



MODEL QUESTION 1

Unit: 1, lesson: 1

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2:

It was the night of 25th March, 1971. There was a full of quietness at Bangabandhu's home at Dhanmondi Road No. 32 throughout the day. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members could apprehend that something tragic was going to happen. Gunshots were heard around the city. Bangabandhu's eldest son Sheikh Kamal was out of home for forming barricades against the Pakistan Army who had been killing people indiscriminately that night. Bangabandhu decided to send the girls of the family to a safer place for the night and he gave their responsibility to his son in law Mr. Wazed Miah. Bangabandhu's daughter Sheikh Hasina, who was expecting a baby soon along with her sister Sheikh Rehana and her cousin Farida were sent to a house at Road no. 15, Dhanmondi for that night. Bangabandhu's wife Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib, stayed with him.

Just before midnight, Bangabandhu sent the declaration of Independence to Mr. Zohur Ahmed Chowdhury at Chittagong via wireless. At the darkest part of that night, the Pakistan Army surrounded his home and started firing at random. The situation agitated Bangabandhu much and he asked them to stop. But, soon he was instructed to get ready to go with them. Begum Mujib packed his necessary belongings. After Bangabandhu left, she was at a loss what to do and where to go with her children. However, being a supportive wife of the great leader all through her life, she soon pulled up her mental strength. But, her anxiety continued till the end of the war.

The next day Begum Mujib had to leave House No. 32 with her children and other members of her home. During the next couple of months, they moved from one shelter to another in search of a safer place. During their stay in those places, some people came forward to helping them while some refused to give them shelter for fear of their own safety. When their provision ran short, Sheikh Kamal, who had already joined the Liberation War, came to them in disguise and delivered some money. Some very close people also supported the family with money and food stuff.

So far the family members were ignorant about Bangabandhu's condition. Suddenly they came to know that he was alive and had been taken to Pakistan, Begum Mujib started to keep contact with Awami League leaders. But soon the family was taken to Dhanmondj, House No. 18 by the Pakistan Army and kept under house arrest. However, people would come to their home with valuable information in disguise of vendors; also some would throw pieces of waste paper with important information written on them.

In the month of May, the same year, Pakistan Army set fire to Bangabandhu's Tungipara home in front of his parents. A young man from the village protested the evil deed and was shot dead. Both parents of Bangabandhu's fell ill in October and were admitted to the PG Hospital. Begum Mujib and her family were allowed to visit them two or three times a week for one hour. However, that created the opportunity for them to establish a better communication with the freedom fighters.

Begum Mujib was extremely worried about her children, especially her daughter Sheikh Hasina, because of her health condition. However, she was not allowed by the Pakistani rulers to be with her daughter

Sheikh Hasina, when she was admitted to hospital. Mr. Wazed Miah and Bangabandhu's second son Sheikh Jamal accompanied Sheikh Hasina to the hospital. Bangabandhu's youngest sister, pretending to be a hospital attendant, entered the hospital and looked after her niece. Sheikh Hasina was blessed with a baby boy on 27 July who was later named Sajeeb Wazed Joy. As the Pakistan Army often used to threaten Sheikh Jamal that they would hang him upside down, he, finding an opportunity, fled from the hospital and joined the freedom fighters.

Finally the Victory day arrived! There was joy everywhere! But, Bangabandhu's family was yet to be freed from captivity. The Pakistani occupational forces were still cordoning Bangabandhu's house and firing at people rushing over there chanting '*Joy Bangla*', the invigorating slogan of the Bangalees. But they fled the next morning when the Indian Army came to rescue the family. Sheikh Jamal returned home in the afternoon while Sheikh Kamal returned home the next day. Nevertheless, the biggest anxiety of the family persisted—Bangabandhu was yet to be released from Pakistani prison and they didn't know when that great moment would arrive and how.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences:

1x7=7

- (a) The word **quietness** refers to _____
 i) noise ii) turmoil iii) bustle iv) tranquility
- (b) The word **apprehend** refers to _____
 i) understand ii) misconceive iii) liberate iv) discharge
- (c) The word **tragic** refers to _____
 i) fortunate ii) inspiring iii) grievous iv) pleasing
- (d) The word **barricade** refers to _____
 i) entrance ii) obstruction iii) portal iv) gap
- (e) The word **indiscriminately** refers to _____
 i) whimsically ii) methodically iii) formally iv) orderly
- (f) The word **declaration** refers to _____
 i) refutation ii) denial iii) proclamation iv) disclaimer
- (g) The word **surrounded** refers to _____
 i) easily ii) temporarily iii) restricted iv) encircled
- (h) The phrase **at random** refers to _____
 i) formally ii) haphazardly iii) discriminately iv) intentionally
- (i) The word **agitated** refers to _____
 i) frenzied ii) calm iii) cool iv) tranquil

(j) The word **belongings** refers to _____

- i) consumes ii) disvalues iii) possession iv) lemons

(k) The word **supportive** refers to _____

- i) corroborative ii) contradictory iii) contrary iv) opposing

(l) The word **provision** refers to _____

- i) strip ii) deprive iii) bane iv) dispensation

(m) The word **disguise** refers to _____

- i) reveal ii) exposure iii) exhibition iv) mandatory

(n) The word **ignorant** refers to _____

- i) educated ii) nescient iii) conscious iv) conversant

(o) The word **vendor** refers to _____

- i) consumer ii) peddler iii) purchaser iv) user

(p) The word **evil** refers to _____

- i) benign ii) inoffensive iii) baleful iv) decent

(q) The word **accompanied** refers to _____

- i) abandoned ii) forlorn iii) escorted iv) desolate

(r) The word **pretending** refers to _____

- i) veracious ii) credible iii) candid iv) tricky

(s) The word **niece** refers to _____

- i) nephew ii) cousin iii) colleen iv) skivvy

(t) The word **Victory** refers to _____

- i) collapse ii) triumph iii) disaster iv) slump

(u) The word **captivity** refers to _____

- i) release ii) redemption iii) imprisonment iv) emancipation

(v) The word **cordoning** refers to _____

- i) releasing ii) barricading iii) removing iv) surrounding

(w) The word **invigorating** refers to _____

- i) stimulating ii) enfeebling iii) wearying iv) exhausting

(x) The word **persisted** refers to _____

- i) ceased ii) continued iii) expired iv) terminated

(1) Sheikh Kamal was out of home _____

- i) to assist the Pakistan Army ii) to support the Pakistan Army
iii) to collaborate the Pakistan Army iv) to obstruct the Pakistan Army

(2) Who got the responsibility to take the girls of Mujib's family to a safe place?

- i) Sheikh Kamal ii) Mr. Wazed Miah iii) Begum Fazilatunnesa iv) none of them

(3) Which statement is correct?

- i) Sheikh Hasina was a child bearing mother that time
ii) Farida was a cousin of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
iii) Farida was a cousin of Begum Fazilatunnesa
iv) Begum Fazilatunnesa left the house of Dhanmondi 32.

(4) Who did not leave the house of Dhanmondi 32?

- i) Sheikh Rehana ii) Sheikh Kamal
iii) Mr. Wazed Miah iv) Begum Fazilatunnesa

(5) When did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declare the independence of Bangladesh?

- i) on 26 March 1971 ii) on 25 March 1971 iii) on 27 March 1971 iv) none of them

(6) Who packed the necessary things of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman?

- i) Sheikh Rehana ii) Sheikh Kamal iii) Begum Fazilatunnesa iv) Sheikh Hasina

(7) When was Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman arrested by the Pakistan Army?

- i) on 26 March 1971 ii) on 25 March 1971 iii) on 27 March 1971 iv) none of them

(8) The phrase **at a loss** refers to _____

- i) undaunted ii) baffled iii) untroubled iv) composed

(9) When did Begum Mujib leave the house of Dhanmondi 32?

- i) on 26 March 1971 ii) on 25 March 1971 iii) on 27 March 1971 iv) on 28 March 1971

(10) Who gave some money to Begum Mujib during the Liberation War?

- i) Mr. Wazed Miah ii) Sheikh Kamal iii) Sheikh Rehana iv) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman



(11) Where was Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman kept after arrest?

- i) East Pakistan jail
- ii) West Pakistan jail
- iii) in a prison outside of Pakistan
- iv) none of them

(12) The parental house of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is at _____

- i) 32 Dhanmondi
- ii) Tongi in Gazipur
- iii) Tungipara in Goplaganj
- iv) none of them

(13) Who pretended as a nurse to take care of Sheikh Hasina?

- i) Sheikh Rehana
- ii) Sheikh Kamal
- iii) sister of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- iv) Begum Fazilatunnesa

(14) When was Sajeeb Wazed Joy born?

- i) on 27 July 1972
- ii) on 27 July 1971
- iii) on 27 June 1972
- iv) on 27 June 1971

(15) Which statement is incorrect?

- i) Begum Mujib was under house arrest at Dhanmondi 32.
- ii) Sheikh Hasina was only accompanied by her husband to admit the PG Hospital.
- iii) Later Sheikh Jamal joined the freedom fighters.
- iv) Pakistan Army fired Bangabandhu's parental house on May 1971.

(16) The parts of speech of **ignorant** is _____

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

(17) The parts of speech of **captivity** is _____

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

(18) The antonym of **anxiety** is _____

- i) agitation
- ii) concern
- iii) worry
- iv) easiness

(19) The antonym of **barricade** is _____

- i) doorway
- ii) handicap
- iii) barrier
- iv) block

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

- a) Why was the family anxious on the 25th March night in 1971?
- b) Where did Bangabandhu send the girls on that night?
- c) How would the family communicate with people or freedom fighters while they were under house arrest?
- d) How did the Pakistan Army scare Sheikh Jamal? How did Sheikh Jamal manage to flee from captivity?
- e) How do you explain Bangabandhu's family's contribution to Liberation War?

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

1x5=5

It was the night of 25th March, 1971. There was a full of quietness at Bangabandhu's home at Dhanmondi Road No. 32 throughout the day. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his family members could apprehend that something tragic was going to happen. Gunshots were heard around the city. Bangabandhu's eldest son Sheikh Kamal was out of home for forming barricades against the Pakistan Army who had been killing people indiscriminately that night. Bangabandhu decided to send the girls of the family to a safer place for the night and he gave their responsibility to his son in law Mr. Wazed Miah. Bangabandhu's daughter Sheikh Hasina, who was expecting a baby soon along with her sister Sheikh Rehana and her cousin Farida were sent to a house at Road no. 15, Dhanmondi for that night. Bangabandhu's wife Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib, stayed with him.

The Pakistan army started to kill (a) _____ the armless and (b) _____ Bangalees on March 25, 1971. Bangabandhu gave the (c) _____ to Mr. Wazed Miah to save the female members of the family. Sheikh Hasina, a child (d) _____ mother took shelter a house of Road no 15 with her sister and cousin. Begum Fazilatunnesa did not (e) _____ Bangabandhu.

MODEL QUESTION 2

Unit: 1, lesson: 2 / B

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2:

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested by the Pakistani army immediately after his declaration of independence at the first hour of the 26 March 1971. He was taken to Pakistan as a captive and imprisoned there in a small cell for capital punishment until 7th January, 1972. Even a grave was dug in front of his cell but Mujib was fearless. He knew nothing would stop the Bangalees to gain independence. In fact, his name and independence became synonymous. So the whole world was awaiting breathlessly to witness his homecoming. And he had a grand homecoming indeed narrated by eminent columnist and writer Syed Badrul Ahsan.

In the evening of 7 January, 1972; Bangabandhu left Chaklala Airport in Rawalpindi, from where he would fly to London. Nine months earlier he was brought to Pakistan as a prisoner with little hope to return. And now he was free to go home. Pakistan, as soon as the PIA aircraft took off, was finally behind him.

Early in the morning on 8 January 1972, Bangabandhu arrived at Heathrow Airport. News of Bangabandhu's arrival in London spread quickly. Journalists, the general public, British officials and politicians and Bangalee residents in the city made their way to Hotel Claridges. News bulletins on the BBC and other media organizations made note of the Bangabandhu's arrival in their headlines. By early afternoon, the Father of the Nation had met the British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Leader of the

opposition Harold Wilson. Then he called Dhaka and for the first time since his arrest by the Pakistan Army in March, spoke to his family. A long conversation then followed with Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmad. The conversations with his family and with Tajuddin were emotional affairs, but he now had a clear picture of all that had happened in his absence in Bangladesh. It gave him immense pleasure knowing that he had truly liberated his people.

Bangabandhu's opening words at a crowded news conference that evening at Claridges was a touch poetic. He expressed the unbounded joy of freedom achieved by his people in an epic liberation struggle. Bangladesh, he told the crowd, was a reality and would fulfill its obligations as part of the international community. He made it clear that those who were involved in different types of crimes including genocide would be trialled by his government.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences:

1x7=7

(a) The word **captive** refers to _____

- i) keeper ii) prisoner iii) captor iv) guard

(b) The word **imprisoned** refers to _____

- i) jailed ii) freed iii) delivered iv) released

(c) The phrase **capital punishment** refers to _____

- i) punishment for moderate crimes ii) trifle punishment for crimes
iii) punishment for trifle crimes iv) dearth sentence

(d) The word **cell** refers to _____

- i) management ii) custody iii) small room iv) prison

(e) The word **synonymous** refers to _____

- i) contradictory ii) opposite iii) equivalent iv) antonymous

(f) The word **eminent** refers to _____

- i) prestigious ii) minor iii) inferior iv) obscure

(g) The word **columnist** refers to _____

- i) periodical ii) bulletin iii) journalist iv) journal

(h) The word **conversation** refers to _____

- i) colloquy ii) transformation iii) restriction iv) mandatory

(i) The word **emotional** refers to _____

- i) detached ii) impulsive iii) objective iv) emotionless

(j) The word **immense** refers to _____

- i) trifle ii) mediocre iii) bitty iv) countless

(k) The word **unbounded** refers to _____

- i) limited ii) restricted iii) infinite iv) confined

(l) The word **crowd** refers to _____

- i) easily ii) temporarily iii) horde iv) alone

(m) The word **obligation** refers to _____

- i) ease ii) responsibility iii) discharge iv) selection

(n) The word **community** refers to _____

- i) loner ii) society iii) individualist iv) difference

(o) The word **genocide** refers to _____

- i) massacre ii) homicide iii) pesticides iv) exterminate

(p) The word **trialled** refers to _____

- i) experiment ii) affection iii) judged iv) annoyance

(q) Pakistani Army arrested Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman _____

- i) before declaration of the independence of Bangladesh
ii) long after declaration of the independence of Bangladesh
iii) just after declaration of the independence of Bangladesh
iv) all of the above

(r) Which statement is correct?

- i) Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was imprisoned in East Pakistan
ii) Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was imprisoned in West Pakistan
iii) Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was kept in a jail outside of Pakistan
iv) Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was kept in the house Dhanmondi 32 as house arrest

(s) What did the Pakistani Army do to fear Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman?

- i) dug a tomb backside of his cell ii) dug a tomb in front of his cell
iii) dug a grave beside of his cell iv) dug a grave in the nearest graveyard of his cell

(t) When did Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman got released from jail?

- i) before 7 January 1972
- ii) on 7 January 1972
- iii) after 7 January 1972
- iv) all of them are correct

(u) Syed Bardal Ahsan was a/an _____

- i) infamous columnist and writer
- ii) notorious columnist and writer
- iii) prominent journalist and writer
- iv) raffish journalist and writer

v) Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman spent in jail _____

- i) not less than nine months
- ii) about nine months
- iii) less than nine months
- iv) all of them are correct

w) After getting released from jail Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman started for _____

- i) Bangladesh
- ii) India
- iii) England
- iv) Germany

x) **PIA** stands for _____

- i) Pakistan International Agency
- ii) Pakistan International Airport
- iii) Pakistan Intelligence Agency
- iv) Pakistan International Airlines

y) **BBC** stands for _____

- i) British Broadcasting Corporation
- ii) British Broadcast Corporation
- iii) British Broadcasting Company
- iv) Britain Broadcasting Corporation

z) Which statement is incorrect?

- i) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman met the British Prime Minister at afternoon
- ii) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman reached London on January 8, 1972
- iii) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman refused to meet the opposition leader of England
- iv) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman spoke with his family from London

1) Who was the Prime Minister of Bangladesh during the Liberation War?

- i) Bangabandu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- ii) Tajuddin Ahmed
- iii) Nazrul Islam
- iv) Yahya Khan

2) The parts of speech of **pleasure** is _____

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

3) The parts of speech of **poetic** is _____

i) noun

ii) adjective

iii) verb

iv) adverb

4) The antonym of **immense** is _____

i) colossal

ii) enormous

iii) galactic

iv) inferior

5) The antonym of **synonymous** is _____

i) opposite

ii) cognate

iii) similar

iv) alike

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

a) What made Bangabandhu so bold while in the prison?

b) How did time change in Bangabandhu's life within the nine months in a Pakistani prison?

c) What did the Pakistani Army do to frighten Bangabandhu?

d) How did London welcome Bangabandhu?

e) Do you agree with the statement that Bangabandhu was excited as well as relieved from long anxiety in London? Why/Why not?

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

1x5=5

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was arrested by the Pakistani army immediately after his declaration of independence at the first hour of the 26 March 1971. He was taken to Pakistan as a captive and imprisoned there in a small cell for capital punishment until 7th January, 1972. Even a grave was dug in front of his cell but Mujib was fearless. He knew nothing would stop the Bangalees to gain independence. In fact, his name and independence became synonymous. So the whole world was awaiting breathlessly to witness his homecoming. And he had a grand homecoming indeed narrated by eminent columnist and writer Syed Badrul Ahsan. In the evening of 7 January, 1972; Bangabandhu left Chaklala Airport in Rawalpindi, from where he would fly to London. Nine months earlier he was brought to Pakistan as a prisoner with little hope to return. And now he was free to go home. Pakistan, as soon as the PIA aircraft took off, was finally behind him.

The Pakistani Army arrested Bangabandhu at the first hour of 26 March just after the (a) _____ of the independence of Bangladesh. He was (b) _____ in a small cell in Pakistan and to (c) _____ him a grave was dug before his cell. But he did not get afraid. After independence of Bangladesh Bangabandhu got (d) _____ from Pakistan jail on 7 January 1972 and (e) _____ off to London that day.

MODEL QUESTION 3

Unit: 1, lesson: 2 / D

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2:

Bangabandhu left London for Dhaka on the 9 January evening in 1972. On the way he would stopover in Delhi. He was welcomed at Delhi's Palam Airport in the morning of 10 January by President V.V. Giri, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, West Bengal politician Siddhartha Shankar Ray and the chiefs of the Indian armed forces. Bangabandhu stayed in Delhi for about two hours. During this time, he addressed a public rally and mesmerized everyone. There he wholeheartedly thanked Mrs. Gandhi, the people and the politicians of India for the tremendous help they had provided to Bangladesh and its ten million refugees.

Then it was on to Dhaka, where millions of people had begun to crowd the route that their leader would pass and the Race Course Maidan where the leader would deliver a speech before going home. On the tarmac at Tejgaon Airport, soldiers of the Indian army and the Mukti Bahini were on standby to present Bangladesh's President with a guard of honour. Members of the wartime cabinet waited in the winter sun, as did a horde of newsmen. Sometime after 1:30pm the Comet aircraft made available to Bangabandhu by the British government landed in Dhaka.

As soon as the doors of the aircraft opened, Bangabandhu appeared. It was clear he had lost weight due to imprisonment for nearly ten months in a Pakistani prison. A big smile appeared on his face as he swept back his hair with his right hand. Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmad then moved forward and buried his head in his leader's chest. Both men broke down. Their tears soon led to moist eyes in nearly everyone else present around them. Once the formalities at the airport were completed, the Father of the Nation climbed on a board of an open truck, with the Mujibnagar government figures and the student leaders crowding around him. He headed for the Race Course.

The two-mile stretch of road would take the procession almost three hours to cover. At the Race Course, Bangabandhu wept remembering the sacrifices of the Bangalees had made in the war against Pakistan. He told how the military junta had tried to intimidate him during his trial. He said, "I told them I am a Bangalee and a Muslim, who only dies once. I would walk the gallows with head held high." The Father of the Nation remarked, the Bangalees had become the golden children of the Golden Bengal. Quoting the poet Rabindranath Tagore, who once had complained that the people of Bengal had remained mere Bangalees but were yet to become true human beings. Mujib told the jubilant crowd that the poet had been proved wrong. "Come back, O poet", he intoned dramatically, "and see how your Bangalees are today transformed into worthy men."

Moments later, as dusk and a winter haze settled over Dhaka, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman made his way back to his family, who had been waiting for him at the house in Dhanmondi Road 32 where they had been kept under house arrest by the Pakistan army throughout the course of the War of Liberation.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences:

1x7=7

(a) The word **stopover** refers to _____

- i) sojourn ii) avoid iii) escape iv) shun

(b) The word **mesmerized** refers to _____

- i) experiment ii) affection iii) disgusted iv) repelled

(c) The word **wholeheartedly** refers to _____

- i) apathetically ii) earnestly iii) tepidly iv) doubtfully

(d) The word **tremendous** refers to _____

- i) miniature ii) bitty iii) colossal iv) puny

(e) The word **refugee** refers to _____

- i) indigenous ii) native iii) residence iv) evacuee

(f) The word **route** refers to _____

- i) by rote ii) trail iii) way iv) follow

(g) The word **cabinet** refers to _____

- i) shelving ii) council iii) bookcase iv) hutch

(h) The word **horde** refers to _____

- i) crowd ii) split iii) disband iv) none of them

(i) The word **stretch** refers to _____

- i) abbreviate ii) belittle iii) distance iv) minimize

(j) The word **procession** refers to _____

- i) return ii) rally iii) recession iv) retreat

(k) The word **intimidate** refers to _____

- i) encourage ii) compel iii) frighten iv) comfort

(l) The word **gallows** refers to _____

- i) experiment ii) affection iii) judged iv) gibbet

(m) The word **quoiting** refers to _____

- i) excerpting ii) questioning iii) suiting iv) reuniting

(n) The word **jubilant** refers to _____

- i) dejected ii) crestfallen iii) delighted iv) defeated

(o) The word **intoned** refers to _____

- i) articulated ii) nonvocal iii) quiet iv) voiceless

(p) The word **worthy** refers to _____

- i) insufficient ii) imperfect iii) inferior iv) eligible

(q) The word **haze** refers to _____

- i) illuminate ii) clear iii) mist iv) expose

(r) Which statement is correct?

- i) From London Bangabandu came to Dhaka
ii) Bangabandu spent not more than two hours in Delhi

- iii) Bangabandu reached Delhi at noon of 10 January
- iv) All rejected Bangabandu at Palmal Airport
- (s) Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Liberation War of Bangladesh?
- i) V.V. Giri ii) Siddhartha Shankar Ray iii) Indira Gandhi iv) Tajuddin Ahmed
- (t) When did Bangabandu arrive in Bangladesh?
- i) on January 9, 1971 ii) on January 9, 1972 iii) on January 10, 1972 iv) on January 11, 1972
- (u) How many refugees were sheltered in India during war?
- i) 10 lakh ii) 1 corer iii) 10 lakh iv) 10 corer
- (v) Arriving Dhaka Bangabandu went to _____
- i) his house Dhanmondi 32 ii) his parental house Tungipara
- iii) Paltan Maidan iv) Race Course Maidan
- (w) The aircraft which carried Bangabandu belonged to _____
- i) Indian Government ii) Bangladesh Biman
- iii) British Government iv) none of them
- (x) Where was the first government of Bangladesh formed?
- i) Race Course Maidan ii) Dhaka iii) Tungipara iv) Mujibnagar
- y) "The people of Bengal had remained mere Bangalees." Who stated this statement?
- i) Bangabandu ii) Rabindranath Tagore
- iii) Tajuddin Ahmed iv) Yahya Kahan
- z) The phrase **on the way** refers to the text _____
- i) rest for some time ii) in course of a journey
- iii) in course of goal iv) on the way of success
- 1) The phrase **horde of newsmen** refers to the text _____
- i) a group of journalist ii) a group of journals
- iii) a group of mobs iv) all of them

2) The parts of speech of **procession** is _____

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

3) The parts of speech of **intimidate** is _____

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

4) The antonym of **tremendous** is _____

- i) colossal ii) enormous iii) massive iv) bitty

4) The antonym of **worthy** is _____

- i) meritorious ii) valueless iii) massive iv) laudable

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

- (a) Who welcomed Bangabandhu at Delhi's Palam Airport?
(b) Why did Bangabandhu thank Mrs. Gandhi?
(c) How did the Bangalees accept Bangabandhu after reaching in Dhaka?
(d) What did Rabinbdranath stated about the Bangalees?
(e) How did Bangabandhu spend the time of Liberation War in Pakistan jail?

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

1x5=5

Bangabandhu left London for Dhaka on the 9 January evening in 1972. On the way he would stopover in Delhi. He was welcomed at Delhi's Palam Airport in the morning of 10 January by President V.V. Giri, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, West Bengal politician Siddhartha Shankar Ray and the chiefs of the Indian armed forces. Bangabandhu stayed in Delhi for about two hours. During this time, he addressed a public rally and mesmerized everyone. There he wholeheartedly thanked Mrs. Gandhi, the people and the politicians of India for the tremendous help they had provided to Bangladesh and its ten million refugees.

Then it was on to Dhaka, where millions of people had begun to crowd the route that their leader would pass and the Race Course Maidan where the leader would deliver a speech before going home. On the tarmac at Tejgaon Airport, soldiers of the Indian army and the Mukti Bahini were on standby to present Bangladesh's President with a guard of honour. Members of the wartime cabinet waited in the winter sun, as did a horde of newsmen. Sometime after 1:30pm the Comet aircraft made available to Bangabandhu by the British government landed in Dhaka.

After getting (a) _____ from Pakistan jail Bangabandhu reached London. Then Bangabandhu reached India in the morning of 10 January. The then President and Prime Minister of India (b) _____ him at Delhi's Palam Airport. Bangabandhu thanked the Prime Minister of India for help and giving (c) _____ about ten million people. After (d) _____ two hours he started for Bangladesh. At last he (e) _____ Tajgaon Airport on 1:30 pm.

MODEL QUESTION 4

Unit: 1, lesson: 3

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2:

Bangabandhu's speech at the United Nation's General Assembly is a matter of great pride for us. He delivered the speech on 25th September 1974, just after a week Bangladesh became a member of the UN. To be a member of the UN was not an easy go as some influential countries were opposing the membership for Bangladesh. So it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage.

But finally, Bangabandhu 'coi He won not only the UN membership, but also everyone who listened to his ever first speech at the UN. It was a *veni vidi vici* experience for him — he came, he saw and he conquered everyone. Bangabandhu was the first person in the history of the UN to deliver a speech in Bangla, the language of the seven and a half crore (seventy-five million) Bangalees, the language of the language martyrs. The poet of oration, the icon of charismatic leadership touched another milestone and so did the Bangalees through him. It was a speech that revealed Bangladesh's stand on national and international issues before the global community.

Identifying the UN as the parliament for the humankind, Bangabandhu recognized the moment of delivering his speech historical. He mentioned that the very moment justified the century-long struggle and sacrifice of the Bangalees for self-rule, independence, dignity and co-existence along with other nations. He assured that Bangladesh would follow the ideology of mutual respect, national sovereignty, regional integrity, and non-interference into internal issues of other countries. Bangabandhu explained Bangladesh's absolute pledge to the UN charters and reminded how the people of his country made the highest sacrifice to achieve the same. The Father of the Nation added that Bangladesh would look forward to such a world where peace and justice would take their rightful place. It was essential to justify the sacrifice of the countless martyrs.

In his speech, Bangabandhu expressed his utmost gratitude to the UN and the international community for standing beside Bangladesh with their aids and support in the reconstruction of the war-ravaged country, relocation of 10 million war-refugees who took shelter in India during the Liberation War. The leader of the country reminded the world how Bangladesh stood on the ruins and debris of a war where people were just struggling for survival. However, the repeated natural calamities were making their life harder and people even didn't have a minimum intake of food for a day.

Going beyond Bangladesh, he expressed solidarity for all the oppressed people around the world and denounced racism, discrimination, imperialism, and the use of force to stop people's justified movements for their rights. Referring to the struggle of the people in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Namibia, Palestine and Zimbabwe, he expressed his worry about people's plight to achieve their own rights. The leader of the oppressed noted— when millions of people were destitute with unending miseries, only a handful of people were enjoying the highest luxuries. He emphasized quick measures for global financial management based on justice. Bangabandhu warned that an absence of such a system would lead the world to experience an unprecedented misery of the history.

The leader of the third world countries expressed his deep concerns over a global recession and inflation, unemployment, unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities, and the gap between the rich and the poor countries. He described how those had hit the development plans in many poor countries of the planet. To Bangabandhu, it was a global responsibility to fight these problems and take concerted efforts to put an end to these.

Before he concluded his speech, Bangabandhu declared that Bangladesh would follow the paths of togetherness, brotherhood, and mutual respect and cooperation. He expected the UN would take substantial roles in solving the prevailing human crises in the subcontinent as well as in other countries.

Bangladesh has been following the paths of Bangabandhu, tile dreamer and the people leader even after his death nearly five decades ago.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences:

1x7=7

(a) The word **influential** refers to _____

- i) powerful ii) feeble iii) frail iv) weak

(b) The word **conquered** refers to _____

- i) struggled ii) waned iii) collapsed iv) triumphed

(c) The word **oration** refers to _____

- i) douceur ii) speech iii) advance iv) bribe

(d) The word **icon** refers to _____

- i) hero ii) sign iii) idol iv) symbol

(e) The word **charismatic** refers to _____

- i) abominable ii) enchanting iii) boring iv) repulsive

(f) The word **milestone** refers to _____

- i) landmark ii) break iii) crusher iv) crunch

(g) The word **revealed** refers to _____

- i) covered ii) exposed iii) enveloped iv) none of them

(h) The word **dignity** refers to _____

- i) homage ii) debasement iii) inferiority iv) degradation

(i) The word **co-existence** refers to _____

- i) disunity ii) incoherence iii) harmony iv) violence

(j) The word **ideology** refers to _____

- i) dogma ii) theory iii) philosopher iv) all of them

(k) The word **integrity** refers to _____

- i) degradation ii) iniquity iii) badness iv) probity

(l) The word **sovereignty** refers to _____

- i) impotency ii) autonomy iii) dependence iv) subjection

(m) The word **pledge** refers to _____

- i) commit ii) redeem iii) proud iv) none of them

(n) The word **charter** refers to _____

- i) cabinet ii) treaty iii) document iv) certificate

(o) The word **gratitude** refers to _____

- i) recognition ii) thanklessness iii) thankfulness iv) ingratitude

(p) The word **aid** refers to _____

- i) overcome ii) assist iii) hindrance iv) impediment

(q) The word **relocation** refers to _____

- i) termination ii) expiration iii) immobility iv) migration

(r) The word **debris** refers to _____

- i) scrap ii) treasure iii) ruins iv) pearl

(s) The word **ruins** refers to _____

- i) wreckage ii) enriches iii) richness iv) redeems

(t) The word **intake** refers to _____

- i) outturn ii) addition iii) output iv) production

(u) The word **solidarity** refers to _____

- i) hostility ii) empathy iii) antipathy iv) enmity

(v) The word **denounced** refers to _____

- i) glorified ii) criticized iii) approved iv) endorsed

(w) The word **racism** refers to _____

- i) assimilation ii) antiracism iii) apartheid iv) desegregation

(x) The word **discrimination** refers to _____

- i) community ii) disparity iii) blurring iv) confusion

(y) The word **imperialism** refers to _____

- i) autonomous ii) antimilitarism iii) colonialism iv) pacifism

(z) The word **plight** refers to _____

- i) trouble ii) delight iii) pleasure iv) joy

(1) The word **destitute** refers to _____

- i) affluent ii) penurious iii) opulent iv) prosperous

(2) The word **unprecedented** refers to _____

- i) traditional ii) common iii) unknown iv) conventional

(3) The word **concern** refers to _____

- i) placidity ii) relief iii) anxiety iv) calmness

(4) The word **recession** refers to _____

- i) development ii) downtrend iii) advancement iv) recovery

(5) The word **inflation** refers to _____

- i) rising prices ii) decreasing prices iii) moderating prices iv) none of them

(6) The word **substantial** refers to _____

- i) negligible ii) worthless iii) significant iv) trifling

(7) So it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage. Here the meaning of the underlined word is__

- i) salary ii) currency iii) carry on iv) pay

(8) It was a veni vidi vici experience for him. The meaning of the underlined phrase is _____

- i) He came, he spoke, he won ii) He spoke, he ran, he saw
iii) He ran, he came, he won iv) He came, he saw, he conquered

(9) Bangabandhu clarified Bangladesh's absolute pledge to the missions of the UN charters. The meaning of the underlined word is _____

- i) determination ii) position iii) narration iv) situation

(10) It was essential to justify the sacrifice of the countless martyrs. The meaning of the underlined phrase is _____

- i) number of people who sacrificed their lives.
ii) number of people who sacrificed their lives but not counted.

iii) number of people who sacrificed their lives and has been counted.

iv) number of people who sacrificed their lives and it's impossible to count them.

(11) Bangabandhu expressed his utmost gratitude to the UN ... for standing beside ... the war-ravaged country. The meaning of the underlined phrase is _____

- i) attracted by the war
- ii) distributed by the war
- iii) developed by the war
- iv) damaged by the war

(12) He expressed his worry about people's plight to earn their own rights. The meaning of the underlined word is _____

- i) suffering
- ii) flying
- iii) crying
- iv) fighting

(13) Which statement is correct?

- i) After being a member of the UN Bangabandhu delivered a speech in the General Assembly
- ii) Before being a member of the UN Bangabandhu delivered a speech in the General Assembly
- iii) Immediately after being a member of the UN Bangabandhu delivered a speech in the General Assembly
- iv) After few days of being a member of the UN Bangabandhu delivered a speech in the General Assembly

(14) The membership of the UN for Bangladesh was opposed by _____

- i) the developing countries
- ii) the development countries
- iii) the leading countries
- iv) all of them are correct

(15) Bangabandhu was the first who delivered a speech in the UN General Assembly in _____

- i) English
- ii) Urdu
- iii) Bangla
- iv) English & Bangla

(16) The phrase War –refugees refers to the text _____

- i) people who took shelter another country during war
- ii) people who took shelter another country during natural calamity
- iii) people who took shelter in their own country during war
- iv) all of them

17) How many people took shelter in India during the Liberation War?

- i) about 1 lakh people
- ii) about 1 corer people

iii) about 10 lakh people

iv) about 10 corer people

18) **UN** refers to _____

i) United Nation

ii) United Nations

iii) Untied Nations

iv) Union Nations

19) The parts of speech of **gratitude** is _____

i) noun

ii) verb

iii) adjective

iv) adverb

20) The parts of speech of **plight** is _____

i) noun

ii) verb

iii) adjective

iv) adverb

21) The antonym of **sovereignty** is _____

i) sovereignty

ii) subjection

iii) autonomy

iv) liberation

22) The antonym of **solidarity** is _____

i) affinity

ii) empathy

iii) harmony

iv) hostility

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

a) How did Bangabandhu pay tribute to the language martyrs?

b) Why did Bangabandhu seek for togetherness and global partnership?

c) What foreign policy did Bangabandhu formulate in his speech?

d) Do you think Bangabandhu could speak about the national, regional and international problems? Justify your argument.

e) Why did the text term Bangabandhu as a leader of the oppressed and leader of the third world?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1x5=5

Bangabandhu's speech at the United Nation's General Assembly is a matter of great pride for us. He delivered the speech on 25th September 1974, just after a week Bangladesh became a member of the UN. To be a member of the UN was not an easy go as some influential countries were opposing the membership for Bangladesh. So it was another war that Bangabandhu had to wage. But finally, Bangabandhu 'coi He won not only the UN membership, but also everyone who listened to his ever first speech at the UN. It was a *veni vidi vici* experience for him — he came, he saw and he conquered everyone. Bangabandhu was the first person in the history of the UN to deliver a speech in Bangla, the language of the seven and a half crore (seventy-five million) Bangalees, the language of the language martyrs. The poet of oration, the icon of charismatic leadership touched another milestone and so did the Bangalees through him. It was a speech that revealed Bangladesh's stand on national and international issues before the global community.

Though some (a)_____ countries opposed Bangladesh to be a (b)_____ of the UN, Bangladesh got membership in September 1974. After being a member of the UN, Bangabandhu (c)_____ a speech in Bangla at the United Nation's General Assembly. It was a (d)_____ for the Bangalees to stand before the international (e)_____

MODEL QUESTION 5

Unit: 1, lesson: 4

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2:

"I have not seen the Himalayas. But, I have seen Sheikh Mujib. In personality and in courage this man is the Himalayas. I have thus had the experience of witnessing the Himalayas." — said Fidel Castro, the then Prime Minister of Cuba in 1973, when he first met Bangabandhu. Such was the impression Bangabandhu left on the minds of world leaders. He owned the position in the heart of people across the world by his selflessness, courage and greatness.

Any country has to determine its mode of dealing with other countries of the world. The constitution of Bangladesh of 1972 clearly reflects the philosophy, 'Friendship for all, malice to none.' Bangabandhu led new government decided to maintain friendly 'co-existence' with other countries based on this principle.

The charismatic leadership of Bangabandhu inspired India to come forward to extend its support during the Liberation War even in his absence. It played an active role to convince the world leaders about sufferings of the people of Bangladesh and their right to be free. Moreover, this country supported the freedom fighters with its army fighting the Pakistani occupation forces in a frontal war. Not only that, Bangabandhu was given a warm welcome at Palam Airport at Delhi by Mrs. Indira Gandhi on the occasion of his way back home from Pakistan jail via London. However, Bangabandhu's foresightedness, courage and mental strength were evident in his query to Indian Prime Minister when she would withdraw her army from Bangladesh. Mrs. Gandhi soon replied, "Any time when you wish" Noticeably, the great leader Bangabandhu had a strong personality to ask for any clarification from any other leader of the world! Coisquent1y, very soon before Bangabaudhu's next birthday, the withdrawal was completed.

Bangabandhu had an open mind to maintain good relationship with all Countries irrespective of their capitalist, democratic or socialist ideologies. He left no stones unturned to make entry into different global organisations. During the period between 1972 and 1975, Bangladesh signed more than seventy treaties, agreements, memoranda and contracts with different countries of the world. Managing entry into OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation) and attending its conference at Lahore filled up a major gap in diplomacy of Bangladesh. It opened opportunities to explore all the possibilities of trade and other potentials with the Islamic world.

Bangabandhu charmed common people all over the world. His speech in different summits revealed that Bangladesh did not only think about its own self, it was also concerned about injustices prevailing in the rest of the world. Bangabandhu sent a medical team to Egypt and Syria for the treatment of the war victims of Arab-Israel war. He always used to say, "Today the world is divided into two parts — the oppressors and the oppressed. And I am with the oppressed." This kind of strong voice and wisdom made his position firm as a global leader.

He was such a leader for whom the British Prime Minister Edward Heath broke all the protocols to welcome him at Claridge's Hotel on 8 January, 1972 while Bangabandhu was returning from Pakistani

prison. His elegance was reflected in the voice of a renowned journalist, "The courage and charm that flowed from him made him a unique superman of these times."

Bangabandhu's philosophy of secular democracy honoured him with a firm position in the world. The period from 1972 to 1974 was actually a bright and busy era for Bangabandhu Government, when he visited many countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America. He made those visits to gain support from those countries and to promote friendly relationships with them. Consequently, wherever he went, he cast a very positive influence on the leaders of those countries. Among the world leaders who admired him were India's Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Palestinian leader Leader Yasser Arafat and Cuba's President Fidel Castro. His leadership, wisdom and personal relationship with world leaders made him a successful politician of international repute.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences:

1x7=7

(a) The word **impression** refers to _____

- i) actuality ii) cachet iii) fact iv) reality

(b) The word **selflessness** refers to _____

- i) animosity ii) selfish iii) intolerance iv) philanthropy

(c) The phrase **dealing with** refers to _____

- i) to behave toward in a stated way ii) to run business
iii) to make a communication iv) to show animosity to others

(d) The word **constitution** refers to _____

- i) the set of qualities that makes a person different from others
ii) the type of body that a person has
iii) a statement of the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or group
iv) all of them

(e) The word **convince** refers to _____

- i) convenient ii) discourage iii) pursued iv) deter

(f) The word **frontal** refers to _____

- i) posterior ii) anterior iii) after iv) hindmost

(g) The word **foresightedness** refers to _____

- i) vision ii) hindsight iii) improvidence iv) none of them

(h) The word **query** refers to _____

- i) response ii) search iii) survey iv) examination

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- (i) The word **clarification** refers to _____
- i) negligible ii) worthless iii) rectification iv) trifling
- (j) The word **irrespective** refers to _____
- i) neutral ii) partial iii) unequal iv) different
- (j) The word **memoranda** refers to _____
- i) memorize ii) commemorate iii) epistle iv) memory
- (k) The word **explore** refers to _____
- i) inquire ii) skim iii) glance iv) miss
- (l) The word **potential** refers to _____
- i) actuality ii) probability iii) certainly iv) reality
- (m) The word **summit** refers to _____
- i) bottom ii) meridian iii) acme iv) conference
- (n) The word **protocol** refers to _____
- i) promotion ii) counterplan iii) significant iv) custom
- (o) The word **elegance** refers to _____
- i) vulgarity ii) inelegance iii) grandeur iv) crudeness
- (p) The word **secular** refers to _____
- i) spiritual ii) atheistic iii) divine iv) religious
- (q) "I have not seen the Himalayas. But, I have seen Sheikh Mujib" Who stated this?
- i) the then Prime Minister of Bangladesh ii) the then Prime Minister of India
iii) the then Prime Minister of England iv) the then Prime Minister of Cuba
- (r) The constitution of Bangladesh was drafted in _____.
- i) 1971 ii) 1973 iii) 1972 iv) 1970
- (s) "Friendship to all, malice to none," refers to the text _____
- i) to avoid hostility and maintain amicable relation to others
ii) to avoid amiable relation and maintain hostility to others

iii) to avoid hostility and maintain enmity relation to others

iv) all of them

(t) Which statement is correct?

i) India came forward to support during the Liberation War for monotonous leadership of Bangabandhu

ii) India came forward to support during the Liberation War for irksome leadership of Bangabandhu

iii) India came forward to support during the Liberation War for repulsive leadership of Bangabandhu

iv) India came forward to support during the Liberation War for enchanting leadership of Bangabandhu

(u) Mrs. Gandhi soon replied, "Any time when you wish." Here **you** refers to _____

i) Mr. Indira Gandhi

ii) Mrs. Indira Gandhi

iii) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

iv) Fidel Castro

(v) The withdrawal of Indian Army from Bangladesh was completed in _____

i) 1971

ii) 1972

iii) 1973

iv) 1974

(w) The phrase **left no stones unturned** refers to _____

i) to do everything possible to find something or to solve a problem

ii) to do nothing possible to find something or to solve a problem

iii) to do everything possible to disclose something

iv) to do everything possible not to find something or to solve a problem

(x) **OIC** stands for _____

i) Organisation of Islamic Corporation

ii) Organization of Islamic Cooperation

iii) Organization of Islamic Coordination

iv) Organisation of Islamic Communication

y) Today the world is divided into two parts. Bangabandhu was _____

i) with the downtrodden

ii) with the oppressors

iii) with the tyrannizers

iv) with the strongmen

z) Who broke the protocols to greet Bangabandhu?

i) Fidel Castro

ii) Mrs. Indira Gandhi

iii) Edward

iv) Yasser Arafat

1) The parts of speech of **friendly** in the text is _____

i) noun

ii) adjective

iii) adverb

iv) verb

2) The parts of speech of **elegance** in the text is _____

i) noun

ii) adjective

iii) adverb

iv) verb



3) The antonym of **selflessness** is _____

- i) hostility ii) generosity iii) company iv) civility

ea) The antonym of **potentials** is _____

- i) capabilities ii) possibilities iii) prospects iv) realities

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

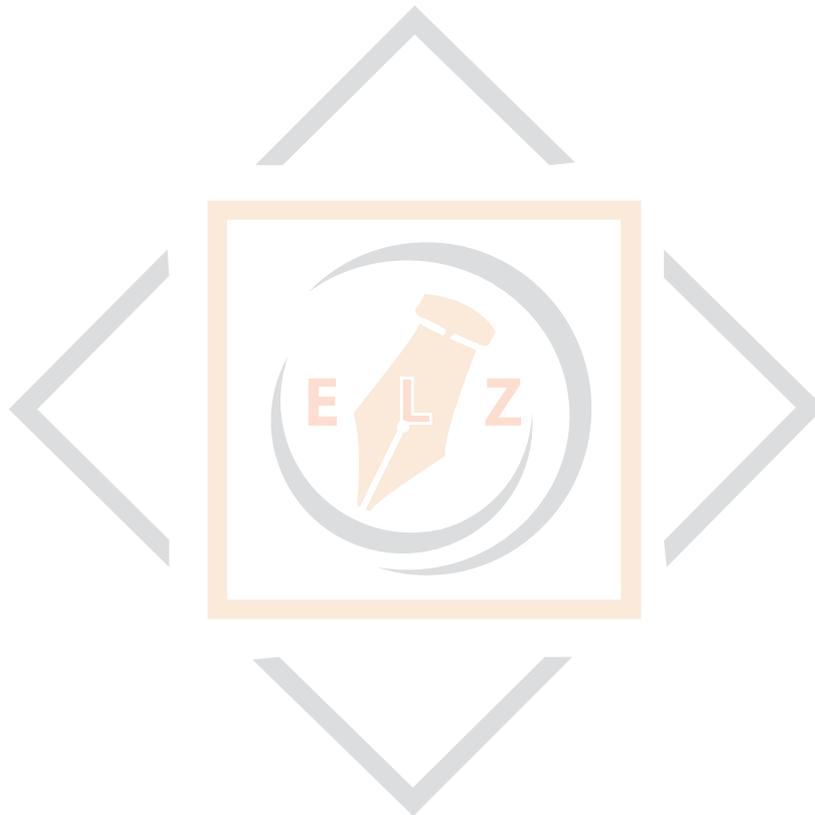
- a. What did Fidel Castro compare Bangabandhu with? Why?
- b. What do you understand by 'Friendship to all, malice to none'?
- e. How did India help us during our Liberation War?
- d. Why did Bangabandhu try to join different alliances?
- e. What was the purpose of Ban Bangabandhu's visit to different countries?

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

1x5=5

The charismatic leadership of Bangabandhu inspired India to come forward to extend its support during the Liberation War even in his absence. It played an active role to convince the world leaders about sufferings of the people of Bangladesh and their right to be free. Moreover, this country supported the freedom fighters with its army fighting the Pakistani occupation forces in a frontal war. Not only that, Bangabandhu was given a warm welcome at Palam Airport at Delhi by Mrs. Indira Gandhi on the occasion of his way back home from Pakistan jail via London. However, Bangabandhu's foresightedness, courage and mental strength were evident in his query to Indian Prime Minister when she would withdraw her army from Bangladesh. Mrs. Gandhi soon replied, "Any time when you wish" Noticeably, the great leader Bangabandhu had a strong personality to ask for any clarification from any other leader of the world! Coisequent1y, very soon before Bangabaudhu's next birthday, the withdrawal was completed.

During the Liberation War India (a)_____ its helping hand to the Bangalees due to the (b)_____ leadership of Bangabandhu. To fight against The Pakistani Army, India (c)_____ its army. It also played an important role to draw the (d)_____ of the world to the sufferings of the people of Bangladesh. Al last it took back its all army from Bangladesh within a short (e)_____ time.



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MODEL QUESTION 2

Unit: 2, lesson: 2

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

With the curtains closing on the 2012 London Olympics, it's impossible not to look back and reflect on the greatest performances by Olympic athletes. The Olympics have many memorable moments and athletes we'll remember by name alone. The list is quite big. Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt are the latest addition to this list of the bests. They make London Olympics stand apart. If there is any question like this: "What is the standout performance of London 2012?", perhaps the answer is "The London Games gave us Michael Phelps vs. Usain Bolt." The first one is an already decorated Olympian, who puts the finishing touches on his great athletic careers. And another comes up with a new definition of fast.

Two of the most popular Olympic sports, sprinting and swimming, saw their two biggest stars and captivated audiences. They'd also dominated the 2008 Beijing Games, but Phelps and Bolt cemented their legacies in London. Phelps, the American swimmer, passed gymnast Larissa Latynia for the most Olympic medals ever. Bolt was the third man to repeat as a 100-meter gold medalist and the first as a 200-meter gold medalist, and he broke his own Olympic record by running the 100 in 9.63 seconds. Once Phelps and Bolt were back in their pool and track, the story lines changed. Phelps is the most-decorated Olympian ever, with 22 overall medals: 18 gold, two silver, two bronze. Bolt is the most accomplished Olympic sprinter, with the unprecedented double, making clear that he's the fastest man in the world.

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

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

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

And Bolt became a legend, in his own words. Phelps already was. Bolt is just 25 years old, so there is no telling how long he can be on top of the sprinting world. What if he decides to "retire" from sprinting to focus on the 400 meters, just to break another world record or two? It would be amazing—and entirely plausible for him to accomplish. Who had the better 2012 Games? You tell us, let the debate begin.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternates.

1x7=7

(a) What is the standout performance of London 2012? Here 'standout' refers to _____

- (i) standard (ii) ordinary (iii) usual (iv) extraordinary

(b) Phelps is the most decorated Olympian. Here 'decorated' refers to _____

- (i) attractive ii) attraction iii) accomplished iv) medal winner

(c) The word 'captivated' means _____

- (i) oppression (ii) adoration (iii) esteemed (iv) fascinated

(d) The word 'legacies' means _____

- (i) lag behind (ii) legend (iii) heritage (iv) riot

(e) The word 'legend' means _____

- (i) hearsay (ii) lazy (iii) lethargic (iv) huntsmen

(f) Who broke his own Olympic record?

- (i) Michael Phelps (ii) Usain Bolt (iii) Both of them (iv) None of them

g) Which is the correct statement of the followings?

- i) Phelps is the most decorated Olympian with 22 gold medals
ii) Phelps is the most decorated Olympian with 22 medals together
iii) Phelps is the most decorated Olympian with 18 gold medals
iv) Phelps is the most decorated Olympian with 18 gold and 2 silver medals

h) They make London Olympics stand apart. Here 'stand apart' means _____

- (i) far way ii) stay aloof from iii) distinctive iv) dissimilar

i) The antonym of **memorable** is _____

- i) forgettable ii) rememberable iii) notable iv) remarkable

j) The antonym of **unprecedented** is _____

- i) novel ii) unknown iii) unaccustomed iv) hackneyed

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2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

- a. What makes London Olympic 2012 exceptionally sensational?
b. How are Phelps and Bolt brilliantly similar and different?
c. Between these two Olympians who has bagged the highest honour within the same time frame?
d. What is special in bolt so far?
e. How does Bolt evaluate himself?

A responsibility is a duty or an obligation TO DO something. For example, you have the responsibility to take care of your parents in their old age, to attend school and pursue your studies properly and so on. You have also the responsibility to society and the government, e.g. to help a neighbour in trouble or to cast your vote if you are 18 or over. A responsibility is also an obligation or a duty NOT TO DO something. For example, you have the responsibility not to steal a book from a public library or not to put your

building materials on the footpath. These are your responsibilities as citizens. But there are responsibilities of the government as well. Our government has the responsibilities to provide for its citizens “the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care”. The government also has the responsibilities to protect the fundamental rights of its citizens to freedom of speech and expression, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, equality of all before law etc.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

A man has some responsibilities which (a)_____ to do certain things and not to do certain other things. As a man in a society we have to help others. As a student one should (b)_____ hard. One should not steal things of other people. As an (c)_____ citizen, one has to cast votes. The government has (d)_____ responsibilities to its citizen. It is the duty of the government to provide for its citizen the basic (e)_____ of life as well security of life.

MODEL QUESTION 3

Unit: 3, lesson: 2

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

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

Since the Industrial Revolution(1) in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions(2), half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Hervester Company and about 6000 workers had joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. Just at this moment some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of word ' commemorates' .
i. honour ii. remind iii. realize iv. identity

b) May Day signifies _____

i. the struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish rights. ii. the martyrs

iii. oppression of the working people

iv. the inspiration of hardworking people

c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of word 'exploited'?

i. relaxed

ii. oppressed

iii. except

iv. exterminated

d) Which statement of the following is correct?

i. May 1st is a national day.

ii. May 1st is a public holiday

iii. May 1st is observed nationally

iv. None of them

e) May 1st is observed to _____

i. remember the people who worked long hours

ii. honor the historic struggle of working people

iii. remind the workers that they have to work hard

iv. gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

f) Unless the workers stand united in realizing their demands, they may still be _____

i. manipulated

ii. harassed

iii. neglected

iv. oppressed

g) It was a struggle organized by the workers to settle for a _____

i. maximum wage

ii. handsome wage

iii. freedom to work

iv. minimum wage

h) The weapons used by thy police were _____

i) gun and knife

ii) pistol and club

iii) handgun and revolvers

iv) clubs and revolvers

i) The rally was headed by _____.

i) the strikers

ii) the bosses

iii) the trade unions

iv) the labour leaders

j) May Day is observed _____

i) nationally

ii) partially

iii) officially

iv) globally

k) Which is the following is not true?

i) workers in mills and factories had to work for long time

ii) the workers of Europe went on strike

iii) working hours lasted for fourteen or even more hours

iv) working class demanded an eight hour work day

l) What does the expression "All the privileges workers enjoy today" mean?

i) today workers enjoy some benefits

ii) today the workers seldom raise their voice for their benefits

- iii) today the workers are deprived their wages
- iv) today the workers are deterred from their rights
- m) Clubs and revolvers were used upon _____
- i) trade union leaders ii) policemen iii) strikers iv) strike breakers
- n) To stop exploitation workers should not _____
- i) express their opinion in public ii) think of their privilege
- iii) rule out any unfair condition by their bosses iv) speak meekly
- o) “ **__ not to give in to their bosses**” means _____
- i) not to struggle to their bosses ii) not to protest against their bosses
- iii) not to give any chance to the owners iv) not to share anything with their senior
- p) The privileges, workers enjoy today are due to the _____ of the workers in 1986.
- i) hard work ii) toiling iii) revolution iv) sacrifice
- q) May Day is a _____ that the workers themselves have to fight for their rights.
- i) memory ii) demand iii) reminder iv) denouncement
- r) The labor leaders urged the workers to _____
- i) to have more patience before going to the strike ii) to stand together and continue their struggle
- iii) to negotiate with the authority of the company iv) to continue their struggle
- s) **‘The rally was addressed by the labour leaders.’** What does the sentence mean?
- i) the labor leaders encouraged the workers
- ii) the labor leaders delivered speech in the gathering
- iii) the procession was directed by the labor leaders
- iv) the labor leaders helped workers to arrange the assembly
- t) The phrase **public holiday** means _____
- i) government holiday ii) holiday of the public iii) public day iv) workers holiday
- u) What is the purpose of the author of this passage?
- i) to state the short history of May Day and the significance of it

- ii) to highlight the violent roles of about 200 policemen
- iii) to highlight the kind and sympathetic roles of some of strikebreakers
- iv) to portray the brutality and atrocity of the owners of mills and factories

v) What does the expression “**Industrial Revolution**” means?

- i) demands of the laborers
- ii) revolution of the owners of the industries
- iii) expansion of mills and factories
- iv) rights of the laborers

w) “ to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people” refers to the text _____

- i) to publish the effort of the working class
- ii) to remember and honor the effort of the working class
- iii) to despise the effort of the working class
- iv) to dramatize the effort of the working class

x) What do you understand by trade union?

- i) an organization of traders
- ii) an organization of workers
- iii) an association of workers
- iv) an organization of factory owners

y) The antonym of **commemorate** is _____

- i) celebrate
- ii) transgress
- iii) keep
- iv) recall

z) The antonym of **together** is _____

- i) apart
- ii) limpid
- iii) serene
- iv) unruffled

2. Answer the following questions.



2x5=10

- a) What were the causes that led to the struggle?
- b) What does May Day refer to?
- c) How long did the workers have to work a day before the May 1 strike?
- d) How many workers were victimized for taking part in the strike?
- e) What do you learn from the events of May 1, 1886?

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



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eastern part of the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to prevent it. The students of Dhaka University defied the law and they brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar. This enkindled the sparks of independent movement of Bangladesh.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1x5=5

21 February is a (a) _____ letter day in the history of Bangladesh. When Bangladesh was under the rule of Pakistan, the ruler of Pakistan wanted to (b) _____ Urdu to be state language of Bangladesh. But the heroic sons of this country (c) _____ against it. Even some young people (d) _____ their lives to establish Bangla as the state language. (e) _____ day is now observed as The International other language Day.

MODEL QUESTION 4

Unit: 3, lesson: 3/4

Read the passage below and answer the questions

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday. On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. This is known as the Language Movement. The seed of the Language Movement was Sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Zinnah, the then Governor General of Pakistan, at a public meeting in Dhaka declared that Urdu would be the only official language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest in the eastern part of the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to prevent it. The students of Dhaka University defied the law and they brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar. This enkindled the sparks of independent movement of Bangladesh.

21 February has been observed as Shaheed Dibosh every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The occasion begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar barefoot in procession, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the Minar. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs. The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

a) The word 'tribute' refers to _____

- i. contribution ii. homage iii. tribe iv. transmit

b) The word 'protest' refers to _____

- i. deny ii. prelist iii. protection iv. contradict

c) The word 'momentum' refers to _____

- i. impetus ii. counterincentive iii. disincentive iv. investigation

d) The word 'outlaw' refers to _____

- i. decriminalize ii. to place under ban or restriction
iii. to remove from illegal way iv. to make legal way

e) The word 'defy' refers to _____

- i. disobey ii. comply iii. follow iv. mind

f) The word 'procession' refers to _____

- i. recession ii. retreat iii. regress iv. cortege

g) The word 'enkindle' refers to _____

- i. ignite ii. douse iii. quench iv. extinguish

h) The word 'recall' refers to _____

- i. recollection ii. unclear iii. reminisce iv. forget

i) The word 'graveyard' refers to _____

- i. grape yard ii. orchard iii. grief iv. cemetery

j) The word 'recognition' refers to _____

- i. acceptance ii. disavowal iii. repeat iv. remember

k) The word 'linguistic' refers to _____

- i. nonclinical ii. verbal iii. impoverish iv. lingua

l) The word 'diversity' refers to _____

- i. similarity ii. sameness iii. likeness iv. variety

m) The word 'multilingualism' refers to _____

- i. mixed language ii. mono language iii. several languages iv. bi language

n) The police opened fire to the students of _____



- i. Dhaka Medical College ii. Dhaka University iii. Dhaka Dental College iv. Dhaka College
- o) Which statement of the following is correct?
- i. 21 February is a national day. ii. 21 February is observed to pay homage to the intellectual people
iii. 26 March is observed internationally iv. None of them
- p) The word “**linguistic**” is a/an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- q) The climax of something is its _____
- i) final stage ii) downfall iii) reward iv) punishment
- r) What does the expression ‘a storm of protest’ reveal?
- i) intense contest ii) moderate demand iii) intense opposition iv) moderate opposition
- s) 21 February is a memorable day for all Bangladeshis because this is the day when _____
- i) Urdu was declared as the only state language of Pakistan
ii) we pay tribute to martyres of Liberation War
iii) some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language
iv) students protested against Mohammed Ali Jinnah’s declaration
- t) What did the Pakistani government outlaw to prevent the movement?
- i) walking on the street ii) public meetings and rallies iii) traffic movement iv) talking in the public
- u) Today 21 February is observed _____
- i) all over Bangladesh ii) in Bangladesh & India iii) all over the world iv) a few countries of the world
- v) Why did the government outlaw all sorts of public meetings?
- i) people wanted it ii) because of the safety of the people
iii) to stop language movement iv) to stop people’s freedom of speech
- w) What is the purpose the author of this passage?
- i) to highlight the brutal killing of the soldiers of the then East Pakistan
ii) to state the importance of Independence Day
iii) to portray the brutal characteristics of Mohammed Ali Jinnah

iv) to sketch the significance of International Mother Language Day

x) The phrase 'as a result' means _____

- i) by dint of ii) as a consequence iii) as a preparation iv) as a whole

y) "Urdu would be the state language of Pakistan." What does it signify?

- i) the Pakistanis would speak Urdu ii) Offices would use Urdu
iii) All activities of the state would run in Urdu iv) none of them

z) What does 'black badge' symbolize?

- i) sadness ii) disrespect iii) joy iv) courage

ea) The antonym of **peaceful** is _____

- i) placid ii) tranquil iii) clattery iv) calm

eb) The antonym of **recall** is _____

- i) abandon ii) repeal iii) forget iv) revocation

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

- Why do we observe 21 February as the International Mother Language Day?
- What happened when Urdu was declared as the only official language of Pakistan?
- "The seed of independence was sown in 21 February 1952". Do you agree with the comment? Why?
- Why is 21 February called Shaheed Dibosh?
- Why do people go to the Shaheed Minar? How do they go there?
- Why is 21 February now observed throughout the world every year?

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions(2), half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Hervester Company and about 6000 workers had joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. Just at this moment some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.

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

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1x5=5

May first is an international Workers Day. On this day in 1886, workers in Chicago city went on a (a)_____ demanding an eight hour workday. They brought out a rally which was (b)_____ by the

(i) at the National Parade ground.

(ii) in the streets.

(iii) in the decorated vehicles.

(iv) in Dhaka Stadium.

e. The word '**enthusiasm**' means _____

(i) decision

(ii) declaration

(iii) inspiration

(iv) statement

f. The word '**homage**' means _____

(i) esteem

(ii) determined

(iii) disrespect

(iv) state

g) The word '**illuminated**' means _____

(i) authority

(ii) enlightened

(iii) planning

(iv) educated

h) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?

i) to highlight the celebration of Independence Day

ii) to describe our tradition

iii) to show us the way of arranging programmes

iv) to show our nationalism

i) ".....freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs" means that they _____

i) highlight the sacrifice of the martyrs

ii) maintain silence

iii) praise highly of the martyrs

iv) show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs

j) Which of the following activities is done on the Independence Day?

i) illuminating all the major public buildings

ii) organizing debating programmes only

iii) organizing cultural programmes by different persons only

iv) arranging fairs only

k) VDP means _____

i) Village Duty Police

ii) Village Defend Party

iii) Village Defense Police

iv) Village Dutiful Police

l) A diplomat is person who _____

i) represents his own country

ii) highlights their political and social interest to the world community

iii) creates anarchy among people

iv) participates in games and sports

m) People from all walks of life go to Savar with _____

i) protest

ii) slogan

iii) demonstration

iv) relies and processions

n) What does the phrase '**heroic struggle**' means _____

i) simple struggle

ii) timid effort

iii) highly courageous struggle

iv) typical struggle

o) Cultural programmes are arranged to _____

i) display our culture

ii) entertain people

iii) illuminate our culture

iv) highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice of 1971

p) The word **fervor** means _____

- i) pride ii) agony iii) zest iv) vow

q) Which of the following statements is false?

- i) We all pay homage to the freedom fighters ii) 26 March is our Independence Day
iii) 16 December is the biggest festival of the country iv) we remember the sacrifice of the martyrs

r) The purpose of the parade at National Parade Ground is _____

- i) to show the military strength ii) to demonstrate a sense of supremacy
iii) to show how to do parade iv) to show respect to the martyrs

s) What does the expression '**people from all walks of life**' mean?

- i) all categories of people ii) all the poor people
iii) all working class people iv) all ordinary people

t) The phrase '**public holiday**' means _____

- i) workers holiday ii) holiday of the public iii) public day iv) government holiday

u) The expression '**pay homage**' means _____

- i) showing respect ii) remembering the dead
iii) visiting martyrs' home iv) pay huge sum of money

v) The antonym of **heroic** is _____

- i) craven ii) galactic iii) colossal iv) gallant

w) The antonym of **illuminated** is _____

- i) clarified ii) demonstrated iii) interpreted iv) obfuscated

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

- (a) Which is the biggest state festival? Give a short description about it.
(b) How are the martyrs remembered?
(c) What do the cultural programmes highlight?
(d) Who place the floral wreaths first at the National Mausoleum at Savar?

(e) Which organizations hold cultural functions?

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla New Year. The day is a public holiday. This day has a special significance for us as it forms a part of Bangalee culture and tradition. People from all walks of life, irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs, celebrate the day with traditional festivities. On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and inspirations. Every year the day is celebrated traditionally. People wake up early in the morning, have a bath and wear their traditional clothes. Women wear white saris with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers, while men dress themselves with pajamas and punjabis. It is a day when people love eating traditional food. This day the most colourful event is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at Ramna Batamul organised by Chhyanata. The cultural programme begins just with sunrise and the renowned artists of the country take part in the program that starts with the famous Tagore-song Esho-he-Boishakh, Esho Esho Artists also sing traditional folk songs, and display classical dances with the rhythm of musical instruments.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

Pahela Baishakh, the first day of Bangla month is the day of (a) _____ for the Bangalees. On this day men, women, and children (b) _____ special Boishakhi dress, eat Boishakhi foods and join colourful (c) _____. The biggest carnival of the day is (d) _____ by the students of Fine Arts, Dhaka University. Pahela Baishakh is a day of cultural unity and (e) _____ for the Bangladeshi people.

MODEL QUESTION 6

Unit: 3, lesson: 6

Read the passage below and answer the questions

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla New Year. The day is a public holiday. This day has a special significance for us as it forms a part of Bangalee culture and tradition. People from all walks of life, irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs, celebrate the day with traditional festivities. On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and inspirations.

Every year the day is celebrated traditionally. People wake up early in the morning, have a bath and wear their traditional clothes. Women wear white saris with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers, while men dress themselves with pajamas and punjabis. It is a day when people love eating traditional food.

This day the most colourful event is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at Ramna Batamul organised by Chhyanata. The cultural programme begins just with sunrise and the renowned artists of the country take part in the program that starts with the famous Tagore-song Esho-he-Boishakh, Esho Esho Artists also sing traditional folk songs, and display classical dances with the rhythm of musical instruments.

People also come to join the colourful processions, the biggest carnival of the country, organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. The procession usually displays the traditional practices

of Bangalee culture. The masks and wreaths worn by the people are so fascinating! Often they symbolise contemporary worries or happiness in the national life. It attracts increasing number of foreign tourists every year.

The day is also observed all over the country. Different social and cultural organisations and educational institutions celebrate the day with their own cultural programmes.

On this day, newspapers bring out special supplements. There are also special programmes on the radio and television channels.

The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation irrespective of caste and creed.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternates.

1x7=7

(a) The first programme of Pahela Baishakh generally begins at _____

- (i) TSC (ii) Bangla Academy (iii) The Fine Arts Building (iv) Ramna Batamul

(b) On the day of Pahela Baishakh the Bangales sing _____

- (i) pop songs (ii) folk songs (iii) modern songs (iv) band songs

(c) Which statement is correct?

- (i) Chhyanat is a team of artist. (ii) Chhyanat is a dancing team
(iii) Chhyanat is a band show (iv) Chhyanat is a cultural organization

(d) '**irrespective**' means _____.

- (i) partial (ii) indifferent (iii) determination (iv) dissimilar

(e) '**processions**' means _____.

- (i) manifestation (ii) festival (iii) approval (iv) Journey

(f) The word '**carnival**' means _____

- (i) going to happen (ii) happening (iii) happened (iv) a festival with colorful procession

(g) Pahela Baishakh is celebrated _____

- (i) globally (ii) nationally (iii) universally (iv) locally

(h) The cultural function at Ramna Batamul is organized by _____

- i) Fine Arts ii) Chhyanaut (iii) Shilpakala Academy iv) Bangla Academy

- i) Cultural programmes on Pahela Baishakh begin _____
- i) in the morning ii) in the evening iii) at dawn iv) in the afternoon
- j) The masks and wreaths worn by the people in the procession symbolize _____ worries or happiness in the national life.
- i) past ii) future iii) contemporary iv) imminent
- k) Pahela Baishakh is important for us because _____
- i) it represents Bengali culture and tradition ii) it presents colourful activities
- iii) there are a lot of cultural programmes on this day iv) it is public holiday
- l) The purpose of the author of this passage is _____
- i) to highlight the celebration of a festival
- ii) to sketch how the Fine Arts students celebrate Pahela Baishakh
- iii) to state how Chhayanaut celebrates Phela Baishakh
- iv) to highlight the celebration of Pohela Baishakh
- m) Pahela Baishakh is the embleme of _____
- i) cultural unity ii) social gathering iii) traditional activities iv) festivities and celebration
- n) **Adorn** means _____
- i) organize ii) beautify iii) fade iv) spoil
- o) IFA stands for _____
- i) Institute of Folk Arts ii) International Football Associations
- iii) Institute of fine Arts iv) International Fine Arts
- p) The procession organized by the students of Dhaka University usually displays _____
- i) the informal practices of West Bengal Culture ii) the traditional practice of foreign culture
- iii) the formal practice of Bengali culture iv) the traditional practice of Bengali culture
- q) What does the expression “**The day inspires people to start life**” mean?
- i) the people abandon their hopes and aspirations from the first day of Bangla New Year
- ii) the people welcome the Bangla New Year with disappointment
- iii) the people accept the old ones and leave the new ones on the occasion of Pahela Baishakh
- iv) the people commence their life with renewed hopes and inspirations
- r) The student of Fine Arts of Dhaka University arrange the biggest _____ of the country.



- i) carnival ii) gallery iii) concert iv) assembly

s) The antonym of **public** is _____

- i) collective ii) pooled iii) communal iv) solitary

t) The antonym of **significance** is _____

- i) triviality ii) purport iii) importance iv) import

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

- (a) How do the women and men adorn themselves?
- (b) What is the significance of Pahela Baishakh?
- (c) How do the Bangladeshis celebrate the day?
- (d) What did the man put on and eat on this day?
- (e) What does the day inspire people?

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organisations, and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also come there with rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1x5=5

26 March, our Independence Day is the biggest state (a) _____. This day bears a great testimony for the Bangalee nation. On the day we (b) _____ floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. People from all walks of life also (c) _____ there with rallies and processions. The educational institutions also (d) _____ their individual programmes. The President, the Prime Minister and all respected people of the country (e) _____ wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar.

MODEL QUESTION 7

Unit: 4, lesson: 5

Read the passage below and answer the questions

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

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

English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths.” “But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs,” says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother. “Could you please tell us why?” Rumi asks.

“This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams,” continues Miss Choudhury. “Remember, English can greatly help you become skilled workforce.” “But where and how can we learn this kind of English, Miss?” asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, “We can learn this communicative English both in and outside the classroom. Side by side with your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other materials will greatly help you. And during our classroom activities, we’ll see how we can learn this English.”

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word **communicative** refers to _____
(i) combination (ii) transmitted thoughts or feelings (iii) attentive (iv) combustion
- (b) The word **supplementary** refers to _____
(i) principal (ii) main (iii) chief (iv) appurtenant
- (c) The word **ambassador** refers to _____
(i) delegate (ii) enemy (iii) embassy (iv) entrepreneur
- (d) The word **Vast** refers to _____
(i) tiny (ii) bitty (iii) colossal (iv) Lilliputian
- (e) The word **orally** refers to _____
(i) orient (ii) vocally (iii) tastefully (iv) ornament
- (f) The word “**speedy**” is a/an _____
i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (g) Which statement is correct?

- (i) We need a foreign language to communicate with others
- (ii) We need a common language to communicate with others
- (iii) We need a native language to communicate with others
- (iv) We need an easy language to communicate with others
- (h) The word “**communicative**” is a/an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (i) The word “**personal**” is a/an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (i) We should learn English at present mainly to _____
- i) status ii) jobs iii) communicate iv) need
- j) Basically, **global village** means _____
- i) easy interaction among the people of the countries of the world ii) interaction among us
- iii) separation among the countries iv) communication among our nation
- k) What does the expression ‘**Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport**’ mean?
- i) owing to speedy vehicles, distant places of our country can be traveled easily
- ii) owing to fast transport system any place can be reached easily
- iii) owing to rapid transportation great distances have become shorter
- iv) with the blessing of fast transport, distant places have come near our country
- l) Nowadays students are learning English for their _____
- i) examinations ii) self-development iii) teachers iv) carrier
- m) We learn communicative English _____
- i) in the classroom ii) both in and outside the classroom
- iii) outside the classroom iv) in the market place
- n) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
- i) to show the way of learning English ii) to explain the ways of getting higher education
- iii) to show the importance of learning English iv) to show the way of getting job

- o) What does the expression 'the world has become smaller' mean?
- i) advancement in communication technology ii) advancement in medical technology
 iii) reduction of the world's total land area iv) reduction of world population
- p) One can communicate with a person thousands of kilometres away on _____
- i) the phone and the internet ii) the phone and the transport
 iii) the computers and busses iv) the internet and airplane
- q) Global communication requires a _____
- i) rich language ii) easy language iii) general language iv) common language
- r) What does the phrase 'at the moment' mean?
- i) at present ii) coming time iii) in future iv) in the past
- s) Now the intention of learning English should be _____
- i) linguist ii) intellectuals iii) communicative iv) passing in the exam
- t) The antonym of **speedy** is _____
- i) nubby ii) zippy iii) tardy iv) brisk
- u) The antonym of **easy** is _____
- i) facile ii) arduous iii) smooth iv) snap

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

- a) Describe briefly the things that have made the present world smaller.
- b) Give reasons why a common language is needed in today's world.
- c) Why is English needed all the more in Bangladesh?
- d) How can our youths become skilled workforce?
- e) What things can help us to learn English?

What do you think of using your own ceramic cup or mug at your school or local club? It means there are no plastic cups to throw away. You can wash it and reuse it every day. Unfortunately, we are encouraged to buy a new "improved" item even if the one we have can be repaired or reused. When we buy things, we should buy items which are durable; we should use them properly, and have them repaired when necessary. If we practise this, many things can not only last a life-time, but also be passed on to future. However, if something is truly unusable for its original purposes, try to be more creative and think of how else it might be used. When you're done with it, think of whether someone else might be able to use it. You can donate some of the things to the poor. You may also sell some of your used items through personal ads in a local newspaper.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1x5=5

Re-use means (a) _____ the same item again, and perhaps again and again. Re-use has been carried out for (b) _____. It was done for clothes, toys, and cutlery, crockery and other tools handed down from (c) _____ to generation. Secondhand shops and (d) _____ dealers rely on re-use. In large cities some people, especially those who are poor, make living by sorting and picking through garbage dumps and (e) _____ and selling what they can.

MODEL QUESTION 8

Unit: 5, lesson: 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing of the flames reminds Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna consumed gradually all her landed property. It finally claimed her last shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to demolish Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word 'turmoil' refers to _____
- (i) pacific (ii) tranquility (iii) calm (iv) combustion
- (b) Meherjan's dreams and happiness _____ by the greedy river of Jamuna.
- i) destroyed ii) boosted iii) flourished iv) mixed
- (c) The phrase "whispering wind" means _____.

- i) cruel hunger ii) river erosion iii) landed property iv) the course of nature
- o) Meherjan's hands are trembling because _____
- i) she is exhausted ii) she is tired iii) she is feeble iv) she is frightened
- p) What does the expression 'the turmoil in her life' mean?
- i) the pleasure of life ii) the thunderstorm in her life
iii) the pangs and pains of her life iv) the dreams of her life
- q) Once Meherjan was _____
- i) solvent ii) insolvent iii) poor iv) impoverishment
- r) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
- i) to explain the importance of river ii) to describe the impact of monsoon
iii) to describe the fate of woman iv) to describe the effect of river erosion
- s) River erosion has _____
- i) cruel impact on people ii) natural beauty iii) benefits iv) adverse effect on wild life
- t) What should we do to check river erosion?
- i) we must take actions ii) we should change climate change
iii) we can take prompt actions iv) we can't but take prompt actions to adapt to climate change
- u) The phrase **mighty rivers** means _____
- i) rivers that make people cry out
ii) rivers that have huge volume of water and very strong currents
iii) rivers having many rowing boats in them
iv) rivers that have strong banks
- v) The river finally claimed Meher's last shelter during _____
- i) winter season ii) rainy season iii) autumn season iv) spring season
- w) **Consumed** means _____
- i) utilized ii) devoured iii) ravaged iv) spoiled
- x) **Shattered** means _____

- i) exterminated ii) faced iii) confronted iv) magnified

y) **Devour** means _____

- i) destroy ii) mar iii) confuse iv) to pull or knock down something

z) **Over the years** means _____

- i) eventually ii) over the passage of time iii) consequently iv) slowly

ea) The antonym of **unsteady** is _____

- i) volatile ii) fickle iii) fluid iv) immutable

eb) The antonym of **turmoil** is _____

- i) tranquility ii) ado iii) bluster iv) furor

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a) According to the passage what do you understand by river erosion?
b) Give a short description about Meherjan's ill-fated life.
c) What is river erosion caused by and when it takes a devastating turn?
d) Describe the past life of Meherjan.
e) What should we do to save the lives like Meherjan?

Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources. In Bangladesh poisonous exhaust from industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly-serviced vehicles and dust from roads and construction sites are some of the major sources of air pollution. We can reduce this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than 20 years. We may also use proper lubricants to lessen the level of emission and pollutants. We can encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for fuelling their cars. The government may relocate hazardous industries like brick kilns to areas away from human habitations.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1x5=5

Air is an important (a) _____ of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, (b) _____ tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and (c) _____ the air. Mills and factories also (d) _____ a lot of smoke. All kinds of (e) _____ pollute the air.

MODEL QUESTION 9

Unit: 5, lesson: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Human can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But man can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last

hundred years the carbon di oxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

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

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word **radiation** refers to _____
(i) radio (ii) emanation (iii) radioactive (iv) sparkle
- (b) The word **combustion** refers to _____
(i) burning (ii) sparking (iii) transfer (iv) communion
- (c) The word **raw** refers to _____
(i) verdant (ii) row (iii) ripe (iv) mature
- (d) The word **enormous** refers to _____
(i) small (ii) tiny (iii) meager (iv) huge
- (e) The word **pasture** refers to _____
(i) grazing land (ii) pond (iii) living place (iv) orchard
- (f) The word **absorb** refers to _____
i) meditation ii) to leave out iii) to suck in iv) dissipate
- (g) Which statement is correct?
(i) Factories produce energy through the combustion of trees
(ii) Factories produce energy through the combustion of coal

- (iii) Factories produce energy through the combustion of plants
- (iv) Factories produce energy through the combustion of straw
- (h) The word “**loss**” is a/an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (i) Enormous areas of forests are destroyed _____
- i) monthly ii) weekly iii) daily iv) yearly
- (j) The contextual meaning of the word '**concentration**' is _____
- i. attention ii. submission iii. deliberation iv. accumulation
- (k) Mining is necessary for _____
- i. Energy resources ii. digging minerals out iii. development of the country iv. lifting up natural gas
- (l) Which of the following best describes the similarity between burning of fossil fuels and cutting down of trees?
- i. Radiation ii. Emission of carbon dioxide gas iii. Famine iv. Loss of energy.
- (m) What do forests consume?
- i. carbon dioxide ii. oxygen iii. hydrogen iv. none
- (n) Why do you think human should be responsible for concentration of carbon dioxide?
- i. because human lives on earth ii. because human uses fossil fuels
- iii. because the earth moves round the sun iv. because the earth has atmosphere
- (o) What does the expression "**We humans can be held responsible for this**" mean?
- i. As the best creation, human beings are bound to save the earth.
- ii. We have the responsibility to protect the atmosphere.
- iii. We are exhaling carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- iv. We are increasing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere through our unwise and destructive activities.
- (p) Due to industrial revolution _____ have increased to a great extent.
- i. unemployment problem ii. habitations iii. forestation iv. factories
- (q) The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is _____
- i. deforestation ii. destruction of forests iii. the burning of fossil fuels iv. desertification
- (r) The main purpose of the author of this passage is _____
- i. to show humans' dominating power over nature

- ii. to show industrial development all over the world
- iii. to show the causes of deforestation
- iv. to show the responsibility of human beings in strengthening greenhouse effect
- (s) The things which are impossible for man are -
- i. to change the sun's radiation ii. to change the rays of the sun
- iii. to change the earth's orbit iv. all the above
- (t) Which of the following best describes the process in which carbon dioxide is getting increased in the atmosphere?
- i. Trees are producing carbon dioxide.
- ii. Factories and various vehicles burning different types of fuels produce huge amount of carbon dioxide.
- iii. Human beings and animals are producing a lot of carbon dioxide.
- iv. Forests are responsible for increasing amount of carbon dioxide.
- (u) In the last paragraph, it is said that, "**This loss of the forest causes dual problems**". What is meant by this?
- i. Trees produce carbon dioxide and thus strengthens greenhouse effect.
- ii. Owing to the burning of forests a great amount of carbon dioxide is produced and at the same time the medium of absorbing carbon dioxide gets lost.
- iii. Vehicles are increasing and the environment is being polluted.
- iv. Industrial activities are giving rise to a great number of factories and thus are polluting.
- (v) Which statement describes the main reason behind increasing the greenhouse effect?
- i. Tree plantation can help rise of greenhouse effect
- ii. The greenhouse effect can be reduced due to deforestation,
- iii. Natural calamities are responsible for greenhouse effect
- iv. The greenhouse effect is enhanced owing to cutting down trees
- (w) Industrial activities increased quickly since _____
- i. the 19th century ii. the first of the 19th century iii. the end of the 19th century iv. none
- (x) Trees are very useful to the congenial atmosphere because they _____

i. absorb greenhouse gases

ii. emit carbon dioxide

iii. absorb carbon dioxide

iv. generate carbon dioxide

(y) "This loss of the forest causes dual problems". The dual problems are _____

i. trees are the storehouse of carbon dioxide and they absorb Oxygen

ii. the release of oxygen and the absorption of carbon dioxide

iii. emission of carbon dioxide and destruction of trees

iv. absorption of carbon dioxide is less and more carbon dioxide is emitted by burning trees

(z) The main theme of the passage is to _____

i. show the importance of tree plantation

ii. show how humans are responsible for greenhouse effect

iii. show the result of deforestation

iv show how fossil fuels are being used

ea) The antonym of **increase** is _____

i) diminution

ii) acertion

iii) boost

iv) increment

eb) The antonym of **enormous** is _____

i) colossal

ii) mammoth

iii) bitty

iv) tremendous

2. Write short answers to the following questions:

2x5=10

a) How the greenhouse effect is strengthened?

b) What is deforestation?

c) How do the factories produce energy?

d) Why do people destroy forests?

e) Give a short description of effect of deforestation.

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offspring. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees. Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressures on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words

1x5=5

Global warming is a great (a) _____ to our fish population. Climate change is (b) _____ the water temperature. Fishes play a vital role as main (c) _____ of protein. Forty present people of the world depend on it. We should take (d) _____ efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (e) _____.

MODEL QUESTION 10

Unit: 7, lesson: 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1940 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. He depicted these extremely shocking pictures with human compassion. He made his own ink by burning charcoal and using cheap ordinary packing paper for sketching. He produced a series of brush and ink drawings, which later became iconic images of human sufferings.

Zainul developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Calcutta (now Kolkata). He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed teacher of the Art School while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52.

Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as *Shilpacharya* meaning 'great teacher of art' in Bangladesh. He was the first Principal of the first art school in Dhaka in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). He organized the *Nabanna* (harvest) exhibition in 1969. In the exhibition, a 65-foot long scroll portraying the rural East Pakistan in phases from abundance to poverty. This intensified the already heightened non-cooperation movement against the Pakistan regime. The exhibition was symbolic of the artists' protest and a milestone in demanding cultural and political freedom. Zainul's dynamic style of work is evident in a 30-foot long scroll painting called *Manpura*, which was done to commemorate the death of hundreds and thousands of people in the devastating cyclone of 1970.

He designed the pages of Constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargoan, and also Zainul Abedin *Shangrahasala*, a gallery of his own works in Mymensing in 1975.

The river Brahmaputra plays a predominant role in his paintings and a source of inspiration all through his career. Much of his childhood was spent near the scenic beauty of the river Brahmaputra. A series of water colours that Zainul did as his tribute to the river earned him the Governor's Gold Medal in an all-India exhibition in 1938. This was the first time when he came into spotlight and this award gave him the confidence to create his own visual style.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word ' **starvation** ' refers to _____
 (i) poverty (ii) feast (iii) fast (iv) impoverish
- (b) The word ' **compassion** ' refers to _____
 i) disfavor ii) cruelty iii) unkind iv) clemency
- (c) The word ' **predominant** ' refers to _____
 i) master ii) descended iii) decreasing iv) omnipotent
- (d) Zainul Abedin was appointed as a teacher of the Art School _____.
 (i) after completing high school (ii) after completing graduate
 (iii) after completing post graduate (iv) while he was a student
- (e) Which of the following statement is true?
 i) Manpura is the name of an Island ii) Zainul Abedin was the founder of Pakistan art
 iii) Navanna is a painting of rural scenery iv) none of them
- (f) Zainul Abedin was the first principal of the first Art School in _____.
 i) West Pakistan ii) East Pakistan. iii) India iv) Bangladesh
- (g) The river Brahmaputra had an _____ on Zainul Abedin.
 i) education ii) ignorance iii) influence iv) role
- (h) The word “**confidence**” is a/an _____.
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (i) The word “**iconic**” is a/an _____.
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (j) Zainul Abedin put up the grim picture of famine through sketching _____.
 i. skinned-boned human figures ii. the dying people iii. the sickly human figures iv. the unfed people
- (k) To which state affairs did Zainul Abedin contribute?
 i. He designed the pages of Constitution of Bangladesh. ii. He set up the Folk Art Museum.
 iii. He established an Art Gallery in Mymensing. iv. He organized Nabanna Exhibition.
- (l) (Which of the following facts indicates his gratitude to someone or something ?
 i. He drew famine sketches ii. He portrayed abundance to poverty
 iii. He gave tribute to a river iv. All the answers are correct
- (m) He is greatly _____ for his "**Famine Sketches**".

- i. jeered ii. denounced iii. applauded iv. damned

(n) _____ intensified the already heightened non-cooperation movement against the Pakistan regime.

- i. Nabanna (harvest) exhibition ii. 65-foot long scroll iii. Manpura iv. Cyclone of 1970

(o) The word "knack" means _____

- i. skillfulness ii. inability iii. ineptitude iv. lack

(p) What does the word 'acclaimed' mean?

- i. proclaimed ii. approved iii. renowned iv. recognized

(q) Which of the following information is true about famine?

- i. it was a man-made plight ii. it led many people to die
iii. people died of hunger iv. all the answers are correct

(r) What does the phrase 'Famine Sketches' mean?

- i. artwork on famine drawn by pencil ii. artwork on famine
iii. artwork on famine drawn in pencil iv. all the answers are correct

(s) What does the phrase 'destined to' mean in the above passage?

- i. desired ii. fated iii. due to iv. destroy

(t) 'Shilpacharya' means _____

- i. great teacher of music ii. great teacher of dance iii. great teacher of art iv. great teacher of jokes

(u) What does the word 'sinister' mean?

- i. Auspicious ii. Inauspicious iii. Serious iv. Peculiar

v) The antonym of **sinister** is _____

- i) propitious ii) gloomy iii) baleful iv) ominous

w) The antonym of **devastating** is _____

- i) disastrous ii) annihilatory iii) fatal iv) salubrious

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

a) Who is Zainul Abedin? Give a short description about him.

- b) What intensified the non-cooperation movement against Pakistan regime?
- c) What did he found in Shonargaon and why?
- d) Why and when did he draw Manpura?
- e) Why is he widely acclaimed?

Partha Pratim Majumder is the first Bangladeshi to take up mime as a profession. He performed in a number of television shows in Bangladesh and gained popularity. In his mime, Majumder depicted the day-to-day life of the people. There was sadness, tears as well as happiness and laughter. Majumder's turning point of life came in 1979, when he was asked to give a solo performance in Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. The then French ambassador Loic Moreau happened to be among the audience. Mr. Moreau noticed the talent in Majumder. In 1981, the French Government offered him a scholarship so that he could get professional training in mime. This was the first time that a student was granted a French scholarship in mime. Majumder started his training under the legendry maestro, Etienne Decroux. Through Decroux, he met another celebrated mime artist named Marcel Marceau. Marceau has transformed modern mime by taking it to an unimaginable height.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

Majumder's father (a)_____ him to appreciate different forms of art. He was the first Bangladeshi who (b)_____mime as a profession. He is not popular in Bangladesh but in (c)_____ countries. He was the first student who got (d)_____ in mime from French Government. He started his training (e)_____ famous trainees.

MODEL QUESTION 11

Unit: 7, lesson: 6

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Mother Teresa was moved by the presence of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded the home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns gathered the dying people off the streets of Kolkata and brought them to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmol Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and Divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. Those who survive, the Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for them or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "Maybe in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family". Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she has received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980). Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. Draped 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.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word '**dying**' refers to _____
 (i) subsist (ii) occupy (iii) live (iv) demise
- (b) The word '**destitute**' refers to _____
 i) desolate ii) crowded iii) populous iv) compact
- (c) The word '**Divine**' refers to _____
 i) devilish ii) devil iii) heavenly iv) pleasure
- (d) The word '**lonely**' refers to _____
 i) alone ii) solitary iii) accompanied iv) gathering
- (e) The word '**humanity**' refers to _____
 i) obdurate ii) charitable iii) pitilessness iv) mercilessness
- (f) The word '**Promotion**' refers to _____
 i) reduction ii) comedown iii) elevation iv) abasement
- (g) The word '**compassion**' refers to _____
 i) sympathy ii) callousness iii) heartlessness iv) affectless
- (h) The word '**irrespective**' refers to _____
 i) partisan ii) inequitable iii) biased iv) impartial
- (i) The word '**Draped**' refers to _____
 i) adorn ii) blemish iii) deface iv) mar
- (j) The word '**wrinkled**' refers to _____
 i) unscramble ii) smooth iii) furrow iv) flatten
- (k) Mother Teresa got Nobel Prize for _____
 (i) nursing the poor (ii) promoting peace (iii) helping the downtrodden (iv) humanity
- (l) Which of the following statement is true?
 i) Mother Teresa said that love begins at home

- ii) Mother Teresa said that love begins at school
 iii) Mother Teresa said that love begins at college
 iv) Mother Teresa said that love begins at university
- (m) Mother Teresa founded Nirmal Hriday for _____
 i) affluent people ii) luxurious people iii) aristocrat people iv) the dying people
- (n) **'Pure Heart'** refers to _____
 i) free from treachery ii) heart with malice iii) heart without dishonesty iv) none of them
- (o) The word **"lonely"** is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (p) The word **"saintly"** is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (q) The word **"throughout"** is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) preposition
- (r) The word **"wrinkled"** is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (s) What did Teresa and her fellow nuns do?
 i. gathered the dying people ii. brought them to Nirmal Hriday
 iii. looked after them iv. none above
- (t) What does the phrase **"Missionaries of Charity"** mean _____
 i. The donating preachers. ii. The donors iii. The preachers iv. The poor
- (u) **"Commitment to family"** means _____
 i. hatred of family ii. indifference to family iii. promise to family iv. liking to family
- (v) The dying destitute got _____ at Nirmal Hriday.
 i. love and affection ii. hatred iii. affliction and affectation iv. Sorrows and sufferings
- (w) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
 i. To portray the miserable condition of the dying people
 ii. To state the activities of the Missionaries of Charity
 iii. To depict Mother Teresa's love for humanity
 iv. To let the people know about the awards of Mother Teresa

(x) The world salutes her for her _____

- i. getting Nobel Peace Prize
- ii. taking initiatives to find jobs for people
- iii. serving the mankind
- iv. founding the home for the dying destitute

(y) Mother Teresa herself had no family but she _____

- i. asked all to marry
- ii. asked all to give importance to family
- iii. taught all to love their children
- iv. asked the husbands to be loving to their wives

(z) Mother Teresa emphasized on _____

- i. divine love
- ii. teaching
- iii. the family as the carrier of humanity
- iv. getting rewarded

(ea) Which of the following best describes 'divine love'?

- i. They got God's wrath.
- ii. They got God's blessing.
- iii. They got God's Happiness.
- iv. All the answers are correct.

(eb) Mother Teresa had no family but she _____

- i. asked all to marry
- ii. asked the husbands to be loving to their wives
- iii. taught all to love their children
- iv. asked all to give importance to family

ec) The antonym of **destitute** is _____

- i) beggarly
- ii) opulent
- iii) threadbare
- iv) impoverished

ed) The antonym of **humanity** is _____

- i) mercy
- ii) sensibility
- iii) mercilessness
- iv) charity

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a) Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards?
- b) What does 'Nirmol Hriday' stand for?
- c) Why do you think the home is named 'Nirmol Hriday'?
- d) Why did Mother Teresa want the dying people to feel that they deserve care and love too?
- e) What are things that we have learnt from Mother Teresa?

It was autumn. August 26, 1910. A little girl was born to an Albanian descent, rich Catholic merchant's family in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who had known that this tiny, little girl would one day become the servant of humanity—love and serve the poorest of the poor and become the mother of humanity? Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa. At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within her that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India. After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and catechism (religious instruction) at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the prevailing poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa's mind, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to work among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

Mother Teresa is the name of a dedicated (a)_____. She was (b)_____ to be a nun from her childhood. In 1928 she left her parental house and (c)_____ in India. She was a teacher of St. Mary's High School in Kolkata. After getting (d)_____ she devoted herself to help the poorest people of India. This great woman (e)_____ her life very simple.

MODEL QUESTION 12

Unit: 8, lesson: 1

Read the passage below and answer the questions

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks are used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture and the decorations are a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture. Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There are about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gombuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

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

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word '**Heritage**' refers to _____
 (i) hermit (ii) tradition (iii) settler (iv) deprived
- (b) The word **inherit** refers to _____
 i) receiver ii) unsuccessful iii) follower iv) heir
- (c) The word **inspiration** refers to _____
 i) intentional ii) imitate iii) encouragement iv) courage
- (d) The word **outskirts** refers to _____
 i) boarder ii) remote iii) rural area iv) drapery
- (e) The word **saint** refers to _____
 i) ascetic ii) dishonest iii) devilish iv) sage
- (f) The word **infrastructure** refers to _____
 i) Road and rail network ii) Building iii) Disintegration iv) None of them
- (g) The word **monuments** refers to _____
 i) mansion ii) tomb iii) mausoleum iv) edifice
- (h) The word **distinctly** refers to _____
 i) alike ii) disparately iii) identically iv) similarly
- (i) The word **habitable** refers to _____
 i) living being ii) hostile iii) livable iv) habitat
- (j) The word **curves** refers to _____
 i) straighten ii) crook iii) angelic iv) fluctuate
- (k) The word **slender** refers to _____
 i) skinny ii) broad iii) fat iv) wide

- (l) The word **terracotta** refers to _____
 i) toed ii) veranda iii) terrestrial iv) earthenware
- (m) The former name of Bagerhat was _____
 (i) Nasirabad (ii) Jalalabad (iii) Khalifatabad (iv) Murshidabad
- (n) Which of the following statement is true?
 i) There are 20 doors in the mosque ii) There are 16 doors in the mosque
 iii) There are 7 doors in the mosque iv) There are 25 doors in the mosque
- (o) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is situated by the side of _____
 i) an ocean ii) a great wave iii) a large tank iv) a sea
- (p) Khanzahan Ali _____ his city with many mosque and building.
 i) adorned ii) neglected iii) fulfilled iv) none of them
- (q) The word **unique** is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (r) The word "**along**" is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) preposition
- (s) The word **length** is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (t) The word "**significant**" is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (u) Which of the following best describes the phrase 'Our future generation'?
 i. People who see the future ii. Those who come after us
 iii. Our future activities iv. People who will come gradually
- (v) The author says, "the planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islami architecture." What does the author mean by this?
 i. The city has many religious people
 ii. The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries
 iii. The planning is Islamic in nature .
 iv. All the buildings look like mosque
- (w) Why were the arched door-ways of the prayer hall set?
 i. To enhance the beauty of the mosque ii. To decorate the hall

- iii. To draw the attention of the tourists iv. To aerate the hall

(x) How did Khan Jahan adorn the city?

- i. with numerous mosques ii. with a lot of tanks
iii. with roads and public buildings iv. all of the above

(y) The expression "**dominated by Islamic architecture**" celebrates _____

- i. the features of Islamic architecture ii. the glory of Islamic architecture
iii. the discredit of Islamic architecture iv. the ideas of Islamic architecture

(z) What does the expression "**Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage.**" mean?

- i. Our cultural and natural background is full of activities
ii. We have got our valuable inspiration from our cultural and natural background
iii. Our life is unique because we engaged in cultural activities
iv. Our life is unique because we spread cultural heritage

(ea) What is the purpose of the passage?

- i. to narrate the building of Islamic culture
ii. to show the significance of the Shat Gambuj Mosque
iii. to tell about the background of the Shat Gambus Mosque
iv. to give information about the Shat Gambuj Mosque and Khalifatabad

(eb) What was the secondary purpose of the mosque?

- i. Used for legal affairs ii. Used for saying prayer
iii. Used for giving shelter to the homeless people iv. Used for Muslim fraternity centre

(ec) 'Mihrab' is _____

- i. a corer in the mosque facing Qibla ii. a platform in a mosque
iii. a prayer room iv. a place for the Muazzin to stand on

ed) The antonym of **combination** is _____

- i) schism ii) fusion iii) union iv) cartel

ee) The antonym of **slender** is _____

- i) skinny ii) lank iii) chubby iv) weedy

2. Choose the correct answer form the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- a) What is the Shat Gambuj Mosque made of?
b) When did Shat Gambuj Mosque build and when was it declared as world heritage site?
c) What is world heritage site?
d) What is Khalifatabad? Why was it famous for?
e) Give a short description of the Shat Gambuj Mosque.

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

The Paharpur site has been excavated and re-excavated a number of times by archaeologists. Sir Alexander visited the place in 1879. Cunningham intended to carry out an extensive excavation but was prevented by the land owner. Nevertheless, he was satisfied with whatever excavation he was permitted to carry on. He discovered the ruins of a square tower of 22 feet side with a projection in the middle of each side from the top of the central hill. The site was declared to be protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1919 under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. Systematic and regular excavation started jointly by Archaeological Survey of India, and Varendra Research Society of Rajshahi and Kolkata (at that time known as Calcutta) University in 1923. They excavated the south-west corner of the monastery.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

The ruin of Somapura Mahavihara is one of the three world (a)_____ sites in Bangladesh (b)_____ at Paharpur in Nagaon district. Cunningham (c)_____ the ruins of a square tower of 22 feet side with a projection in the middle of each side from the top of the central hill. After independence the government of Bangladesh brought the site under further (d)_____. It is identified that the Somapura Mahavihara built by the second Pala king Dharmapala. It also bears the close (e)_____ with the ruling dynasty.

MODEL QUESTION 13

Unit: 8, lesson: 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

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

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1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'archaeological' used in the passage?

- i. archeology ii. antiquarian iii. antique iv. attracted

b) Which of the following words describes 'excavated' best?

- i. dig ii. dug iii. digging iv. exaggerate

c) Which of the following words describes 'lofty' best?

- i. strong ii. attractive iii. eminent iv. loaf

d) Which of the following words describes 'ruin' best?

- i. destruction ii. Rent iii. Safety iv. conquer

e) Which of the following words describes 'monastery' best?

- i. monster ii. mandatory iii. enormous iv. abbey

f) Which of the following words describes 'mound' best?

- i. mount ii. heap iii. hill iv. forest

g) Which of the following words describes '**expeditions**' best?

- i. entertainment ii. expenditure iii. exclusion iv. exploration

h) Which of the following words describes '**revealed**' best?

- i. disclosed ii. replenished iii. refilled iv. deserved

i) Which of the following words describes '**inscription**' best?

- i. determined ii. inspection iii. engraving iv. evaluate

j) Which of the following words describes '**benefactors**' best?

- i. well-wishers ii. beneficial iii. malefactor iv. Befitting

k) Paharpur is a _____

- i. typical Bangladeshi village ii. an extraordinary village
iii. a very small village iv. a village on top of a mountain.

l) After excavation, the archaeologists discovered a huge _____

- i. king's palace ii. emperor's courtyard iii. Buddhist monastery iv. Hindu temple.

m) How many phases of excavation of 'Paharpur' has been mentioned in the text?

- i. four ii. five iii. six iv. seven

n) What thing indicates that the site was built by the second Pala king?

- i. earthen seals ii. ceramic seals iii. stone seals iv. iron seals

o) The antonym of **preservation** is _____

- i) conservancy ii) demolition iii) defense iv) protection

p) The antonym of **reveal** is _____

- i) camouflage ii) confide iii) betray iv) leak

2. Answer the following question:

2 × 5 = 10

- a. Why is the village named Paharpur?
b. Where is it located?
c. What is it famous for?
d. What did Cunningham find when he was digging the Paharpur site?

e. Why was the site officially stated to be preserved?

The French Sculptor Fredric Augusta Bartholdi was assigned to design and complete a sculpture within 1876, so that it could be a gift for the Americans on the occasion of celebrating the hundred years of the American Declaration of Independence. The statue was a joint venture between the USA and France. The French people would build the statue and assemble it in the States, and the people of the USA were to build the pedestal for the statue. Raising money for the pedestal was completed in August 1885. The construction of the pedestal was finished in April 1886. In the meantime, France completed the Statue in July 1884. They sent it to New York on board the French war ship 'Isere' in 1885. While transporting the statue, it was split up into 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. It took four months to put the Statue together and place it on the pedestal. Thousands of people saw the unveiling ceremony of the Statue of Liberty on October 28th 1886. It was centennial gift ten years late. The Freedom that the Statue stands for is not stationary. The broken chain wrapped around her feet, protruding from the bottom of her robe, symbolizes her free forward movement, enlightening the world with her torch, free from oppression and slavery.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

The French govt. built the Statue of Liberty and (a)_____ it to America as a token of (b)_____. The statue was sent to America in 1885. The statue is the (c)_____ of a woman with a crown on her head, a broken chain wrapped around her (d)_____ and a torch in her (e)_____ hand.

MODEL QUESTION 14

Unit: 8, lesson: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

The French Sculptor Fredric Augusta Bartholdi was assigned to design and complete a sculpture within 1876, so that it could be a gift for the Americans on the occasion of celebrating the hundred years of the American Declaration of Independence. The statue was a joint venture between the USA and France. The French people would build the statue and assemble it in the States, and the people of the USA were to build the pedestal for the statue. Raising money for the pedestal was completed in August 1885. The construction of the pedestal was finished in April 1886. In the meantime, France completed the Statue in July 1884. They sent it to New York on board the French war ship 'Isere' in 1885. While transporting the statue, it was split up into 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates.

It took four months to put the Statue together and place it on the pedestal. Thousands of people saw the unveiling ceremony of the Statue of Liberty on October 28th 1886. It was centennial gift ten years late.

The Freedom that the Statue stands for is not stationary. The broken chain wrapped around her feet, protruding from the bottom of her robe, symbolizes her free forward movement, enlightening the world with her torch, free from oppression and slavery.

The Statue's original torch was the first part constructed in 1876. It was replaced by a new copper torch covered in 24K gold leaf in 1984. The torch is lighted by flood light at night. The original torch is currently located in the lobby of the monument. Access to the torch has been closed since 1916.

From October 28, 2011, on her 125th anniversary, the Statue of Liberty was named "Liberty Enlightening the World Wide Web". The credit goes to a series of new web cams placed around her torch. Several amazing views will be just a click of a mouse away. On clear days, three cameras provide unobstructed scenes and views. Two cameras provide an ultra-wide-angle interactive view of the famous golden torch. The remaining camera looks downwards towards the crown of The Statue of liberty, her face, the tablet she is holding from your computer or smart phone. So a person can have access to the web cam's live feed of The Statue of Liberty from anywhere in the world.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**assigned**' used in the passage?

- i. attribution ii. Attributed iii. attraction iv. attracted

b) Which of the following words describes '**venture**' best?

- i. project ii. projector iii. vendor iv. exaggerate

c) Which of the following words describes '**assemble**' best?

- i. strong ii. attractive iii. Get together iv. assignment

d) Which of the following words describes '**pedestal**' best?

- i. devote ii. Rent iii. Safety iv. plinth

e) Which of the following words describes '**split**' best?

- i. divided ii. division iii. divisible iv. Divide

f) Which of the following words describes '**unveiling**' best?

- i. opening ii. Closing iii. Hiding iv. Covering

g) Which of the following words describes '**centennial**' best?

- i. 1000th anniversary ii. 50th anniversary iii. 100th anniversary iv. 25th anniversary

h) Which of the following words describes '**wrapped**' best?

- i. grappled ii. grabbed iii. refilled iv. deserved

i) Which of the following words describes '**enlightening**' best?

- i. rising ii. Raising iii. engraving iv. Awakening

j) Which of the following words describes '**unobstructed**' best?

- i. unoled ii. Unbounded iii. Underestimated iv. Befitted

k) Which of the following words describes '**interactive**' best?

i. interactional ii. Interact iii. interaction iv. Interrelated

l) Which of the following words describes 'monument' best?

i. statue ii. Memorial iii. monastery iv. temple.

m) The statue of liberty symbolizes _____

(i) freedom (ii) struggle against tyranny (iii) liberation war (iv) justice

n) The word 'oppression' means _____

(i) tyranny (ii) adoration (iii) esteem (iv) devotion

o) Broken chain means _____

(i) rise of tyranny (ii) overthrow of tyranny
(iii) the death of oppression (iv) the start of oppression

p) Which statement is correct?

(i) The statue was given to France by USA (ii) The largest statue of the world.
(iii) US donors paid to construct the body (iv) designed by an architecture living in USA

q) The money for the pedestal and installation came from _____

(i) US donors (ii) France (iii) popular subscription (iv) common source

r) The USA has become an independent country on _____

(i) July 4, 1776 (ii) July 4, 1786 (iii) July 4, 1876 (iv) July 4, 1886

s) The writer says, "Several amazing views will be just a click of a mouse away." What does the writer mean by this?

i. few attractive scenes will get lost with the click of the button of a computer
ii. some beautiful scenery pass away with the click of a mouse
iii. some striking scenes of the statue appear to you with the click of a mouse
iv. By clicking a mouse, a man can enjoy some fine scenes

t) 'Isere' is actually _____

i. a French passenger's ship ii. a French ship for pleasure trips
iii. a French yacht iv. a French warship

(u) The sentence "It was a centennial gift ten years late" means _____

- i. they gave gift in ten years
- ii. the people wanted for ten years to get a gift
- iii. it took long ten years to prepare the gift
- iv. the gift was completed after ten years of its due date

(v) The pedestal was constructed by _____

- i. Govt. fund
- ii. popular subscription
- iii. compulsory donation
- iv. None of the above

(w) Which of the following best describes the Statue of Liberty?

- i. It is the symbol of the freedom of France
- ii. It is the symbol of the eternal freedom of all nations free from oppression and slavery
- iii. It is the symbol of the independence of the USA
- iv. It is the symbol of intellectual freedom for all nations of the world

(x) Which of the following statement is true according to the text?

- i. The Statue of Liberty was the outcome of the sole endeavor of the USA.
- ii. The Statue is connected to the Internet.
- iii. The torch of the Statue was fully made of gold.
- iv. The statue was in completely set form during transportation.

(y) The joint ventures of the Statue of Liberty are _____

- i. The USA and Britain
- ii. The USA and France
- iii. France and USA
- iv. Britain and France

z) The antonym of **assemble** is _____

- i) convene
- ii) congregate
- iii) collect
- iv) disperse

ea) The antonym of **oppression** is _____

- i) dejection
- ii) euphoria
- iii) forlornness
- iv) despond



2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a. On what occasion did the French government give the Statue of Liberty to the USA?
- b. When did she reach her destination?
- c. How was she transported?
- d. How has new technology made it possible for people to see the statue from anywhere they are?
- e. What do you understand by the expression 'enlightening the world'?

Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world. It is situated almost in the center of Asia. Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl set 445 meter above sea level. This grand, enormous, unusual and charming miracle of nature is located in the south of Eastern Siberia, in the

Buryat Autonomous Republic and region of Irkutsk, Russia. The lake covers 31,500 sq.km. It is 636 km long and an average of 48 km wide. The widest point of the lake is 79.4 km. The water basin occupies 557,000 sq. km. and contains 23,000 cu.km.(cubic kilometer) of water, which is about one fifth of the world's reserves fresh surface water. The average water level in the lake is never higher than 456m. The average depth of Lake Baikal is 730 m., and its maximum depth in the middle is 1,620 m. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill Baikal's basin, and would take four hundred years for all the rivers, streams and brooks now flowing into Siberian lake-sea to do the same. There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. The quality of the water of these springs is excellent. The lake acts as a powerful generator and bio filter producing this water. Baikal is a stormy lake. Autumn is the stormiest time. The wind blows various directions.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

Lake Baikal is the biggest lake (a)_____ in central Asia. The water quality of these springs is (b)_____. A powerful generator and bio filter producing water are the main (c)_____ of Lake Baikal. In autumn the wind of Lake Baikal blows various directions. The weather becomes bright and sunny in (d)_____ wind. When winds get stronger, waves of Lake Baikal (e)_____ high with white crest.

MODEL QUESTION 15

Unit: 8, lesson: 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world. It is situated almost in the center of Asia. Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl set 445 meter above sea level. This grand, enormous, unusual and charming miracle of nature is located in the south of Eastern Siberia, in the Buryat Autonomous Republic and region of Irkutsk, Russia.

The lake covers 31,500 sq.km. It is 636 km long and an average of 48 km wide. The widest point of the lake is 79.4 km. The water basin occupies 557,000 sq. km. and contains 23,000 cu.km.(cubic kilometer) of water, which is about one fifth of the world's reserves fresh surface water. The average water level in the lake is never higher than 456m. The average depth of Lake Baikal is 730 m., and its maximum depth in the middle is 1,620 m. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill Baikal's basin, and would take four hundred years for all the rivers, streams and brooks now flowing into Siberian lake-sea to do the same.

There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. The quality of the water of these springs is excellent. The lake acts as a powerful generator and bio filter producing this water. Baikal is a stormy lake. Autumn is the most stormy time. The wind blows various directions.

The weather depends on the wind. If it is blowing from the north, the weather is bright and sunny. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue. But if the winds get stronger, Baikal turns black, waves rising high with white crest. The beauty of Lake Baikal is exceptional.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**gigantic**' used in the passage?

- i. tremendous ii. hug iii. tiny iv. miniature

b) Which of the following words describes '**miracle**' best?

- i. marvelous ii. murmur iii. excellent iv. theurgy

c) Which of the following words describes '**Autonomous**' best?

- i. self-confident ii. Self-explanatory iii. self-restraint iv. Self-sacrificed

d) Which of the following words describes '**occupies**' best?

- i. dug ii. Rent iii. grabs iv. Ply

e) Which of the following words describes '**surface**' best?

- i. survival ii. periphery iii. philosophy iv. Predictors

f) Which of the following words describes '**brooks**' best?

- i. creeks ii. rivers iii. oceans iv. seas

g) Which of the following words describes '**waves**' best?

- i. wires ii. ripples iii. wears iv. wounds

h) Which of the following words describes '**crest**' best?

- i. fire ii. hill iii. peak iv. low

(i) The word '**brook**' means _____

- i. a small drain ii. a small canal iii. a small stream iv. a small river

(j) In this passage, the phrase "**white crest**" indicates _____

- i. the highest line of a hill ii. white feathers of birds iii. white top iv. white cream

(k) In the passage, the phrase "**miracle of nature**" stands for _____

- i. the scenario around Lake Baikal ii. wonderful creation of nature
iii. the hot springs around Lake Baikal iv. Lake Baikal itself

(l) What do you understand by the phrase "fresh surface water"?

- i. unpolluted river water ii. fresh sea water iii. fresh drinking water iv. non-salty surface water

(m) What does the expression, '**Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl**' mean?

- i. Lake Baikal is more pint-sized than any other lake
ii. Lake Baikal is one of the most miniature lakes

iii. It is a very big container of water

iv. Lake Baikal is the smallest lake in shape.

(n) What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?

i. To make the readers known about Lake Baikal

ii. To make the readers known about the Himalayas

iii. To get introduced the Buryat Autonomous Republic

iv. To draw the traits of the north wind of lake

(o) It is said "**Baikal is a stormy lake**". What does it mean by this sentence?

i. A cyclone is produced from the center of the lake.

ii. The wind blows in various directions in Autumn.

iii. The weather is blowing from the south.

iv. The wind relies on the weather

(p) What does the expression "**The beauty of lake Baikal is exceptional**" mean'?

i. The lake is different from other lakes contaminated

ii. The lake is not a lake.

iii. The lake is same as other lakes

iv. The lake is like other lakes

(q) What is the meaning of this sentence '**The quality of the water of these springs is excellent**'?

i. The water is contaminated

ii. The water is drinkable

iii. The water is polluted

iv. The water is salty

(r) "**There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal**". Here the meaning of **spring** is _____

i. season

ii. stream

iii. fountain

iv. small river

s) The antonym of **crest** is _____

i) nadir

ii) acme

iii) apogee

iv) summit

t) The antonym of **exceptional** is _____

i) freak

ii) odd

iii) customary

iv) aberrant

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- a) Where is Lake Baikal situated?
- b) What is the area of Lake Baikal?
- c) What kind of lake is Lake Baikal?
- d) How is the weather of Lake Baikal?
- e) Give a short description of Lake Baikal.

Have you ever thought of a very delicate career? Have you dreamt of a rosy environment full of colour and fragrance? How much would you love it if you were placed in a house full of flowers to deal all day? I'm just going to give you some clues for a way of business, a job. Yes. Daises, violets, tulips, marigolds, dahlias, bellies, jasmines, roses and all those things of beauty can also earn you a living if you handle them professionally. In fact, a florist's career is rather a good choice as an unconventional job for many around the world. Wherever you see eye-catching floral displays, you actually see the professional performance of a floral designer. They are also known as florists and they create superb arrangements with flowers. Using both real and artificial flowers with other greeneries, florists prepare flower displays for a variety of events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, marriage days, Valentine's Day, official receptions and even funerals. Every flower is with its distinct colour, design, significance and meaning which flower designers have to know well. There are conventions and significance associated with flowers. We know that conventionally roses are meant for romance and anniversaries and tulips for birthdays. Although formal education or a diploma is not always essential, florists must have a good taste, good eye for colours, shapes and proportion. They have to have good sense for selecting flowers, ribbons and other accessories to make beautiful arrangements. Professional florists are knowledgeable about not only flowers but also designs and techniques. Most florists learn the trade mainly through apprenticeship in a previous flower farming job and also by attending formal floral schools and courses. However, a true passion for flowers and a bit of aesthetic sense are all that can make a florist's career successful. Flower designers earn fairly handsome money. But the bonus is that they belong to a fresh fun job. They work in flowers all day long in a nice atmosphere with fresh air, pleasant smells and vivid colours around. But there is a disadvantage too, if you are inclined to see so. Florists deal with flowers, but miss their honey!

3. From your reading of the above passage, fill in the blank with suitable word. 1 × 5 = 5

Career as a florist is rather a good (a)_____. It is an unconventional job. The use of flower is (b)_____ day by day throughout the country. People are using flowers in (c)_____ programmes. Flowers bloom for others. Flower never takes anything in (d)_____ of its outstanding role. It is a great opportunity for a florist that he can pass his day in a nice atmosphere with (e)_____ air and fragrance.

MODEL QUESTION 16

Unit: 9, lesson: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

Have you ever thought of a very delicate career? Have you dreamt of a rosy environment full of colour and fragrance? How much would you love it if you were placed in a house full of flowers to deal all day? I'm just going to give you some clues for a way of business, a job. Yes. Daises, violets, tulips, marigolds, dahlias, bellies, jasmines, roses and all those things of beauty can also earn you a living if you handle

them professionally. In fact, a florist's career is rather a good choice as an unconventional job for many around the world. Wherever you see eye-catching floral displays, you actually see the professional performance of a floral designer. They are also known as florists and they create superb arrangements with flowers. Using both real and artificial flowers with other greeneries, florists prepare flower displays for a variety of events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, marriage days, Valentine's Day, official receptions and even funerals. Every flower is with its distinct colour, design, significance and meaning which flower designers have to know well. There are conventions and significance associated with flowers. We know that conventionally roses are meant for romance and anniversaries and tulips for birthdays. Although formal education or a diploma is not always essential, florists must have a good taste, good eye for colours, shapes and proportion. They have to have good sense for selecting flowers, ribbons and other accessories to make beautiful arrangements. Professional florists are knowledgeable about not only flowers but also designs and techniques. Most florists learn the trade mainly through apprenticeship in a previous flower farming job and also by attending formal floral schools and courses. However, a true passion for flowers and a bit of aesthetic sense are all that can make a florist's career successful. Flower designers earn fairly handsome money. But the bonus is that they belong to a fresh fun job. They work in flowers all day long in a nice atmosphere with fresh air, pleasant smells and vivid colours around. But there is a disadvantage too, if you are inclined to see so. Florists deal with flowers, but miss their honey!

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **rosy** used in the passage?

- i. livid ii. florid iii. pale iv. ashy

b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **handle** used in the passage?

- i. humanity ii. certain iii. hurdle iv. manage

c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **fragrance** used in the passage?

- i. fetor ii. stench iii. aroma iv. reek

d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **clue** used in the passage?

- i. hint ii. care iii. confliction iv. oblivion

e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **unconventional** used in the passage?

- i. imperious ii. conformist iii. heterodox iv. orthodox

f) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **floral** used in the passage?

- i. flowery ii. flame iii. gigantic iv. smell

g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **superb** used in the passage?

- i. rotten ii. poor iii. atrocious iv. awesome

h) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **funerals** used in the passage?

- i. a ceremony of dead person buried ii. a ceremony of birth day
iii. a ceremony of enjoying new year iv. a ceremony of farewell

i) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **distinct** used in the passage?

- i. parallel ii. similar iii. alike iv. distinguishable

j) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **significance** used in the passage?

- i. valueless ii. smallness iii. slightness iv. import

k) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **conventions** used in the passage?

- i. cooperation ii. convocation iii. co-relation iv. co-incidence

l) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **formal** used in the passage?

- i. ceremonial ii. indirect iii. unconventional iv. Recreation

m) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **proportion** used in the passage?

- i. zest ii. adjust iii. allot iv. violence

n) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **ribbons** used in the passage?

- i. rip ii. revel iii. rebellion iv. Recreation

o) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **apprenticeship** used in the passage?

- i. vet ii. coadjutor iii. veteran iv. old-timer

p) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **aesthetic** used in the passage?

- i. attractive ii. hideous iii. unpretty iv. ugly

q) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **vivid** used in the passage?

- i. foggy ii. hazy iii. vogue iv. pictorial

r) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **inclined** used in the passage?

- i. unnamable ii. willing iii. decline iv. injury

s) The word "**floral**" is a/an _____

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

t) Which statement is correct?

- (i) Good taste is essential to be successful in floral carrier
(ii) Passion is essential to be successful in floral carrier
(iii) Aesthetic sense is essential to be successful in floral carrier

(iv) Good eye for colours is essential to be successful in floral carrier

u) In the passage **Roses** are meant for _____

- (i) color (ii) romance (iii) to celebrate new year (iv) romance and anniversaries

v) The antonym of **superb** is _____

- i) awesome ii) lousy iii) divine iv) marvelous

w) The antonym of **formal** is _____

- i) traditional ii) ceremonial iii) casual iv) orthodox

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- How is the career of a florist?
- What qualities do you need to have for a florist's job?
- How does most florists learn the trade?
- What is the extra advantage of a florist's job?
- What do you mean by florist?

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

3. From your reading of the above passage, fill in the blank with suitable word.

1 × 5 = 5

Pritilata was born in Chittagong in 1911. She was a heroic lady who (a) _____ her life in order to fight against in British colonial rule in India. She got (b) _____ in secret anti-British movement. She

joined with Surya Sen who was a famous anti-British movement (c)_____. According to a plan Pritilata was assigned to lead a team of 10-12 members to (d)_____ a club. The attack was successful but she was not able to come out of the club. In order to (e)_____ arrest she committed suicide by taking cyanide.

MODEL QUESTION 17

Unit: 10, lesson: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**distinction**' used in the passage?

- i. esteem ii. difference iii. particular iv. dissimilar

b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**committed**' used in the passage?

- i. communication ii. praised iii. commitment iv. promised

c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**activist**' used in the passage?

- i. terrorist ii. demonstrator iii. activity iv. accuracy

d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**discrimination**' used in the passage?

- i. deprived ii. democracy iii. disparity iv. demonstrative

e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**combat**' used in the passage?

- i. fight ii. combination iii. fighter iv. worker

f) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**notorious**' used in the passage?

- i. infamous ii. Well known iii. famous iv. Renowned

g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**raid**' used in the passage?

- i. repressed ii. attack iii. restrained iv. Recover

h) Which statement is correct?

- (i) Pritilata died by the enemy (ii) Pritilata died shooting herself
(iii) Pritilata died taking potassium cyanide (iv) Pritilata died while fighting against the British

i) Pritilata's dream was _____

- (i) a society without gender discrimination (ii) a society free from foreign rule
(iii) a motherland free from British colonial rule (iv) all the above

j) The word "raid" is a/an _____

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

(k) In the passage the word **assign** means _____

- i. provide materials ii. give responsibilities iii. take duties iv. allow sign

(l) Which of the following sentences is incorrect?

- i. Women needed to sacrifice life for freedom.
ii. Pritilata was an anti-British activist as well as a teacher.
iii. Surja Sen was not a teacher but an anti-British movement organizer.
iv. Pritilata was assassinated.

(m) What did Pritilata prove sacrificing her life?

- i. Women have the right to sacrifice their lives ii. Women can contribute to doing great job
iii. Women are also meritorious iv. women are also a vital part of men's life

(n) What do you understand by this line "**Dogs and Indians not allowed**"?

- i. Only Indian people are allowed to enter ii. Indians are not allowed with their dogs
iii. The Indians are prohibited to enter iv. The Indians are restricted to enter with their dogs

(o) What did Pritilata prove regarding the gender discrimination?

- i. Women also can organize a movement ii. Women can work for their dream
ii. Women also have the ability to acquire knowledge iv. Women have the ability as the men

(p) Pritilata took recourse to suicide _____

- i. to avoid undue torture
- ii. to hide her actual death
- iii. to demonstrate her reputation to the nation
- iv. to avoid arrest and interrogation

(q) What does the expression 'her dream came true' mean?

- i. The country achieved her freedom.
- ii. She could save herself from the anguish of the British government.
- iii. She was killed.
- iv. She received a huge amount of money from the British government.

(r) How were Surjay Sen and Pritilata related?

- i. They were married couple.
- ii. Pritilata was an active member of Surjay Sen's armed resistant movement.
- iii. Pritilata and Surjay Sen were neighbours.
- iv. Surjay Sen was Pritilata's teacher.

(s) She took combat training with a view to _____

- i. defending herself
- ii. struggling against the British rule
- iii. welcoming the British rule
- iv. rejecting the British rule

(t) She fought against the British rule to _____

- i. end the conflict
- ii. drive away the British
- iii. avoid movement
- iv. free the country from British domination

u) The antonym of **resistance** is _____

- i) defiance
- ii) opposition
- iii) demur
- iv) acquiescence

v) The antonym of **meritorious** is _____

- i) illaudable
- ii) admirable
- iii) awesome
- iv) heady

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a. Where and when did Pritilata fight?
- b. Why did she fight?
- c. What was Pritilata's profession?
- d. What is your learning from Pritilata's life?
- e. Give a short description about her?

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War. All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the then autocratic government. The family presented in that film was a miniature East Pakistan ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film shows. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war. On 30 December 1971, someone informed Zahir about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser. Shahidulla was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly Zahir left home to get his brother back and he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1 × 5 = 5

Zahir Raihan was a (a) _____ son of Bangladesh. He took part in Language Movement and made a (b) _____ film on the movement. He also took part in the mass movement and (c) _____ the liberation war. His documentary "Stop Genocide" helped create world (d) _____ in favour of Bangladesh's liberation war. This golden son of Bangladesh was (e) _____ at the hands of Pakistani soldiers and their local collaborators on 30 December, 1971.

MODEL QUESTION 18

Unit: 10, lesson: 4

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

Committed to better teaching

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War. All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the then autocratic government. The family presented in that film was a miniature East Pakistan ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir

gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film shows. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war. On 30 December 1971, someone informed Zahir about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser. Shahidulla was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly Zahir left home to get his brother back and he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**procession**' used in the passage?
- i. downward motion ii. forward motion iii. processing iv. procure
- b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**ensure**' used in the passage?
- i. ascertain ii. certain iii. certainly iv. assurance
- c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**legendary**' used in the passage?
- i. lethargic ii. legacy iii. legend iv. mythical
- d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**revolt**' used in the passage?
- i. rebel ii. rebellion iii. confliction iv. demolish
- e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**autocratic**' used in the passage?
- i. imperious ii. perish iii. ruin iv. automatic
- f) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**miniature**' used in the passage?
- i. tremendous ii. monster iii. gigantic iv. tiny
- g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**conspiracy**' used in the passage?
- i. pretty ii. pity iii. plot iv. planned
- h) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**appreciated**' used in the passage?
- i. praised ii. appropriate iii. restrained iv. Recover
- i) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**documentary**' used in the passage?
- i. a long film ii. a short film iii. document iv. deprived
- j) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**Genocide**' used in the passage?
- i. repressed ii. generous iii. restrained iv. racial extermination
- k) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**collaborators**' used in the passage?
- i. co-operatives ii. assistants iii. co-relation iv. co-incidence
- l) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**inception**' used in the passage?

- i. zest ii. zealous iii. Beginning iv. Recreation

m) Which statement is correct?

- (i) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Bangladeshi atrocities
(ii) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Sub-continent atrocities
(iii) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Pakistani atrocities
(iv) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Indian atrocities

n) Zahir Raihan did not participate in the _____

- (i) language movement (ii) mass movement
(iii) non-cooperation movement (iv) liberation war

o) The profession of Zahir Raihan was _____

- i) farming ii) photography iii) journalism iv) film making

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

- i. About Zahir's last day ii. About Zahir's activities iii. About Zahir's life iv. About Zahir's contribution

(q) The film "**Jibon Theke Neya**" is a symbol of _____

- i. barbarism ii. autocracy iii. revolt against autocratic government iv. brutality

(r) What does the expression '**freedom of speech**' mean in the passage?

- i. Right to speak against the government ii. Right to voice one's opinion publicly without fear
iii. Right to speak the mother tongue iv. Right to speak in a meeting

(s) The historical years mentioned in the passage bear testimony to Zahir Raihan's _____

- i. involvement in film industry ii. adherence to strike iii. patriotic feelings iv. surrender to enemies

(t) What does the expression '**create world sentiment**' mean in the passage?

- i. to make the sympathy of other nations
ii. to get support of the people of the world for our freedom
iii. to gather the people of the whole world
iv. to request the people of other country to fight for us

(u) What does the phrase "**a ban on such activities**" mean?

i. a jostle on such activities

ii. an inhibition on such activities

iii. an inspiration o such activities

iv. a help on such activities

(v) "**Stop Genocide**" revealed the _____ of Pakistani rulers.

i. democracy

ii. atrocity

iii. mercifulness

iv. autocracy

(w) What does "**the then**" mean?

i. After war

ii. Anew

iii. Moreover

iv. During that period

(x) The nation owe to Zahir Raihan because of his _____

i. being rational to the country

ii. nice painting and music

iii. outstanding contribution to Bengali films and Liberation War

iv. hatred towards the Pakistani ruler

(y) What do you mean by local collaborators?

i. Pakistani ruler

ii. Bangalees

iii. Freedom fighters

iv. Rajakars

(z) A meeting was called in Amtala to _____

i. discuss about the establishment of a democratic society

ii. establish Bangla at a rightful place

iii. make people aware about the activities of autocratic govt.

iv: create people's sentiment in favour of our Liberation War

ea) The antonym of **miniature** is _____

i) colossal

ii) bitty

iii) skinny

iv) weeny

eb) The antonym of **democratic** is _____

i) republican

ii) representative

iii) autocratic

iv) popular

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

a) What was the impact of **Stop Genocide**?

b) What was the dream of Zahir Raihan?

c) When did he disappear?

d) Why is Zahir Raihan considered a freedom fighter though he was a film maker?

e) How does the title of the lesson fit to the story of Zahir Raihan?



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE

Committed to better teaching

592, North Shahjahanpur, Dhaka. Cell: 01772828790

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

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1 × 5 = 5

Pritilata, a (a) _____ women was an activist in the anti-British movement. Her dreams were to free a (b) _____ from gender discrimination and to free the motherland from British colonial rule. She (c) _____ Surya Sen to attack the Pahartali European Club in Chittagong. She (d) _____ her life and proved that women too needed to be prepared to (e) _____ their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule.

MODEL QUESTION 19

Unit: 11, lesson: 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

In a speech at the 90th Science Congress, internationally acknowledged scientist and former Indian president Mr APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned a very important aspect of mankind's future energy crisis. He pointed out that the era of wood and bio-mass has almost come to an end. The age of oil and natural gas would soon be over within the next few decades. Massive burning of world's coal reserves may lead to a worldwide ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. Ukraine's (former Soviet Union) Chernobyl disaster in 1986 has exposed that nuclear energy can be potentially dangerous too. So according to Kalam, the only solution that mankind can look to is the massive use of solar energy in future because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies. Now why has Kalam put so much importance to the issue of energy? The energy sources have always been a major factor of change throughout history. The world's petroleum consumption has increased from annually 3 billion barrels in 1930 to annually 50 billion barrels today. In the next quarter century, the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion which is 30 percent higher than today. Developing countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialised countries. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year. Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year on an average. It

indicates a 50 percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. If the world's daily petroleum consumption is 220 million barrels now, it will rise to 335million barrels by that time. The present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited and it will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world. And hence, leading industrial countries have taken initiatives to tap alternative energy sources mainly known as green or renewable energy sources. The bottom line of Kalam's speech indicates that concern of mankind in the 21st the century.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

(a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **Massive**?

- (i) ponderous (ii) light (iii) weightless (iv) witty

(b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **emit**?

- i) vomit ii) give in iii) take iv) discharge

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **consumption**?

- i) relinquish ii) expensive iii) desolate iv) expenditure

(d) There will be fuel crisis because _____

- (i) its store is limited. (ii) Bangladesh has no oil mine
iii) it is very costly (iv) it is very useful thing.

(e) Which of the following statement is true?

- i) the present reserve of hydro-carbon is sufficient
ii) the present reserve of hydro-carbon is not according to our need
iii) the present reserve of hydro-carbon is much
iv) the present reserve of hydro-carbon is not insufficient

(f) Green energy can be got from _____

- i) the ocean ii) the sun iii) the hydro-carbon iv) natural gas

(g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **initiative**?

- i) instigate ii) drive iii) refill iv) reverse

(h) What is the suggestion of Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam?

- i. To store enough energy ii. To plant more trees iii. To look to solar energy iv. To find new gas fields

(i) What does the phrase "**massive burning of world's coal**" mean?

- i. The world's annihilating coal ii. The world's reducing coal
iii. The world is producing coal iv. The world's stocking coal

(j) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the phrase "**internationally acknowledged scientist**" used in the passage?

iii. We are going to face energy crisis

iv. 220 million barrels are consumed daily

(r) What does the expression, "The world's petroleum consumption has increased" mean?

- i. The production of petroleum has been increased more than before
- ii. The use of petroleum has been reduced in the present decades
- iii. The usage of petroleum is now on the wane
- iv. The use of petroleum has been accelerated more than before

(s) The passage is about _____

- i. oil and natural gas
- ii. greenhouse effect
- iii. mankind's future energy crisis
- iv. environment pollution

(t) What is the expectation of global economic growth?

- i. 2 percent every year
- ii. 4 percent every year
- iii. 3 percent every year
- iv. 1 percent every year

u) The antonym of **massive** is _____

- i) colossal
- ii) midget
- iii) hefty
- iv) massy

v) The antonym of **sufficient** is _____

- i) passable
- ii) tolerable
- iii) moderate
- iv) deficient

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a) What is the scientist Kalam concerned about?
- b) Why do you think the massive burning of coal may lead to an ecological disaster?
- c) What do you mean by the potential danger of nuclear energy?
- d) What according to Mr Kalam is the solution of future energy crisis?
- e) Why does Mr Kalam put so much importance to the issue of energy?
- f) Why does Mr Kalam put much importance to solar energy?

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and nonrenewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas etc, are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment to repair. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out. Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses. The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be

captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy. Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol, etc identified as bioenergy.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1× 5 = 5

Renewable energy sources are the energy sources which are constantly and naturally (a)_____ and never run out. In its various forms, it derives directly from the sun, or from heat (b)_____ deep within the earth. Included in the definition is (c)_____ and heat generated from solar, wind, ocean, hydropower, biomass, geothermal resources and (d)_____ and hydrogen derived from (e)_____ resources.

MODEL QUESTION 20

Unit: 11, lesson: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and nonrenewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas etc, are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment to repair. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out. Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses. The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol, etc identified as bioenergy.

Scientists have identified Hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity. Our Earth's interior contains molten lava with tremendous heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water which can be tapped as geothermal energy to produce electricity, for heating home, etc.

Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source too.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **Reliance** ?
(i) independence (ii) dependence (iii) depressed (iv) disbelief
- (b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **decade**?
i) ten years ii) 12 years iii) fifty years iv) 100 years
- (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **replenish**?
i) refill ii) isolate iii) desolate iv) island
- (d) Which of the following best describe the main source of most renewable energy?
(i) most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun.
(ii) most renewable energy comes directly from the sea.
(iii) most renewable energy comes indirectly from the rivers.
(iv) most renewable energy comes directly or indirectly from the sea and rivers.
- (e) Which of the following statement is true?
i) biomass is mainly used for heating ii) solar is mainly used for heating
iii) geothermal is mainly used for heating iv) biofuels is mainly used for heating
- (f) Which one is the most abundant element in nature?
i) hydrogen ii) potassium. iii) oxygen iv) none of them
- (g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**tremendous**'?
i) tiny ii) gargantuan iii) trifling iv) small
- (h) We should avoid using non-renewable energy for its being _____
i. friendly to environment ii. ecologically inconvenient
iii. responsible for global warming iv. ii and iii
- (i) Flows of downhill rainwaters can be used for _____
i. hydro-electric generation ii. wheeling mills & factories
iii. driving motor vehicles iv. household activities
- (j) The sun is responsible
i. for the destruction of the world ii. to cause evaporation of sea-water and then rain

- iii. for our environment pollution iv. for our many difficulties

(k) The phrase "run out" means _____

- i. start ii. pause iii. begin iv. finish

(l) Hydro-carbon is _____

- i. Renewable ii. Non-renewable iii. partly renewable iv. None of them

(m) What does the expression, "**reliance on them poses real big problems**" mean?

- i. Dependence on renewable energy sources may bring about danger
ii. Dependence on non-renewable energy sources creates truly great problems
iii. Utilizing renewable energy source can be destructive
iv. Depending on renewable energy sources is not safe as far as environment is concerned

(n) What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?

- i. To show the destructive aspects renewable energy sources
ii. To put up the best aspects of using renewable energy sources in contrast with non-renewable energy sources
iii. To put up the positive things of non-renewable energy sources
iv. To represent various renewable and non-renewable energy sources

(o) Why do fossil fuels have impact on earth's environment?

- i. Because they make the environment warm ii. Because they are too expensive
iii. Because they pollute the world iv. Because they too damaging to repair the world

(p) Which of the following statement is true?

- i. Hydrocarbon is a source of Hydroelectricity
ii. Fossil fuels are responsible for climate change
iii. Exploration of fuels is the wisest device
iv. Alternative power generating devices are to be discouraged

(q) Hydrogen exists in nature _____

- i. in a gaseous form ii. with oxygen
iii. segregated from water molecules iv. in compound form with other elements

(r) What is the main purpose of the author of this text?

- i. to highlight non-degradable energy resource
- ii. to highlight the use of renewable energy
- iii. to highlight the importance of fossil fuel
- iv. to highlight the vast oceans

(s) What can be trapped as geothermal energy?

- i. steam and river
- ii. river and hot wind
- iii. steam and hot water
- iv. wind and sunlight

(t) Consumption of fossil fuels _____

- i. does not create any problem for us
- ii. is favourable for our happy life in the world
- iii. is not an abundant element in nature
- iv. is causing irreparable damage to our environment

u) The antonym of **replenish** is _____

- i) evacuate
- ii) refill
- iii) brim
- iv) penetrate

v) The antonym of **tremendous** is _____

- i) massive
- ii) colossal
- iii) pygmy
- iv) bulky

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a) What do you mean by renewable energy sources?
- b) What are the problems with non-renewable energy sources?
- c) What are the major differences between renewable and non-renewable energy sources?
- d) Describe how sunlight can be used?
- e) Do you support the idea that the ocean can also be used in various ways? Why/ why not?

Sohan lives in a village in the south-west part of Bangladesh. Last night he could not sleep. His sister had the SSC exam next morning. She could not read either. There was load shedding. The summer night being sticky hot, life became hell without electricity. Most of their area remained dark for hours due to power shortage.

In May-June, temperature shoots up to 40 degree Celsius. With almost 90 per cent of humidity in the atmosphere, it becomes all sweat, wet, damp and stinky. When you are busy fanning yourself all the time, how come you concentrate on studies? In the night it is impossible to sit in the study with a candle light or table lamp or hurricane lamp or a rural kerosene lamp. People simply come out of houses almost bare-bodied and sit in the open places. Some splash cold water on their faces. Fans are still, lamps are out and it is dark everywhere. It is simply unbearable. What is the reason of frequent load-shedding? Press reports say there is a shortage in electricity production. According to the Power development authorities, the demand for electricity a few years ago was more than 6,000 MW* a day while the supply remained around 4,200 MW. In the rural areas, the Rural Electrification Board (REB) could supply barely half of the total demand which was around 2,400 MW per day. In the capital city, the demand stood at around 1,400 MW while the supply amounted to 650 MW. As a result, load-shedding is unavoidable for the time being. But situation is improving very fast.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1× 5 = 5

Load shedding has become a part and (a) _____ of our daily life. It reaches its peak in the summer when the weather is (b) _____ hot. If electricity (c) _____ in this period, living a normal life turns to be a struggle for survival. Student cannot (d) _____ to their study properly. It is a great problem for (e) _____ society.

MODEL QUESTION 21

Unit: 12, lesson: 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with their near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their home for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacations. As a result, there is a mad rush in the buses, trains, or launches for the home-bound people. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, it cannot stop people's desire to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is the pull of the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we have a continuous pull of our

roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings, who do not have any root or contexts, are non-entity. In other words, they do not have their own identity. Such persons are devoid of values, humanity, and social responsibilities. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading towards. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1×7=7

- a) The word **context** refers to _____
- i. affection ii. contest iii. Comfort iv. Cozy
- b) What is the main theme of the passage?
- i. Importance of Eid ii. Intolerable suffering at the time of Eid
- iii. Pleasure of Eid iv. To love the village people
- c) The holy month of Ramadan comes to the Muslim as a month of _____
- i. peace and prosperity ii. Self-deception
- iii. Self-correction iv. Self-control and self- purification
- d) The month long fasting prohibits the Muslims doing _____ acts.
- i. cheerful ii. Sinful iii. Restless iv. Discontented

- e) On the Eid Day every Muslim should promise to establish a society free from _____
 i. self-happiness ii. Exploitation iii. Self-development iv. Autocracy
- f) Every year the Muslims all over the world celebrate the day _____
 i. as their liking ii. According to their ability
 iii. In the usual course iv. With religious solemnity and joy
- g) The phrase **near and dear** refers to _____
 i. adjacent to ii. near to
 iii. flesh and blood iv. a person related with blood
- h) The word “**humanity**” is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- i) The antonym of **happiness** is _____
 i) elaton ii) felicity iii) bliss iv) anguish

- j) The antonym of **strong** is _____
 i) frail ii) brawny iii) mighty iv) viril

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a) What is the biggest religious festival of the Muslims and when does it come?
 b) How do the Muslims observe Eid-UI-Fitre?
 c) What is the significance of Eid-UI-Fitre?
 d) Who enjoys the real joy on the occasion of the Eid-UI-Fitre?
 e) What does the month of Ramadan teach the Muslims?

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. After completing his higher education Mainul came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different areas. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all have fame in their own fields. His younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate and he too would like to start a local NGO to work for this area.

3. From your reading of the above passage, fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

Mainul and his brothers all are (a) _____ in their village only for roots’ development. Though they (b) _____ their higher education from different fields of university, they could not (c) _____ their village for a city life. They are great because they stuck to their own (d) _____. They are the torch bearers for the (e) _____

MODEL QUESTION 22

Unit: 12, lesson: 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. After completing his higher education Mainul came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different areas. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all have fame in their own fields. His younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate and he too would like to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?", Mr Islam smiled. He said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for a city life. I could be an officer or my brother could be a bureaucrat. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that every educated individual shouldn't be a job seeker. He continued that since his discipline was Agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they have any frustrations to live in a village, he confirmed that they were very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot." Mr. Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr. Islam and his brothers are great - they never forgot their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their own roots.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **obligation**?
- (i) responsibility (ii) motiveless (iii) irresponsibility (iv) omission
- (b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **individual**?
- i) prior ii) identification iii) personality iv) preserve
- (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **stuck**?
- i) struck ii) stick iii) abhor iv) adhere
- (d) Mainul Islam took the occupation of a _____
- (i) physician (ii) farmer (iii) teacher (iv) officer
- (e) Which of the following statement is true?
- i) Mainul Islam was a meritorious student ii) Mainul Islam was a dull student
- iii) Mainul Islam was a normal student iv) Mainul Islam an average student
- (f) Mainul Islam started _____
- i) farming ii) gardening iii) fishing iv) swimming
- (g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word **frustration**?

- Where do Mr. Islam and his two brothers live?
- What did Mr. Islam start and when?
- How many brothers does he have and what do they do?
- Who never forget their roots?
- Do you like Mr. Islam? Why/ Why not?

Read the following passage and answer the question following it

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular 19th-century Bengali poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksho River, a village in Keshobpur Upozila under Jessore district. From an early age, Dutt aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he took Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family, and adopted the first name Michael. In his childhood, he was recognized by his teachers as a precious child with a gift of literary talent. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect. Since his adolescence he started believing that he was born on the wrong side of the planet, and that his society was unable to appreciate his intellect. He also believed that the West would be more receptive to his creative genius. Michael was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poetry and drama almost entirely in English. They proved his higher level of intellectual ability. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. With his utter frustrations he saw that he was not regarded as a native writer of English literature.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1× 5 = 5

Michael had great (a)_____ for English society from his early age. He had a strong will to be an Englishman. He also believed that the west would be more receptive to his (b)_____ genius. So he changed his own (c)_____. Afterwards he understood his wrong (d)_____. Then he composed a sonnet in Bangla Kopotaksha Nad which (e)_____ him huge reputation and came back to Bengal.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE

MODEL QUESTION 23

Unit: 12, lesson: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular 19th-century Bengali poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksho River, a village in Keshobpur Upozila under Jessore district.

From an early age, Dutt aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he took Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family, and adopted the first name Michael. In his childhood, he was recognized by his teachers as a precious child

with a gift of literary talent. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.

Since his adolescence he started believing that he was born on the wrong side of the planet, and that his society was unable to appreciate his intellect. He also believed that the West would be more receptive to his creative genius. Michael was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poetry and drama almost entirely in English. They proved his higher level of intellectual ability. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. With his utter frustrations he saw that he was not regarded as a native writer of English literature. Out of his frustration he composed a sonnet in Bangla "Kopotaksha Nad", which earned him huge reputation in Bangla. Gradually he could realise that his true identity lies here in this Bengal and he was a sojourner in Europe. Afterwards he regretted his attraction for England and the Occident. He came to Bengal and devoted himself to Bangla literature from this period. He is the poet to write the first Bangla epic *Meghand Badh Kabya*.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'sophisticated' ?
(i) aristocrat (ii) vagabond (iii) poor (iv) impoverish
- (b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'exposure' ?
i) envelope ii) manifestation iii) close iv) oblivion
- (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'ardent' ?
i) deem ii) dark iii) desolate iv) glaring
- (d) Kopotaksha River inspired him to write _____
(i) English Poetry (ii) Sonnet iii) Drama (iv) Bangla Literature
- (e) Which of the following statement is true?
i) He was born in a Muslim family ii) He was born in a Hindu family
iii) He was born in a Christian family iv) He was born in a English family
- (f) He adopted the first name _____
i) John ii) Lord iii) Michael iv) William
- (g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'sojourner' ?
i) temporary settler ii) permanent iii) local iv) by birth
- (h) What does the expression "**the West would be more receptive to his creative genius**" in the passage mean?
i. The West would give him money ii. The West would treat him like an Englishman
iii. The West would abandon him iv. The West would appreciate his talent.
- (i) Why did he write Sonnet?

- i. To become popular ii. To be an Englishman iii. To follow Lord Byron iv. Out of frustration

(j) Michal Madhusudan converted to a Christian _____

- i. in his childhood ii. in his youth iii. in his old age iv. immediately after his birth

(k) Which of the following best describes Michael's family?

- i) Rich and miserly family ii. Cultured and fashionable family
iii. A sophisticated Christian family iv. A poor but fashionable family

(l) Which of the following statements is true about Michael Madhusudan Dutt?

- i. He composed a sonnet in English.
ii. He was a famous English poet.
iii. He failed to gain the right appreciation from the West.
iv. He was an ardent follower of all famous English poets

(m) Michael Madhusudan Dutt expressed sorrow because of _____

- i. his hatred for England and the West ii. his attraction for Bangla literature
iii. his fascination for England and the West iv. his conversion to Christianity

(n) Which of the following statement is true?

- i. Dutt had an aversion to England ii. His works scarcely had any literary value
iii. Madhusudan Dutt was a popular playwright iv. Dutt earned reputation in the west

(o) What does the clause "**he was a sojourner in Europe**" mean?

- i. He was accepted by Europe ii. He lived in Europe
iii. He lived in Europe for a time iv. He left Europe

(p) Michael Madhusudan Dutt was frustrated because _____

- i. He gained right appreciation from the West
ii. He was not properly evaluated by the West
iii. He failed to gain right appreciation from the Bengalis
iv. He was not properly evaluated by the Bengalis

(q) What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?

- i. To sketch Michael's life.
- ii. To describe Michael's separation from his family.
- iii. To state Michael's literary talent.
- iv. To highlight Michael's conversion to Christianity.

(r) Dutt's literary work in English proved his _____

- i. lack of merit
- ii. great intellectual power
- iii. worthlessness of English literature
- iv. lack of literary talent

(s) Michael Madhusudan Dutt was _____

- i. a favourite poet and playwright
- ii. a popular dramatist
- iii. a popular poet
- iv. an infamous poet and dramatist

t) The antonym of **ardent** is _____

- i) impassive
- ii) blazing
- iii) torrid
- iv) perfervid

u) The antonym of **reputation** is _____

- i) odor
- ii) repute
- iii) opprobrium
- iv) fame

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a) Who was Michael Madhusudan Dutt? Give a short description of him.
- b) What inspired him to write in English?
- c) Why did he leave English society?
- d) Why did he start to write in Bangla again?
- e) Do you support his adopting Christianity? If not, why?

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with their near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their home for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacations. As a result, there is a mad rush in the buses, trains, or launches for the home-bound people. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, it cannot stop people's desire to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is the pull of the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we have a continuous pull of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings, who do not have any root or contexts, are non-entity. In other words, they do not have their own identity. Such persons are devoid of values, humanity, and social responsibilities. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading towards. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1 x 5 = 5

Eid is a (a) _____ festival. Everyone wants to share Eid happiness with his (b) _____ and near ones. People outside home become (c) _____ to get back village. Nothing can stop them. It is a spontaneous (d) _____ to our home. This is the pull of roots. It is also a (e) _____ and happiness.

MODEL QUESTION 24

Unit: 13, lesson: 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word **emerge** refers to _____
(i) sprout (ii) erosion (iii) livelihood (iv) demolish
- (b) The word **interact** refers to _____
i) action ii) to act upon one another iii) intersect iv) compact
- (c) The word **dedicated** refers to _____
i) devilish ii) earmarked iii) heavenly iv) pleasure
- (d) The word **protection** refers to _____
i) alone ii) solitary iii) buckler iv) gathering
- (e) The word **modify** is a/an _____
i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb

(f) The word **simple** is a/an _____

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

(g) The _____ technology has made social networking sites to emerge.

- i) LinkedIn ii) Google+ iii) Internet iv) Twitter

(h) Users have to pay for _____

- i) social networks. ii) their online connections iii) multimedia contents iv) uploading pictures.

(i) User accounts have _____ protection measures.

- i) virus ii) identity iii) personal secrecy iv) network

(j) User profiles have a section for _____

- i) others' remarks. ii) outsider's editing. iii) outsider's moderation. iv) outsider's uploading.

(k) The utility of website is _____

- i. abusing social network ii. creating social awareness
iii. discouraging social relation iv. promoting universal brotherhood

(l) The word 'content' stands for _____

- i. conversation ii. agreement iii. a rehearsal iv. the things that are contained in something

(m) A lot of websites help _____

- i. to worsen social relations among the world people ii. to dissuade the world people.
iii. to develop social relations among the global people iv. to spread terrorism only in the world

(n) This passage highlights the importance of _____

- i. electronic media ii. information technology
iii. social networking services iv. completing education

(o) _____ are sharing interests through Internet.

- i. Only students ii. People of the world iii. Only the rich people iv. A privileged few

(p) Social networks enable the users to decide their own sense of _____

- i. selecting friends ii. crossing borders iii. storing photos iv. sharing information

(q) Social network allows users _____

- i. to upload pictures only ii. to upload picture, contents and modify the profile
iii. to post blog entries only iv. to modify the profile only

(r) What does the expression "**they really live in a global village**" mean?

- i. All people of the world live in a village. ii. Village people have every facility of the world
iii. None lives in cities. iv. Internet and social media have brought the world closer.

(s) What does the expression "**The answer is simple**" mean?

- i. Social networks are not expanding so quickly
ii. Social networks are spreading very quickly
iii. Social networks are spreading very slowly
iv. Social networks are not expanding so fast

(t) What does the expression '**web-based**' mean?

- i. global communication ii. internet technology
iii. using the world wide web iv. social network

(u) Which of the following words indicates the social networking service?

- i. Website ii. Tape recorder iii. Email iv. Internet

(v) Which of the following is true about Facebook?

- i. The most favourite social network ii. The worst social network
iii. The most harmful social network iv. The only social network

(w) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word "**technology**"?

- i. The technique of browsing Internet ii. The terminology of receiving and sending emails
iii. The technique of operating computer iv. Scientific knowledge

(x) Social network services have _____

- i. safety measures ii. automatic protection measures
iii. no protection measures iv. not secured at all

(y) "**It is like presenting yourself before the entire world**". What does 'yourself' refer to?

- i. A teacher ii. User of social networks iii. A student iv. Any people around the globe

x) The antonym of **frequently** is _____

- i) afresh ii) perpetually iii) unceasingly iv) rarely

ea) The antonym of **protection** is _____

- i) imperilment ii) safeness iii) shield iv) security

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a) What do you mean by social networks?
b) What are some uses of social networks?
c) 'These services ...have made a lot for the users to feel that they really live in a global village'. Do you agree with this view? Why/ Why not?
d) Make a list of the arguments as to why social networks are expanding so fast?
e) What's your view regarding them?

An e-mail is an electronic mail. It is a computer-aided way of exchanging digital text messages from a sender to one or multiple recipient/s. Emails operate through a network of computers linked by the Internet. There are commercial server agencies such as Yahoo, Gmail, Email, Hotmail, etc. that accept the text message from the sender, forward it and deliver instantly to the digital mailbox of the recipient. If the recipient is not online, the message is stored and delivered later when the recipient is online. It works instantly just with the click of your mouse. It has been a powerful communication tool in modern life.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1× 5 = 5

Our day work is a) _____ by e-mails. We pass our day receiving and b) _____ dozens of emails. It is an c) _____ mail. It works d) _____ just with the click of the mouse. It has been a powerful e) _____ tool in modern life.

MODEL QUESTION 25

Unit: 14, lesson: 9

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it

Once upon a time in Venice, there was a very rich merchant named Antonio. He had many ships that sailed in the sea. His ships carried different types of merchandise to other countries. He sold those goods in foreign countries. He bought spices and other valuables with the money and sold them in Venice. Antonio was a good and kind man. He always helped the poor. The people of Venice loved him very much for his honesty and kindness. Antonio had a close friend named Bassanio. He was a handsome young man and was born in a noble family. Bassanio like to live a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than his earning. As a result, he was very often short of money. In such situations, Bassanio would go to his best friend Antonio for help. Antonio would, on the other hand, help him with cash. It so happened that, Bassanio fell in love with a wealthy lady named Portia. Portia was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom. Portia, on the other hand, had softness towards Bassanio too. He wanted to visit Portia in a grand manner but

he did not have any money. So he went to Antonio. Bassanio said, "Dear friend Antonio, I am in great need of some money. I would like to visit Portia at Belmont, grandly dressed and with many servants. But I don't have

any money right now. Please help me to fulfill my intention.” Antonio said, “This is not a problem my friend, how much do you need?” “Three thousand ducats (Venetian currency) will do.” “I don’t have that much money with me now as all my ships have gone out in the sea with merchandise. But don’t worry my friend; I’ll arrange three thousand ducats for you.” So he decided to borrow the sum from a moneylender named Shylock. Shylock was a very crooked man. Antonio and Shylock hated each other. Shylock used to lend money with high interest. He would even send the debtor to prison if he failed to pay his debt. On the contrary, Antonio used to lend money to help those who need it and would not charge any interest. Shylock agreed to lend him money but on one condition. If he failed to repay the money in three months’ time then he has to pay a penalty. Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio’s body. Antonio willingly agreed thinking that his ships would soon return with all the rich merchandise and he can easily return the money to Shylock by selling them. Shylock made Antonio sign a bond before giving him the money. Antonio took the money and gave it to Bassanio.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word **merchant** refers to _____
 (i) dealer (ii) merriment (iii) mumble (iv) trade
- (b) The word **merchandise** refers to _____
 i) purchase ii) buy iii) deal iv) businessman
- (c) The word **luxurious** refers to _____
 i) austere ii) humble iii) ascetic iv) deluxe
- (d) The word **intention** refers to _____
 i) aspiration ii) solitary iii) accompanied iv) gathering
- (e) The word **ducats** refers to _____
 i) dual ii) gold coin iii) duration iv) abasement
- (f) The word **crooked** refers to _____
 i) sympathy ii) callousness iii) heartlessness iv) curled
- (g) The word **debt** refers to _____
 i) partisan ii) liability iii) biased iv) impartial
- (h) The word **penalty** refers to _____
 i) adorn ii) blemish iii) forfeit iv) mar
- (i) Which of the following statement is true?
 i) Bassanio was a very rich man ii) Antonio went to Shylock to borrow money

iii) Antonio was not an affluent man iv) Antonio was very impoverish

(j) The word **willingly** is a/an _____

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

(k) The word **rich** is a/an _____

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

(l) The word **wisdom** is a/an _____

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

m) The antonym of **willingly** is _____

- i) fain ii) reluctantly iii)electively iv) voluntarily

n) The antonym of **penalty** is _____

- i) castigation ii) mulct iii) absolution iv) forfeit

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

(a) Why was Bassanio short of money all the time?

(b) Why did he go to Antonio?

(c) Why did Antonio go to Shylock?

(d) Why did Shylock bring forward the bond?

(e) What could be written on the bond?

Bassanio went to Belmont to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants. Portia's father had died lately. Before his death he had thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter. He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth. He had three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver and one of lead. One of the caskets had Portia's portrait in it. The suitor, who would first choose the casket with the portrait would marry her. Many suitors went away when they heard about such a strange condition.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1x 5 = 5

Bassanio a) _____ to marry Portia. He b) _____ that a simple appearance could hide a good something inside. So, he c) _____ the lead casket and he got the portrait of Portia. He could succeed in such a d) _____ test. According to, her father's e) _____ he married Portia.