion.

4. (a) 1940, (b) PhD, (c) America, (d) 1983, (e) Yunus.

5. Nobel laureate Dr. Muhammad Younus was born in Chittagong. He received a full bright scholarship and studied in USA. Returning Bangladesh, he became the chairman of the department of Economics at Chittagong University. He believed that credit is fundamental human right. To help the poor people to escape from poverty, he established the Grameen Bank.

6. (a) + v) : We cannot lead our lives smoothly without money.
(b + i) : The reason is that money gives us happiness and delight.
(c + vi) : A person without money has to depend on the pity of others.
(d + vii) : Today nobody pays any respect a person who is not in possession of enough money.
(e + ii) : In fact, it is also true that only money cannot give us happiness.

7. g → c → a → e → h → d → b →f

Model Question-30

1. a. (i) Apple; b. (iv) computer; c. (iv) NeXT; d. (iv) easy; e. (i) 2011; f. (iii) visionary; g. (i) very popular; h. (iv) changed people's notion regarding computer; i. (iii) 05 October 2011; j. (iii) i & ii.

2. a. Steve Jobs left Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors.
b. Yes, some products of Apple Company are iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad.
c. Steve Jobs co-founded Pixar Animation Studios.
d. Steve was specialized in the electronic field of computers and consumers.
e. Apple escaped bankruptcy as a result of the intensive supervision and hard work of Steve Jobs.

3. (a) entrepreneur; (b) known; (c) Through; (d) charismatic; (e) computer; (f) electronics; (g) served; (h) also; (i) member; (j) 2006.

4. (a) 56.8%, (b) India, (c) 82.1%, (d) 54.9%, (e) 40.3%.

5. Bangladesh is a developing country of Asia. Average literacy rate of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are respectively 56. 8%, 74% and 54.9%. Male and female literacy rate in Bangladesh respectively 61.3% and 522%, in India 82.1% and 5% and in Pakistan 68.6% and 40.3%. Among the three countries the female literacy rate in Pakistan is the lowest.

6. (a + iv) : Joynul Abedin was a world famous artist.
(b + vi) : This famous artist was born at a remote village in Kishoreganj in 1914.
(c + i) : His father Mr. Tamiz Uddin was a police officer by profession.

(d + ii) : He did not like the hard and fast rules of the school and so he drew pictures in secret.
(e + iii) : He had an desire to be an artist and at the age of 11, he got himself admitted into Kolkata Government Art College.

7. c→ g → b → a → h → d → f → e

Model Question-31

1. a. i) car mechanic; b. ii) dominance; c. i) proposed; d. ii) was adopted by; e. i) four; f. ii) loved; g. i) colleague; h. iii) read and write; i) two days; j) iii) Ms Imogene Hill; k. (iii); l. (i); m. (ii); n. (ii); o. (iii); p. (i); q. (iii).

2.
a. Steve Jobs was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers.
b. The teacher watching him very closely found out soon how to handle him and get things done by him.
c. A turning point came when he was in grade four.
d. The school proposed that Jobs should skip two grades and go into seventh grade.
e. Steve got bored as he found out that he knew everything that the teachers were teaching. So he got no interest in the class.
f. Paul Jobs was a car mechanic. He and his wife adopted Steve Jobs.
g. Jobs' mother taught him how to read and write.
h. His teacher's name was Ms Imogene Hill.
i. The teacher used to give him money and food in order to get things done by him.
j. Steven Paul Jobs was the pioneer of the personal computer education. He was also famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers.

3. **i.** a. went; b) found; (c) knew; (d) teachers; (e) teaching; (f) kept; (g) other; (h) turning; (i) when; (j) grade.
ii. (a) intelligent; (b) no; (c) school; (d) teach; (e) class; (f) accept; (g) proposed; (h) skip; (i) motivated; (j) grade.
iii. (a) learnt; (b) write; (c) primary; (d) school; (e) teachers; (f) going; (g) bored; (h) keep; (i) continued; (j) few.

4. (a) Shakespeare, (b) 1564, (c) London, (d) died, (e) Paris.

5. The world greatest poet and dramatist William Shakespeare was born in the small village of Stratford-on-Avon. He was interested in theatre and became an actor. He was ranked the greatest dramatist in 1598. He composed both tragedies and comedies. He composed 'Romeo and Juliet', 'Hamlet', 'Macbeth', etc.

6. (a+iv) : Nowadays, most of the students are indifferent to their studies.
(b+vi) : As a result, they cannot cut a good figure in the exam as per expectation.
(c+iii) : Their parents are worried about the matter.
(d+i) : They pass their time using Facebook.
(e+v) : This how they waste their most valuable time.

7. g → c → a → e → h → d → b → f

Model Question-32

1. a. i) Muslims; b. ii) 1985; c. iii) Bagerhat; d. iii) brick; e. i) 15th; f. i) Turkish; g. iv) 60; h. ii) 360; i. i) west wall; j. iii) exactly 6; k. (ii); l. (ii); m. (i); n. (iii); o. (iv); p. (i); q. (ii).

2.
a. Heritage is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our future generation.
b. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.
c. The mosque became a world heritage site in 1985.
d. There are about 360 mosques in the city.
e. The Turkish general, a saint warrior, Ulugh Khan Jahan built the Shat Gambuj Mosque.

f. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments.
g. Khalifatabad is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town not far from the Sundarbans.
h. "World Heritage" indicated places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.
i. The historic mosque city was originally known as Khalifatabad.
j. Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable.
k. The Turkish general a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan built the Shat Gambuj mosque.

3. i. (a) founded; (b) General; (c) saint; (d) name; (e) built; (f) in; (g) century; (h) built; (i) roads; (j) mosques.
ii. (a) founded; (b) saint; (c) name; (d) built; (e) netwook; (f) make; (g) Mosques; (h) city; (i) was; (j) among.
iii. (a) inherit (b) past (c) unique (d) is (e) speak (f) indicates (g) got (h) became (i) known (j) situated.

4. (a) Dhaka, (b) 1971, (c) Hindi, (d) Islamabad, (e) 1947.

5. Bangladesh, India and Pakistan are independent country of South Asia. Bangldesh gained independence from Pakistan in 1971 through a bloody war. Its capital is Dhaka. Bangla is its state language. India and Pakistan both gained independence from Britain in 1947. The state language of India is Hindi. New Delhi is its capital. Pakistan's Capital is Islamabad. Its state Language is Urdu.

6. (a + ii) : Robinson Crusoe, a famous sailor was born in England.
(b + iv) : His father desired his dear son to study law and he will be a reputed lawyer.
(c + vi) : But he wanted to be a sailor from his boyhood and so he did not like the idea of his father.
(d + i) : Pressed by his father, he ran away from home and became a cabin boy on a sailing ship.
(e + vii) : Once a storm arose in one of his voyages and drove the ship on to a sand bank.

7. d $\rightarrow$ b $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$ a $\rightarrow$ f $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ c $\rightarrow$ h.

Model Question-33

1. a. ii) the land owner; b. iv) the Archeological Survey of India; c. iv) 1991; d. ii) Pre-liberation; e. ii) southern Asia. f. (iii); g. (i); h. (iii); i. (ii); j. (iv). k. (i); l. (iii)

2. a. Paharpur is in Naogaon district of northern Bangladesh
b. The Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh brought the site under further excavation after independence.
c. Expeditions revealed the architectural site of a vast Buddhist monastery, the Somapura Mahavihara.
d. Somapura Mahavihara was built during 781-821 AD.
e. Cunningham found the ruins of a square tower to 22 feet side with projection in the middle of each side from the top of central hill.
f. Paharpur is situated in a village named 'Paharpur' in Naogaon district of northern Bangladesh.
g. Clay seals indicates that the site was built by the second Pala king.
h. Somapura Mahavihara is famous for monks of ancient Bengal and in southern Asia.
i. Pahar means hill.
j. Somapara Mahavihara's close relationship with the ruling dynasty implied that it shared the political ups and downs of its benefactors.
k. The Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh brought the site under further excavation after independence.
l. The operation took place in two phases.
m. The first phase was initiated in 1981-82.
n. It continued to 1984-1985.

3. **i.** (a) has; (b) is; (c) excavated; (d) interested; (e) prevented; (f) satisfied; (g) restarted; (h) excavation; (i) phases; (j) ended.
ii. (a) archaeological (b) named (c) district (d) land (e) covered (f) cleared (g) excavated (h) temple (i) surrounding (j) means
iii. (a) important (b) situated (c) named (d) is (e) stood (f) covered (g) cleared (h) excavated (i) emerged (j) surrounding

4. (a) England, (b) 1821, (c) graduation, (d) sister, (e) 1857.

5. The first female physician in the world, Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England. She wanted to be a doctor though it was just impossible for women in that time. After graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. At last Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor along with female doctor managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children.

6. (a + vi) : The Pyramids of Egypt are built for a king named Khufu thousands of years ago.
(b + iv) : The great pyramid was built thousands of years ago.
(c + i) : It was located not very far from the city of Cairo.
(d + ii) : All the Pyramids are located on the west bank of the river Nile.
(e + iii) : The Pyramids built many years back are still a mystery.

7. d → b → f → e → a → g → c → h

Model Question-34

1. a. i) freedom; b. iv) both i and ii; c. i) overthrow of tyranny; d. ii) woman; e. iii) Frederic Bartholdi.
2. a. The Staute of Liberty is situated in New York.
   b. A French sculptor Frederic Bartholdi was the designer of the statue.
   c. The broken chain stands for the overthrow of tyranny.
   d. The people of Franch and the US donors dontated money to make it.
   e. 4 July 1976 is a historical day because the USA has become an independent country on this day.
3. a. stands; b. designer; c. commemorate; d. subscribe; e. needed; f. support; g. dedicated; h. thought; i. presenting; j. uphold.

4. (a) Italy, (b) 1820, (c) Germany, (d) Turkey, (e) 1854.

5. 'Lady with the lamp', Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy. As she felt God was calling her to serve the humanity, she wanted to nurse the sick. She went to Kaiserwerh in Germany to learn nursing. She was determined to sacrifice herself. For his work, even now people remember him with great respect.

6. (a+v) : Mount Everest is in the Himalayan Mountains the highest mountain in the world
(b+vi) : George Everest, an Englishman, was the first man to survey the Himalayas in 1841
(c+iv) : Hence, it was named after this Englishman
(d+ii) : The climbers, being allured, have tried again and again to reach the highest peak and many lost their lives
(e+vii) : Mount Everest has been and still is the greatest attraction of the climbers.

7. h → f → b → a → g → c → e → d

Model Question-35

1. a. iii) one year; b. i) black; c. ii) stormy lake; d. i) green and blue; e. i) Asia; f. i) 31,500sq. km; g. i) 636 km; h. iv) exceptional; i. iii) 1629 m; j. (iii) ; k. (ii) ; l. (iv) ; m. (ii); n. (iii) ; o. (ii) Lake Baikal; p. (ii) Asia.
2. a. Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world.
   b. The average depth of the lake is 730 m.
   c. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue.
   d. The lake is situated almost in the centre of Asia.

e. The quality is of the nature of the surrounding springs is excellent.
f. The length of the lake is 636 km.
g. The average depth of the lake 730 m.
h. Baikal is a stormy lake.
i. The maximum depth of the lake is 1620 m.
j. The weather depends on the wind.
k. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue.

3. **i.** a. lake; b. deepest; c. lakes; d. are; e. surrounding; f. excellent; g. mostly; h. form; i. is; j. looks.
ii. (a) is; (b) Asia; (c) above; (d) water; (e) contains; (f) water; (g) four; (h) all; (i) now; (j) basin.
iii. (a) level (b) 456 (c) depth (d) Baikal (e) middle (f) one (g) basin (h) hundred (i) Siberian (j) same.

4. (a) Alabama, (b) 1880, (c) 1887, (d) graduation, (e) Radcliffe.

5. Helen Keller was born in Tuscumbia Alabama, USA. Bcause of illness she lost her eyesight but didn't lose hope. She started to read in Braille. She graduated from Radcliffe with honours. She wrote many books, one of them is 'The world I Live in'.

6. (a) + iii) : A poor Farmer living in a certain village led a very tough and challenging life
(b + vii) : He earned his livelihood by daily labour and he was very happy in spite of poverty.
(c + vi) : He worked hard from morning till evening in his fields and slept happily at night
(d + ii) : Unless he worked a single day, he had to go without necessary food.
(e + v) : He had a rich neighbour who was one of the wealthiest persons of the town

7. f → d → c → g → h → a → e → b

Model Question-36

1. a. iii) For leaving a job; b. ii) It was boring; c. i) After around two years; d. nature; e.i) Earlier than winter; f. ii) Medicinal plants; g. i) Since he is unmarried; h. ii) In village area; i. i) Because he has no TV; j. ii) can earn enough money.
2. a. The reason behind the happiness of the man was losing his last job.
b. The man decided to leave the job because he never liked his job.
c. He starts work very early.
d. Yes, the man is happy now. He left his boring job. So, he is happy now.
e. His friends are not happy to see him in rustic life.
f. His friends are professionals.
g. He collects unknown saplings from countryside.
h. His hobby is collecting stamps.
i. He becomes busier than the normal time in the winter and the rain.
j. The passage is about a freedom loving man.

3. a. unmarried; b. cook; c. does; d. work; e. annoyed; f. engaged; g. unhappy; h. does; i. earn; j. enjoys.

4. (a) 416,42,52,000, (b) 246, (c) 102,22,34,000, (d) 244,90,000, (e) 57.

5. The seven continents in the world are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia. Asia is the largest continent in both area and population. About 246 people live per mile in Asia. Africa is the second largest continent and population density is 87 per mile. Population density of north America Europe and Australia are 57,188 and 8 people per mile. No habitation has developed in Antarctica.

6. (a+ ii) : An ordinary garment worker in our country leads a very tough and laborious life
(b+ vi) : She starts for her working place early in the morning and ends at about 10 at night
(c+ v) : She, along with other working girls, goes to her working place and returns to her house usually on foot
(d+ vii) : Sometimes she became the object of other's pity and has to tolerate bad comments.
(e+ iii) : On the way to her factory, she is infected with slang words from various corners because of the absence of the rule of law

7. b → f → c → e → d → a → h → g

Model Question-37

1. a. ii) Traditional job; b. i) advance; c. ii) Construct glass eyeballs; d. iii) Picking up chewing gum left on a park bench; e. ii) farming oysters; f. i) Numerous; g. i) by hobbies; h. i) by working freelance; i. ii) unconventional job; j. i) a conventional job.
2. a. Conventional job requires high profile and is highly paid.
   b. Picking up the chewing gum left on a park bench is an unconventional job.
   c. If I want a change in my job a lot of strange jobs can be taken as pastime or freelance.
   d. I can get a taste of freedom by working part time of freelance when it fills my schedule.
   e. Yes, I think it is a fun as it gives different tastes.
3. a. have; b. Have; c. wondered; d. find; e. be; f. it/ fun; g. be; h. equipment; i. paid; j. may.

4. (a) 1961, (b) Law, (c) Harvard, (d) president, (e) USA.

5. Barack Obama was born in Hawaii, USA. He was brought up by his grandparents. He attended Columbia University and later in Harvard Law School. In 2004, Obama was elected senator to US senate as a Democrat. In 2008, he ran for president and won. He was elected to a second term in 2012.

6. (a+ v) : P. B. Shelley was one of the greatest romantic poets in English literature
(b+ ii) : He was born on 04 August 1792 and experienced an immature death in 1819 at the age of 27
(c+ vii) : He entered the University of Oxford in 1800 and was expelled from the university the same year.
(d+ vi) : His famous poem 'Ode to the West Wind' which made him immortal was published in 1812
(e+ iv) : He was bold enough in his personal life and married Harriet Westbrook when he was expelled from the university

7. a → c → f → d → h → g → b→ e

Model Question-38

1. a. i) for honey; b. i) birthdays; c. iv) rather a good choice; d. i) Good taste; e. iii) beauty; f. iii) romance and anniversaries; g. ii) flowers; h. i) flowers designers; i. ii) flowers; j. iii) Floral designers; k. (ii).
2. a. Florists must have a good taste, good eye for colours, shapes and proportion. Formal education or diploma is not essential always.
   b. The florists prepare displays using both natural and artificial flowers.
   c. The most florists learn th4e trade mainly through apprenticeship in a previous flower farming job and also by attending formal floral schools and courses.
   d. A true passion for flowers and a bit of aesthetic sense are all that can make florist's career successful.
   e. Flower designers earn fairly handsome money.
   f. By florists we mean floral designers.
   g. The florists create superb arrangement with flowers.
   h. The florists have to know well that every flower is with its distinct colour, design, significance and meaning.
   i. The bonus for the flower designers is that they work in flowers all day long in a nice atmosphere with fresh air, pleasant smells and vivid colours around.
   j. The career of a florist is rather a good choice as an unconventional job.

3.

i. a .make; b. of ; c. make; d. natural; e. flowers; f. way; g. are; h. has; i. know; j. conventions.

ii. (a) designers; (b) money; (c) advance; (d) florists; (e) fresh; (f) work; (g) nice; (h) air; (i) disadvantage; (j) honey.

iii. (a) create; (b) with; (c) displays; (d) natural; (e) arrange; (f) such; (g) wedding; (h) anniversaries; (i) official; (j) funerals.

4. (a) Uzbekistan, (b) defeated, (c) 1526, (d) died, (e) 1531.

5. The founder of the Mughal empire in India. Emperor Babur was born in Fargana, Uzbekistan. He was a military genius and skilful warrior. At the age of 12 Babur succeeded his father as the ruler of Fargana. In the battle of Panipath Babur defeated the ruler of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi and took possession of Delhi and Agra and finally founded Mughal Empire in India.

6. (a+ iii) : We observe the 21st February as the Shaheed Day with due respect and solemnity.
(b+ v) : On this important day, our national flag is kept at half mast on all public and private buildings.
(c+ vii) : We also offer flowers at the foot of the Shaheed Minar bare-footed to pay respect to the martyrs.
(d+ vi) : The day was declared as the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO
(e+ ii) : People of all walks of life spontaneously attend the morning procession singing 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano Ekushe February.'

7. b → d → f → h → c → g → a → e

Model Question-39

1. a. i) Chittagong; b. iii) 21; c. iii) free from gender discrimination; d. ii) Philosophy; e. i) head teacher; f. i) May *5,* 1911; g. ii) a bright; h. i) came to light; i. iii) poison; j. ii) male; k. ii) bright; 1. iii) Kolkata; m. i) noun; n. iv) To avoid the raid; o. iv) was not alive; p. iv) Pritilata attacked the Pahartali European Club in disguise.

2. a. The dream of Pritilata was to see a society without gender discrimination and a motherland without British colonial rule,
b. She was born on May *5,* 1911.
c. She graduated from Bethune College in Kolkata.
d. She proved that woman can work like man.
e. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest.
f. Pritilata was an activist of the anti British movement.
g. She received combat training to fight against the British rule.
h. Surya Sen was a famous anti British movement organiser and activist in Chittagong.
i. Surya Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club.
j. Surya Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team to attack the club.

3. **i.** a) one; (b) who; (c) dreamt; (d) free; (e) discrimination; (f) of; (g) motherland; (h) fought; (i) life; (j) true.
ii. (a) brave; (b) bright; (c) graduated; (d) against; (e) joined; (f) movement; (g) suicide; (h) wanted; (i) without; (j) dream.

4. (a) 1900, (b) Matriculation, (c) 1918, (d) Professor of , (e) 1975.

5. Dr. Muhammad Kudrat-E-Khuda was born in Birbhum, West Bengal. In 1947 he came to Bangladesh and became the first director of Public Instruction. After the independence of Bangladesh, he was made the chairman of Education Commission. He was appointed visiting professor of Dhaka University. The government of Bangladesh honoured him with 'Ekushey Padak' and 'Swadhinata Dibas Puraskar'.

6. (a + v) : Pahela Baishakh is the first day of the Bangla year
(b + vi) : Various socio cultural organizations chalk out elaborate programmes to celebrate the day.
(c + i) : It is also a public holiday in our country
(d + ii) : Students bring out a colorful procession as a part of the celebration of the day
(e + vii) : As a part of tradition, traders and shopkeepers open fresh accounts books offering sweets to their customers.

7. c → a → e → b → h → d → g → f

Model Question-40

1. a. i) 1969; b. ii) patriot; c. iv) jail; d. iv) brother; e. i) all through his life; f. ii) rural area; g. ii) film industry; h. ii) outside our country; i. ii) praised; j. i) 30 December 1971; j. (ii); k. (i); l. (ii); m. (i) film maker; n. (iii) 19.

2. a. Zahir Raihan dreamt for a democratic society that will ensure freedom of speech and will, all through his life.
   b. Zahir was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh.
   c. The documentary 'Stop Genocide' played a great role in creating world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.
   d. He gave all his money to the freedom fighters trust that he got from his film show.
   e. He was taken to prison .as he went out in a procession on 21 February despite a ban on such activities.
   f. Zahir Raihan was born on 19 August 1935.
   g. Yes, he joined the Liberation War in 1971.
   h. Shahidullah Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army
   i. Zahir's Disappearance Day is observed on 30 December 1971.
   j. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film 'Jibon ThekeNeya'.

3. i. (a) Was (b) fighter; (c) hails; (d) dreamt; (e) society; (f) famous; (g) maker; (h) gave; (i) money; (j) trust.
   ii. (a) dreamt; (b) society; (c) freedom; (d) also; (e) make; (f) film; (g) based; (h) movement; (i) revolt; (j) appreciated.
   iii. (a) dreamt (b) many (c) made (d) based (e) revolt (f) autocratic (g) presented (h) ruted (i) prison (j) conspiracy

4. (a) India, (b) 1869, (c) law, (d) reorganized, (e) 1921.

5. Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujrat, India. He studied law at University College, London. As he was too shy, he could not continue his practice in bar. In 1920, he took the leadership of Congress. He demanded immediate independence of India in 1942. Gandi was shot when he was going to address prayer meeting.

6. (a+ ii) : Mother Teresa was one of the greatest philanthropists and social workers in the world
(b+ iv) : She was born on26 August 1920 in Skopje, Macedonia
(c+ vii) : She was the only daughter of her parents and she had two brothers older than her.
(d+ i) : She came to India in 1928 and joined a girl's school as a teacher
(e+ vi) : In 1952, she founded 'Nirmol Hriday', a sister home for the destitute and started an orphanage there in 1953

7. b → e → g → a → d → c → h → f

Model Question-41

1. a. iii) lack of electricity; b. iv) in the summer; c. ii) insufficient; d. i) intolerable; e. iii) common; f, iii) in the summer; g. iv) 10%; h. ii) fans; i.i) low production; j.iii) outside the urban areas; k. (i); l. (ii); m. (i); n. (i); o. (iv);

2. a. Sohan could not sleep last night as there was no electricity.
   b. Sohan lives in a village in the north-west part of Bangladesh.
   c. When electricity goes, fans are still, lamps are out and it is dark everywhere. All these things are simply unbearable.
   d. People come out of houses almost bare-bodied and sit in the open places. Some splash cold water on their faces.
   e. It is impossible to sit in the study without electricity in the night with a candle light or table lamp or hurricane lamp or a rural kerosene lamp,

f. Last night Sohan could not sleep due to power shortage.
g. The summer night was sticky hot.
h. During load shedding most of their area remained dark for hours.
i. The shortage in electricity production causes load-shedding.
j. The current demand for electricity is more than 6,000 MW.

3. **i.** (a) parcel; (b) reaches; (c) extremely; (d) fails; (e) survival; (f) happens; (g) inconsistency; (h) ; overnight; (i) increase; (j) control.
(ii) (a) say (b) production (c) to (d) development (e) for (f) supply (g) areas (h) barely (i) demand (j) unavoidable
(iii) (a) means; (b) supply; (c) electricity; (d) daily; (e) hardly; (f) affected; (g) goes; (h) darkness; (i) great; (j) rid.

4. (a) Chicago, (b) 1899, (c) 1952, (d) Hemingway, (e) 1961.

5. A famous American writer, Ernest Hemingway was born in Chicago. He wrote many books. He first wrot in the school news paper. He was a journalist before becoming novelist. 'The old man and the Sea' was published in 1952. He got Nobel Prize in 1954. He committed suicide in 1961.

6. (a+vii) : Since women are our mother their education is the crying need to the nation.
(b+v) : When we are at home we remain at their close contact.
(c+vi) : If our Mother are uneducated the whole family would remain in the darkness of illiteracy.
(d+i) : Without having academic environment for them our real education is difficult.
(e+ii) : So the government should give more importance to women education.

7. e→ b → f → h → c → a → g → d

Model Question-42

1. a, i) Future energy problem; b. ii) fire wood; c. i) its store is limited; d. i) green energy; e, iii) issue of energy; f. iii) 3 per cent; g. i) 335; h. iii) is not according to our need; i. ii) the sun; j. i) green energy.
2. a. Science Congress is an organization where the scientists express their research activities.
b. Mr APJ Abdul Kalam is the former president of India.
c. Mr APJ pointed out the necessity of green energy.
d. The scientists were afraid of the shortage of energy in the coming decades.
e. Massive burning of world's coal reserves may cause ecological disaster.
f. Mankind can look to the massive use of solar energy because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energy.
g. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 per cent per year.
h. The energy consumption by 2030 will rise to 335 million barrels.
i. The present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited.
j. Yes, solar energy may be called green energy. It is not like natural gas.
3. (a) reserve; (b) sufficient; (c) meet; (d) world; (e) countries; (f) initiatives; (g) alternative; (h) green; (i) energy; (j) energy.
4. (a) 10.9, (b) 9.9, (c) 2012, (d) Iran, (e) 4.77%.
5. According to international Energy Agency, only a few countries produce over 63% of world's total oil. In November Russia, Saudi Arabia, United States, Iran, China and Canada produced respectively 10.9, 9.9, 8.45, 4.23, 4 and 3.6 million barrels per day amounting 13%, 12.65% 4.77%, 4.56% and 3.90% of world's total production.
6. (a+ iii) : In his boyhood, George Washington made all preparations to go to sea as a sailor
(b+ vii) : Before moving to the sea, he went to his mother to seek final permission and saw tears in her eyes.

(c+ v) : Wasting no time, he changed his decision and asked his servant to take back his luggage from the ship

(d+ vi) : George Washington was so loyal to her mother that he did not want to break his mother's heart

(e+ i) : His mother became highly pleased with his loyal son and prayed prosperity to God for him.

7. f → h → d → a → c → g → b → e

Model Question-43

1. a. ii) two; b. finish c. i) natural source of heat and light; d. iii) the environment; e.ii) Hydrogen; f. i) electricity; g. i) Heat from deep within the earth; h. ii) hydroelectricity.
2. a) Renewable energy sources are the energy sources which are constantly and naturally replenished and will never run out. Sun, wind, flowing water, biomass, geothermal energy are sources of renewable energy.
   b) Non-renewable energy sources are costly. Fossil, oil, coal, gas etc. are non-renewable energy sources.
   c) Our Earth's interior contains molten lava with tremendous heat.
   d) Hydrogen and Oxygen remain in water.
   e) Hydrogen is separated from another element. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.
   f) Hydroelectric energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. The wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. This water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams.
   g) The most renewable energy comes directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity.
   h) Plants need to grow rain and, sunlight etc.
   i) We get biomass from plants. Because plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol etc.
   j) Re-newable energy sources never run out because renewable types of energy can be used again and again. They are constantly and naturally replenished.
3. a) used; b) finite; c) will; d) made; e) are; f) replenished; g) run; h) comes; i) converted; j) reduce.
4. (a) 1809, (b) president, (c) 1861, (d) Slavery, (e) USA.
5. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of USA, was born in Kentucky, USA. He grew up in Indiana with his father after her mother's death. He got nomination for president in 1860. He became the president of USA. He was re-elected president in 1864. He was assassinated at Ford's theatre in Washington.
6. (a + ii) : Akbar, one of the most famous rulers of the Mughal dynasty

   (b + vii) : He was the son of Humayun and grandson of Babur, two famous rulers of the same dynasty.

   (c + iv) : Though he had no formal education, ascended to the throne of Delhi at the age of 13 only and successfully ruled for more than 50 years in India.

   (d + i) : Though not formally educated, he acquired the warfare skill and basing on he won the 2nd Panipath Battle in 1556.

   (e + vi) : It was indeed the greatest victory in his life and for it he is still remembered by all
7. c → f → b → e → h → a → d → g

Model Question-44

1. a. i) Muslim; b. iv) get back home; c. ii) home-bound; d. i) the pull of the roots; e. i) meet their family, in-laws and friends; f. i) minds; g. ii) transport; h. iv) happiness; i. ii) visible; j. i) rootless; k. (i); l. (ii); m. (iii) festival n. (iii) near and dear ones.
2. a. A mad rush is found in the transport for the home-bound people.
   b. Eid means happiness. It is the main religious festival of the Muslims.

c. When any person does not have any identity, he is devoid of values, humanity and social responsibilities.
d. People try their best to get back home during the Eid vacation.
e. They get back home as they want to share the Eid happiness with their near and dear ones.
f. A human being who doesn't have any roots or context is a non-entity.
g. When we lose the bond, we become rootless.
h. A non entity is devoid of values, humanity, and social responsibilities.
i. Everyone wants to share the happiness with his near and dear ones.
j. Yes, human beings have roots like the trees. But unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible.
k. Eid is the main religious festival of the muslims all over the world. It means happiness.
l. People outside their home try their level best to get back home during the Eid vacations.
m. They want to share the Eid happiness with their dear and near ones.

3. i. (a) centre; (b) refers; (c) bond; (d) prime; (e) shapes; (f) devoid; (g) be; (h) attraction; (i) desperate; (j) even.
ii. (a) festival (b) during (c) mad (d) accidents (e) stop (f) hazards (g) pull (h) identity (i) devoid (j) makes
iii. (a) festival; (b) world; (c) happiness; (d) share; (e) near; (f) people; (g) outside; (h) desire; (i) back; (j) vacation.

4. (a) USA, (b) 1930, (c) 1945, (d) Moon, (e) 1969.

5. American astronaut, aerospace engineer Neil Armstrong was born in Wapakoneta. He was the first man to walk on the moon. He received his BSc in aeronautical engineering and MSc in aerouspace engineering. He with his group launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11.

6. (a + v) : Nobody can make progress and prosperity in life without the exercise of struggle.
(b + vi) : Life itself loses its interest and speed in the absence of sincere efforts.
(c + i) : Similarly, games and sports grow departed of life and speed if there is no sort of the competition.
(d + vii) : A victory is not meaningful and significant unless and until both sides are equally matched.
(e + iii) : Human life is indeed one type of continuous appetitive examination.

7. d → f → c → e → b → g → a → h

Model Question-45

1. a. ii) Farmer; b. i) Brilliant student; c. i) BAUM; d. iii) Fanning; e. i) Mainuls younger brother; f. ii) Mainul & his brothers; g. iii) roots; h. farmer.
2. a. Mr Islam and his two brothers live in Noagaon.
b. Mr Mainul Islam took higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh.
c. After completing his higher education Mainul came back home and started advanced farming.
d. He has two brothers.
e. First one is science teacher in a local school, who is a Rajshahi University graduate. Second one is a local NGO worker, who is social science graduate.
f. Mr Mainul's occupation is farming. Mr Mainul is a farmer.
g. Mainul Islam wanted to work in his own farm, to stay with his family members, to pass time with his old friends and to sleep at his own home.
h. Mr Islam and his brothers never forget their roots.
i. Mr Mainul Islam was very brilliant as a student.
j. Mr Islam and his two brothers have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their own roots.

3. a. was; b. is; c. completing/finishing; d. came back/returned; e. started; f. farming; g. are; h. have; i. pleased; j. forgot.
4. (a) London, (b) 1791, (c) Trinity, (d) professor, (e) 1828-1839.
5. The great mathematician Charles Babbage was an English. He was also a mechanical engineer. He is mostly known for originating the concept of computer. He received an honours without examination. He was lucasian professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University.
6. (a + ii) : We have many natural advantages which many countries do not have.
(b + iv) : They have big cities, deserts and waters occupying much of their cultivable land.
(c + i) : Moreover, our soil gets enough sun, and water as ours is a tropical country.
(d + v) : Some cold countries like Britain can't grow green plants so easily because of the lack of sufficient sun.
(e + vi) : They need green houses which are to make for producing green crops.
7. d → h→ b →c → f → a → g → e

Model Question-46

1. a. ii) Bengali poet and dramatist; b. i) Europe; c. i) Hindu; d. i) Kapotaksha; e. i) a young; f. i) 'j society; g. i) an ardent follower; h. iv) English; i. ii) Bangla; j. i) Bangla.
2. a. Madhusudan was born in Sagardari on the bank of the river Kapotaksha in Jessore.
b. He started believing that he was born on the wrong side of the planet and his society was unable to evaluate his intellect.
c. He aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner from his early age.
d. He adopted Christianity as a young man.
e. The name of his Bangla sonnet is 'Kapataksha Nad.
f. Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular Bengali poet and dramatist.
g. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English.
h. He went to Europe and started composing poetry and drama almost entirely in English.
i. He could realise gradually that his true identity lies in Bengal and he was a sojourner in Europe.
j. No, he failed to gain the right appreciation in Europe. .
3. (a) attraction; (b) and; (c) native / own / mother; (d) gain / earn; (e) genious; (f) wrote; (g) mother; (h) brought; (i) devoted; (j) literature.
4. (a) Narail, (b) 1903, (c) art, (d) exhibition, (e) Dhaka.
5. A renowned painter, SM Sultan, was born in Narail. Sultan went to Calcutta in 1938 to study Art. Sultan left the school and started working as freelance artist. His first exhibition Art was held in Simla in 1946 but not a single pieace of his work survived. He returned to Narail in 1953 and built a school and huge boat for children.
6. (a + ii) : Science has made our life different from what it was in the past.
(b + v) : In the after school hours we should play in the field in the afternoon.
(c + i) : But children at present keep indoors and spend time on computer or TV.
(d + iii) : They do not enjoy the sunset or even the beautify of a moonlit night.
(e + vi) : This is their outlook different from ours.
7. h → b → e → f → g → a → d → c

Model Question-47

1. a. iii) modern communication system; b. iii) activities to start a device; c. i) logging in the computer; d. iii) logging in the computer; e. iii) working with emails; f. ii) Mail exchanged electronically; g. i) Many; h. i) computer-linked; i. iii) it is our need; j. i) Mouse; k. (iii); m. (iii); n. (iii); o. (iii); p. (iii); q. (i); r. (iii).

2. a. E-mail is an electronic mail.
b. We get up normally in the morning with a cup of coffee/tea.
c. Logging in the computer has become inevitable now in the morning.
d. Computer dominates our work day.
e. We handle many e-mails in a day.
f. Gmail is a commercial server agency.
g. E-mails are operated through a network of internet
h. If the recipient is not online, the message is stored.
i. An e-mail works instantly.
j. Email is a powerful communication tool in modern life.
k. Emails operate through a network of computers linked by the internet.
l. The ommercial servers serve in the process of an emial by accepting the text message from the sender and doing other things.
m. Yes, it has been a powerful communication tool in modern life.
n. Emails affect our daily work schedule greatly.

3. **i.** (a) becomes; (b) log; (c) automatically; (d) dominates; (e) receiving; (f) e-mails; (g) but; (h) based; (i) internet; (j) exchange. .
ii. (a) mail (b) multiple (c) internet (d) agencies (e) instantly (f) stored (g) click (h) powerful (j) tool (j) life
iii. (a) electronic (b) exchanging (c) operate (d) commercial (e) accept (f) deliver (g) recipient (h) later (i) instantly (j) communication

4. (a) Calcutta, (b) 1861, (c) Sadhna, (d) Nobel, (e) 1913.

5. The leading poet in the history world's literature. Rabindranath Tagore was born in India. He did not like institutional education but completed house education but completed house education. Only at the age of eight he started composing poems. When he was sixteen his poems and essays were being published in journals. He translated his poems of 'Gitanjali' that brought him highest honour in the form of 'Nobel Prize' in 1913.

6. (a + iii) : A national flag is the symbol we have to uphold its dignity
(b + vii) : As we are a free nation, we have a national flag of our own.
(c + v) : It is the symbol of our national integrity, solidarity and sovereignty
(d + i) : The green colour of our national flag stands for everlasting youth, freshness and vigour of the nation
(e + iv) : It also symbolizes the greenery of Bangladesh

7. f $\rightarrow$ b $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ d $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$a $\rightarrow$ h $\rightarrow$ c

Model Question-48

1. a. ii) social relations; b. iii) facebook; c. i) web-based; d. A) i and ii; e. B) ii and iv; f. iii. people; g. i) Most of the social services; h. iv) Internet; i. (iii) facebook; j. (iii) social; k. (ii) borders; l. (ii) cost; m. (ii) privacy; o. (ii) users; p. (i) allow.
2. a. Social network is to facilitate social relations among people around the world.
b. People use Internet for social networks to interact quickly and easily.
c. Facebook is the most popular social networking service.
d. Social networks are expanding so fast because most of the social services are cost tree.
e. Internet service provider gets a very little pay.
f. Facebook can unite people with common interests or beliefs through groups and other pages and has been known to reunite lost family members and friends because of the widespread reach of its network.
g. The users can interact through the internet. Their services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders.

h. Social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some like Facebook allow users to update their profiles.
i. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users.
j. Social network services are web-based, and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet.
k. The advantages of the internet technology has made possible to facilitate social relations through a good number of websites.
l. Facebook is the most popular social networking site.
m. Global village is the sense of modern civilization with the thinking of borderless world in the field of communication.
n. A number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world are known as the social networking services.
o. Social networking services provide different ways for the users to interact through internet.

3. **i.** a) made; b) emerge; c) known; d) used; e) web-based; f) Provide; g) interact; h) make; i) connect; j) feel.
ii. (a) cost (b) free (c) little (d) one's (e) profile (f) entire (g) oneself (h) into (i) interested (j) simple
iii. (a) possible (b) websites (c) among (d) world (e) social (f) facebook (g) social (h) are (i) ways (j) interact

4. (a) Barisal, (b) 1899, (c) MA, (d) London, (e) 1608.

5. Jivananda Das was born in Barisal. He started his career as professor of English at Calcutta City College. His major works are Banalata Sen, Dhusar, etc. A renowned poet Milton was born in London. He went to Cambridge University to study. His major works are paradise Lost, Paradise Regained, etc.

6. (a) + v) : A village market is a place where the villagers buy and sell different kinds of daily necessaries.
(b + iii) : In fact, it is the primary centre to meet the needs of people.
(c + i) : It also serves as a centre of the villagers to improve their economic condition.
(d + vi) : A village market is also a meeting place here their friends and relatives come to buy and sell things.
(e + ii) : In that way, a village market has a great social importance too.

7. b → f → h → a → g → d → e → c

Model Question-49

1. a. (ii) LMS; b. i) our country; c. i) Dr. Badrul H. Khan; d. i) many; e. i) a long time; f. i) confused; g. i) mix-up; h. i) e-mail; i. in) conventional; j. i) take one's test; k. (iii); l. (iv).

2. a. Dr Badrul H Khan is regarded as the guru of global e-learning.
b. Yes, we should be cautious about the mix-up.
c. The educationists have noticed that a large number of social network users came from young generation and especially belong to student community.
d. The education experts are utilising the advantages of computer technology.
e. There must be some conventional campus, a department or institute to get certificate.
f. Prof Khan has developed a framework and important literatures.
g. Mr Khan is enthusiastic about the prospect of e-learning in Bangladesh.
h. Bangladesh is going to establish the region's first virtual university.
i. We may confuse distant education with e-learning.
j. A large number of social network users come from young generation and especially belong to student community.
k. Dr. Badrul H Khan is the guru of global e-learning.
l. The education experts are utilizing the advantages of computer technology.
m. Educationists have noticed that a large unmber of social network users come from young

generation and especially belong to student community.

n. There must be some conventional campus, a department or institute to get certificate.

o. We should be cautious about the mix-up.

3. i. (a) latest; (b) education; (c) or; (d) based; (e) connection; (f) ask; (g) answers' (h) world; (i) can;(j)get.

ii. (a) possible; (b) classroom; (c) blackboard; (d) possible; (e) student; (f) pencil; (g) are; (h) system; (i) e-learning; (j) guru.

iii. (a) concept; (b) practice; (c) world; (d) developed; (e) e-learning; (f) scholars; (g) praised; (h) eager; (i) prospect; (j) Bangladesh.

4. (a) born, (b) 1899, (c) 1971, (d) Nazrul, (e) Bangladesh.

5. Rebel poet, our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 BS in Burdwan. At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius. At the age of nineteen, he joined the Army. Returning from the battle field, he started to write poem. His famous poem 'Bidrohi' stirred the whole nation. In 1971 Bangladesh became independent and he was brought him here from Calcutta and was declared our national poet. He died in 1976 and was buried in the compound of Dhaka University Mosque.

6. (a + iv) : Television which is a modern means of communication is a wonderful invention of science

(b + vi) : Nowadays, it has become a part and parcel of our life.

(c + ii) : We are benefited by television in our day-to-day life in many ways

(d + v) : The modern world, it is the easiest and most popular means of recreation and amusement

(e + i) : Students can be greatly benefited by television if they watch education programmes

7. d → b → f → e → c → a → h → g

Model Question-50

1. a. (iii); b. (iv); c. (iii); d. (iv); e. (i); f. (i); g. (iii); h. (iv); i. (ii); j. (i); k. (iv); l. (ii).

2. (a) Bassanio lived a luxurious life and spent more than his earning and so he was short of money.

(b) Bassanio went to Antonio for help to get money.

(c) Antonio went to Shylock to borrow money for Bassanio.

(d) Shylock bring the bond forward to be signed by Antonio.

(e) It could be written on the bond that Shylock would cut a pond of flesh from Antonio's body if he failed to repay the money in three months.

(f) Once upon a time in Venice, there was a very rich merchant named Antonio.

(g) His ships carried different types of merchandise to other countries.

(h) He bought spices and other valuables with the money and sold them in Venice.

(i) The people of Venice loved him very much for his honesty and kindness.

(j) He was a handsome young man and was born in a noble family.

(k) Bassanio like to lived a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style.

(l) In such situations, Bassanio would go to his best friend Antonio for help.

(m) It so happened that, Bassanio fell in love with a wealthy lady named Portia.

(n) Portia was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom.

3. i. (a) borrow (b) crooked (c) each (d) lend (e) prison (f) contrary (g) need (h) money (i) panalty (j) flesh

ii. (a) close (b) young (c) very (d) grandeur (e) result (f) sisuations (g) best (h) other (i) wealthy (j) wisdom

4. (a) Dhaka, (b) 1612, (c) founded, (d) Dhaka, (e) 1971.

5. Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It was founded in 1612, named Jahangirnagar. Many people and dignified foreigners visited Dhaka in different purposes. Dhaka has two parts, the old town and the new town. Dhaka is the place of many historical interest. After partition India, and again after liberation war Dhaka became the capital of independent Bangladesh.

6. (a) + ii) : The Japanese are very law-abiding people.
(b + iv) : They never drive or cross the roads in violation of traffic rules.
(c + vi) : No Japanese, even he or she is alone on the street will cross it until there is the green signal.
(d + i) : So long as the red signal continues a driver will keep the vehicle standing on the road.
(e + iii) : At dead of night , when there is no transport on the road someone is found waiting on the road for the green signal.

7. d → g → b → e → c → h → f → a

Model Question-51

1. a. (iii); b. (iv); c. (iv); d. (ii); e. (iv); f. (i); g. (iii); h. (iv); i. (ii); j. (i); k.(iv); l. (ii).

2. (a) Portia's father had an unusual plan to find a good husband for Portia by three caskets made of gold, silver and lead.
(b) Many suitors went away hearing about such a strange plan of Portia's father.
(c) The first trial was for the prince of Morocco to find out the portrait of Portia.
(d) It was mentioned in the second casket that "He who chooses me will get what he deserves."
(e) Finally Bassanio was selected as Portia's husband.
(f) Bassanio went to Belmont to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants.
(g) Before his death he had thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter.
(h) One of the caskets had Portia's portrait in it. The suitor, who would first choose the casket with the portrait would marry her.
(i) There was great joy at Belmont and the newly married couple were spending their time happily.
(j) He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth.
(k) He had three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.
(l) Many suitors went away when they heard about such a strange condition.
(m) Bad men appear good and they hide their inner ugliness under fine clothes.
(n) He was very disappointed and offended. He immediately rode away.

3. **i.** (a) prince (b) precious (c) hold (d) gold (e) skull (f) glitters (g) silver (h) himself (i) best (j) opened
ii. (a) lately (b) he (c) unusual (d) daughter (e) Portia (f) wealth (g) caskets (h) silver (i) portrait (j) marry

4. (a) 1975, (b) West Indies, (c) 2003, (d) Malaysia, (e) Bangladesh.

5. Cricket is one of the most popular games in the world. Specially One Day cricket is very popular. One Day World Cup Cricket Tournament was held first in 1975. Bangladesh became champion in ICC in 1997 in Malaysia. World cup competition was held in Bangladesh in 1998. Bangladesh has got test status from ICC in 2000.

6. (a) + iii) : Smoking is one of the worst habits of man.
(b + i) : It irritates the eyes, offends the nose and unsettles the mine.
(c + iv) : Smoking causes cough in the old age and diminishes the longevity of life.

(d + vi) : The young smokers sometimes create various social evils.

(e + vii) : Moreover it is merely a cause of wastage of money.

7. f → c → e → h → d → g → b → a

Model Question-52

1. (a)ii. two; (b) iii. she had no knowledge about the uses of the things; (c) ii. three; (d) i, low ; (e) ii. Rosamond's mother; f. (iii); g. (ii); h. (iii); i. (iv); j. (iii); k. (i); l. (iii); m. (iv); n. (ii); o. (i); p. (iv); q. (i).

2. a. Rosamond was walking along the roads in London.

b. The milliner's shop was decorated with ribbons, lace and festoons of artificial flowers. c. The ornaments were pretty and bright, but they were of little value.

d. Rosamond's mother did not buy anything because either she did not them or she had them already. But the main reason might be shortage of money.

e. Rosamond is a very little girl of seven. She is innocent and curious about things, She abides by her mother though her mother refuses to buy anything she tells of.

f. Rosamond was a little girl of seven years old.

g. They were walking in the streets of London.

h. At first they stopped at a milliner's shop.

i. The milliner's shop was decorated with ribbons, lace and festoons of artificial flowers.

j. Earnings, necklace and pendants were seen n the jeweller's shop.

k. She wanted to stop to look at them and buy them all, without knowing their uses or even without knowing their names.

l. As she passed along she looked in at the windows of several shops, and saw a great variety of different sorts of things.

m. Though a little disheartened, Rosamond kept on looking at the shops and persuaded her mother to buy this or that.

n. At first they stopped at a milliner’s shop.

o. The windows of the shop were decorated with ribbons, lace and festoons of artificial flowers.

p. “Oh, Mamma, what beautiful roses! Won’t you buy some of them?”

q. “Because I don’t want them. They are not real flowers.”

r. Look at those earrings, that necklace, those pendants! Any of them will do, they are so pretty!” In it were a great many pretty, bright ornaments of little value, set beautifully behind the glass.

3 i. (a) along; (b) was walking; (c) types/kinds; (d) both; (e) saw; (f) useful/necessary; (g) buy; (h) real; (i) necessity; (j) continued.

ii. (a) milliner's (b) shop (c) decorated (d) artificial (e) beautiful (f) buy (g) dear (h) cause (i) replied (j) real

iii. (a) about (b) walking (c) streets (d) along (e) windows (f) variety (g) things (h) stop (i) without (j) names

4. (a) West Bengal, (b) 1885, (c) professor, (d) Ph.D., (e) 1928.

5. Dr. Muhammad Shahid-Ullah, contributed much towards Bengali language literature, was born in west Bengal. He joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the doctorate degree from Sorobann University, Paris. His 'Bangla Sahitter Katha' was published in 1953.

6. (a + iv) : We take food to keep our body fit.

(b + v) : Costly items of food may lack nutrition.

(c + iii) : Lack of knowledge of food we causes various diseases.

(d + i) : Various kinds of food contains vitamins.

(e + vii) : By eating from one grout of food we can not keep our body fit.

7. h → c → e → f → g → a → d → b

Model Question-53

1. (a) iv. desire for the jar; (b) ii. not a flower pot; (c) iii. anything; (d) iii. to; (e) i. Rosamond.
2.

a. Rosamond saw blue, green, red, yellow and purple jars in the chemist's shop.
b. Rosamond's shoes were quite worn out and mere was a hole in of her shoes.
c. By saying these words, Rosamond meant that she wanted the purple jar whole-heartedly she liked the jar heart and soul.
d. Rosamond finally decided to buy the purple jar on the argument that her shoes were not so bad except for the hole in one.
e. Rosamond's mother did not have much money. Her money could afford only one thing to be bought for Rosamond.

3. (a) contained; (b) some; (c) fascinated; (d) which; (e) told; (f) as; (g) though; (h) know; (i) condition; (j) intense/ powerful.

4. (a) London, (b) Matriculating, (c) 1625, (d) Paradise Lost, (e) 1663.

5. John Milton, the greatest poet after Shakespeare, was born in London. He wrote 'On the Death of a Fair Infant'. His great poem in English was 'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity'. He wrote about twenty five pamphlets on the current social, political problems. Milton recited to his solitary abode and once again devoted himself to the service of poetry. The 'Paradise Lost' was completed in 1663.

6. (a + iii) : Malnutrition causes disease and death.

(b + i) : Even high death rate fails to control the high birth rate.

(c + ii) : The people of Bangladesh enjoy inadequate medical facilities.

(d + v) : All health and disease mars the skill of the people.

(e + vii) : Population of Bangladesh is increasing at an alarming rate.

7. b → f → d → g → h → e → a → c

Model Question-54

1. a. iii) too; b. iii) purple jar; c. i) stink; d. iii) adjective; e. iii) Rosamond could not run, dance, jump, go shopping.
f. ii); g. iii); h. iii); i. iii); k. iii); l. i); m. ii); n. iv); o. ii); p. i); q. iv).

2.
a. Rosamond wanted to buy the thing which she saw.
b. She chose the purple jar instead of a pair of shoes because the jar charmed him much.
c. The shoes had a hole from which little stones could get to her feet and hurt her.
d. The purple jar was a chemist product. The people who study chemistry work with chemical and jar to do research.
e. Rosamond learnt that she should not do anything out of emotions rather; she should be sensible and practical.
f. They went back to a chemist's shop.
g. Rosamond had to stop once again to take another stone out of the broken shoe.
h. She limped often with pain.
i. It was dark inside the jar and filled with black thing.
j. Rosamond didn't want the black thing and the terrible smell inside the jar.
k. Rosamond and her mother were going back to the chemist’s shop.

l. As they were walking, Rosamond had to stop once again to take another stone out of the broken shoe, and she often limped with pain.
m. When they got back to the shop, Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine the jar before she bought it.
n. But Rosamond was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside the jar.
o. Every day her shoes grew worse and worse, and she could neither run, dance, jump, nor go shopping with her mother.

3. **i.** (a) buying; (b) careless; (c) top; (d) smell; (c) tears; (f) realized; (g) of; (h) lesson; (i) moral; (j) consequence.
ii. (a) top (b) dark (c) off (d) asked (e) blak (f) smell (g) want (h) empty (i) found (j) purple
iii. (a) back (b) chemist's (c) once (d) stone (e) shoe (f) limped (g) shop (h) examine (i) excited (j) inside

4. (a) California, (b) 1874, (c) Joined, (d) professor, (e) 1936.

5. A famous American poet, Robert Frost was born in San Francisco, California. He was for a time teacher but he spent a great part of his life as a farmer. At the age of thirty eight frost decided to make poet his vocation in life. His first volume of lyrics is 'A Boy's Will'. He was crowned with the rare destination of having been awarded the D. Lit degree by both Oxford and Cambridge Universites.

6. (a) + v) : Women constitute one third of the work force.
(b + vi) : Women labour do not get their due Wage.
(c + vii) : Islam is dead against gender discrimination.
(d + iv) : Fifty percent of the girls have never attended school.
(e + iii) : Girls in our country are married off at tender age.

7. b $\rightarrow$ h $\rightarrow$ a $\rightarrow$ c $\rightarrow$ e $\rightarrow$ g $\rightarrow$ f $\rightarrow$ d

Model Question-55

1. a. ii) In trial room; b. i) Trial; c. ii) Antonio; d. ii) the Duke; e. ii) Antonio; f. i) Portia; g. ii) blood; h. ii) could get flesh; i.ii) Portia; j. i) Portia and the clerk.
2. a. Bassanio was Antonio's friend.
b. Antonio was in the court of justice.
c. The Duke was sorry because he could do nothing to help Antonio.
d. Yes, Shylock was a bad man. He wanted flesh of a human body which is of course bad.
e. Portia took disguise to help Antonio.
f. Portia requested Shylock to show mercy.
g. God loves them who are merciful.
h. Portia saved Antonio's life by her wisdom.
i. Shylock did not take the pound of flesh because it was not possible for him to cut flesh without blood-shed.
j. Only the pound of flesh was mentioned in the bond.

3. (a) asked; (b) handed; (c) went; (d) was; (e) was; (f) could; (g) requested; (h) was; (i) listen; (j) claimed.

4. (a) 1918, (b) established, (c) 1993, (d) President, (e) 1994.

5. The greatest world leader, Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa. He was a leader of South Africa against racism. He and oliver Tambo established South Africa's black law firm 'Mandela and Tambo'. In 1964, Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment. After releasing from the jail in 1991, he became the president of ANC. He won the Nobel Prize. In 1994, he became south Afrian first democratic president.

6. (a) + v) : Language is a media of expressing our feelings
(b + vi) : We communicate with others through language.
(c + vii) : Language is made of particular kinds of sounds.

(d + ii) : All the sounds do not mean language
(e + i) : Language is meant for human feelings

7. d → e → a → f → c → h → g → b

Model Question-56

1. a. ii) black market; b. iii) good salary and high rank; c. ii) dutiful; d. iii) bound to check smuggling; e .i) the UK; f. i) dew; g. ii) noun; h. iv) the bribed officials would help them to escape i, ii) stormy; j. iv) four decades,
k. ii); l. i); m. iii); n. iv); o. i); p. i); q. iii).

2. a. By giving good services in his duty for some years, he could achieve the high rank.
b. Smuggling is an unlawful trade.
c. Slipping of many captures through their fingers was the surprising matter.
d. People of Dover warned him for his much activeness in discharging his duty.
e. Captain Peabody was an officer who had worked for forty years but played silent role after the rights of country.
f. His work place was on the South coast near the town of Dover.
g. By giving good service in his duty for some years, he could achieve the high rank.
h. After getting a high rank of the post with a handsome salary, he got married.
i. The government officials were engaged in smuggling.
j. The smugglers gave him the threatening letters.
k. He was a custom-house officer in 1827.
l. The chifes had always praised him as he was very honest and dutiful.
m. He successfully led his team to a secret place where the smuggled goods were stored.
n. The hiding place was cave forty feet below the surface of a chalk-hill in the south of England.
o. There were government officials to check this unlawful trade, but many of them were bribed to hear and see nothing.
p. It is not surprising that many captures slipped through our fingers.
q. For some years of good work, he had been raised to the rank of a riding officer with a good salary that enabled him to marry.
r. Once in a stormy autumn night, he successfully led his team to a secret place where the smuggled goods were stored.
s. The hiding place was a cave forty feet below the surface of a chalk- hill in the south of England.

3. **i.** a) high; b) government; c) bribe; d) remained; e) any; f) arrest; g) was; h) responsible; i) able; j) criminals.
ii. (a) some (b) raised (c) rank (d) with (e) salary (f) marry (g) praised (h) reward (i) joy (j) cavre
iii. (a) sailors (b) smuggling (c) occasions (d) duty (e) warnings (f) towns man (g) active (h) want (i) silent (j) watchdoglike

4. (a) Dublin, (b) graduated, (c) 1667, (d) publication, (e) 1726.

5. The great satirist Jonathan Swift was born in Dublin. He was educated to be a clergyman like his grandfather. He wrote 'Guliver's Travels'. Before his death, Swift underwent a mental decline.

6. (a + iii) : Irrigation facility is inadequate in our country
(b + v) : Many low-lifts pumps are being used for the purpose of irrigation

(c + vi) : Many lands of our country are sufficient in our country.

(d + ii) : Irrigation is necessary to produce more crops

(e + vii) : The farmers can afford to buy shallow tube-well.

7. b → f → d → h → g → e → a → c

Model Question-57

1. a. ii) embossed; b. i) quickly; c. ii) prudently; d. ii) just at 11 pm; e. i) jeered at; f. i) prepared; g. i) promotion; h. ii) the best school in the city. i. iii) his chief; j. ii) new officer,
2. a. "On His Majesty's Service'—this phrase was inscribed on the letter.
   b. The officer was ready to abide by the Chiefs order which was given to him by a letter without any delay. So I think that the officer was obedient to Chief.
   c. The meeting place was on the large cliff.
   d. Lucy asked her husband if he was sure of the handwriting of the letter and she was waiting for his answer of her questions.
   e. Yes, I think Lucy didn't smile because she was afraid of her husband's going to the meeting place alone.
   f. Alfred's future might be bright after the mission he was going to handle.
   g. Lucy was looking at her husband with tearful eyes because she was doubtful about the hand writing of the letter.
   h. After he had finished his night meal, he started for the meeting place.
   i. The new house would be a nice cottage in Islington, with a garden and of the best school for his son.

3. a. tired; b. future; c. them; d. very; e. sure; f. hand-writing; g. mind; h. order; i. go; j. own

4. (a) Dublin, (b) 1856, (c) entered, (d) publication, (e) 1903.

5. The greatest dramatist after Shakespeare, George Bernard Shaw was born in Dublin. He was from a middle class family. For earning livelihood, Shaw first worked as a Juinor clerk for a Dublin state agent. He was determined to be a writer. Shaw's first novel is 'Immaturity'. He got Nobel Prize for literature in 1925.

6. (a + vi) : Man is social being.

(b + v) : Peace and amity are prerequisite for living in society.

(c + vii) : We should be respectful to others.

(d + ii) : Education makes a man conscious of his duties and rights.

(e + iv) : Man himself earns his livelihood.

7. c → e → f → a → g → h → d → b

Model Question-58

1. a. (i) money; b. (iii) sailors; c. (i) south; d. (i) 40 feet below; e. (ii) very honest and dutiful.

2. a. The officials were bribe to hear and see nothing illegal.
   b. Yes, in those days most sailors took part in smuggling.
   c. His station was on the south coast near the town of Dover.
   d. Once in a stormy night, he successfully led his team to a secret place where the smuggled goods were stored.
   e. His chiefs praised him for his being honesty and dutifulness.
   f. He became the riding officer for some years of good work.

g. A good salary enabled him to marry.
h. On several occasions when he did his duty properly, he received warnings.
i. The hiding place was a cave forty feet below the surface of a chalk-hill in the south of England.
j. His Chiefs were talking of raising his rank further.

3. (a) there; (b) honest; (c) customs; (d) many; (e) officials; (f) unlawful; (g) of; (h) bribed; (i) hear; (j) see.

4. (a) birth, (b) 1812, (c) studied, (d) visited, (e) America.

5. The most popular of all English novelists, Charles Dickens was born at port sea. After releasing of his father from prison. Dickens joined his family in London. Dickens started working at Warren's Backing factory. After leaving the factory, he started studying at a private academy. He started writing sketches for various journals. He first published 'Pickwick Paper'. He also published 'David Copperfield.' His death was sudden and dramatic.

6. (a + vi) : Natural calamity has made the farmers poor.
(b + vii) : River erosion has engulfed many lands of many farmers.
(c + iii) : Many farmers have migrated to towns in search of living.
(d + i) : Most of the farmers are religious.
(e + v) : The farmers use chemical fertilizers to grow more food.

7. c → g → d → a → f → h → e → b

Model Question-59

1. (a) iv. protect; (b) iii. baby; (c) iii. family members; (d) i. sense; (e) iii, subconsciously f. i. to (g) ii. blue; (h) i, inescapable (i) ii. protect his whole family; (j) i. suffering and sorrow.

2. (a) The officer was sure that some of them certainly had wives and children.
(b) They obviously loved their wives and children.
(c) One of the smugglers praised the officer's wife, Lucy.
(d) To hang him from the edge they lifted him over there.
(e) In this morning the officer got back his sense.
(f) He was lying on the wet ground.
(g) In the last scene, we can see the officer fell into a hole which was less than 9 feet depth. He was free. He could live finally.
(h) Alex was the son of the .customs officer, Alfred Harvey.
(i) The two men who were beside the officer, untied the officer.
(j) When the officer saw that one of the smugglers whispered with their leader, he thought that he would not die.

3. (a) getting (b) was lying; (c) two; (d) caring; (e) could open; (f) uncovered; (g) untied; (h) surprised; (i) whether; (j) or

4. (a) birth, (b) 1795, (c) apprentice, (d) London hospital, (e) 1811.

5. John Keats, most studious and inspired artist among the romantics of 19th century, was born in London. He became an apprentice to a surgeon but he felt that the was born to be a poet. His narrative poem 'Endymon' received warm praise from his friends. He also published 'Hyperion and Other Poems'. He had seen a premature death.

6. (a + v) : The cause of blindness can be attributed to illness or accident.
(b + iii) : Treatment of blindness differs on its nature.

(c + ii) : Malnutrition causes blindness.
(d + iv) : Oral saline lacks in vitamin A.
(e + i) : Vitamin A is essential for eye-sight.

7. e → d → f → g → h → a → b → c

Model Question-60

1. (a) (ii) difference, (b) (iii) revolutionary, (c) (i) The ruling attitude of the British, (d) (iii) Pritilata was born in Chittagong, (e) (iv) Pritialta died naturally, (f) (ii) The act of killing one self, (g) (ii) To tell us about Pritalata.

2. (a) Pritilata was graduated in Philosophy.
(b) Pritilata took arms training to materialize her dream. Her dream was to get freedom from the British. So, to make her motherland free she took arms training in order to fight against the British.
(c) Pritilata was the headmistress at Nandan Kanon Arpana Charan High School in Chittagong.
(d) Pritilata studied at Dr Kshastagir Govt. Girls' School in Chittagong, Eden College in Dhaka, Bethune College in Calcutta.
(e) Yes, Pritilata was very patriotic. She was patriotic Because she wanted to make her Mother land free and for that she took part in revolutionary movement against the British.

3. A high educated woman Pirtilata was inspired by the spirit of independence. She involved herself in terrorist movement. On a mission to attack Pahartali European Club she succeeded but could not escape. She committed suicide. Her suicide proved that women could equally sacrifice themselves like men of the cause of liberty. She held her name high among the Bangalee women.

4. (a) born, (b) 1772, (c) admission, (d) Jesus, (e) 1798.

5. (a) English, (b) memory, (c) university, (d) published, (e) suffered.

6. (a + i) : Computer is a modern electronic device
(b + i) : It has become an indispensable part in our day life to day
(c + vii) : Computer is of great use to us
(d + vi) : The invention, of computer has a long history.
(e + iv) : Drastic cliarige has brought about by computer.

7. d → h → b → a → g → c → f → e