

MODEL QUESTION 6

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Two sick men were given the same room in a hospital. One man could sit up in his bed for about an hour. His bed was next to the room's only window. The other man spent all his time lying on his bed opposite the window. The men talked for hours almost every day. They talked about their wives and children, their homes, their jobs and almost about everything.

Every afternoon the man in the bed by the window would sit up and talked to his roommate about all the things he could see outside the window. The man on the other bed eagerly waited for this speaking and listening time. His friend's vivid descriptions of passing things seen through the window inspired him to live.

The window overlooked a park with a lovely lake. Ducks and swans play on the water, while children float their paper boats. A wonderful view of the skyline can be seen in the distance. The man by the window told his friend all this in detail. The listener would close his eyes and see everything in his mind's eye.

Days and weeks passed. One morning the doctor came to the room on his daily round. He found the lifeless body of the man by the window. He died peacefully in his sleep. The doctor made all the arrangements to take the body away. The sad friend wanted to move to the empty bed next to the window. The doctor allowed him. On his new bed the man painfully propped himself up. He was very excited. He slowly looked through the window to see the real world outside. What did he see?

The window just faced a blank wall. He asked the doctor, "Doctor, I see nothing but a blank wall. How could my friend described so many wonderful things outside the window?" The doctor replied, "Did he? The man was completely blind!"

1. Choose the correct answer and write in your answer script.

0.5x10=5

a) The word **opposite** means

- i) relatives ii) antagonist iii) similar iv) alike

b) The word **eagerly** means

- i) in earnest ii) disinclined iii) empty iv) fulfill

c) The word **vivid** means

- i) dark ii) bright iii) shadow iv) various

d) The word **inspired** means

- i) discourage ii) disappoint iii) loyal iv) stimulated

e) The word **lake** means

- i) Loch ii) river iii) a vast water tank iv) water

f) The word **swans** means

- i) crow ii) gander iii) hen iv) pigeon



- g) The word **float** means
- i) fetch ii) dive iii) drawn iv) wave
- h) The word **wonderful** means
- i) marvelous ii) ugly iii) common iv) detail
- i) The word **distance** means
- i) length ii) open sky iii) space iv) darkness
- j) The word **detail** means
- i) narrate ii) in a nutshell iii) in brief iv) data
- k) The other man spent all his time **lying** on his bed Here the word **lying** is used as _____
- i) noun ii) gerund iii) infinitive iv) present participle
- l) His friend's vivid descriptions of **passing** things seen..... Here the word **lying** is used as _____
- i) noun ii) gerund iii) infinitive iv) present participle
- m) i) The word **eagerly** is a /an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) preposition
- n) The word **lovely** is a /an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) preposition
- o) The phrase **in detail** means
- i) thoroughly ii) in a nut shell iii) in brief iv) shortly
- p) The word **propped** means
- i) prepared ii) creped iii) supported iv) peeped
- q) The noun of **eagerly** is _____
- i) eagerness ii) eager iii) uneager iv) overeager
- r) Which statement is correct?
- i) the man by the window died of heart attack
- ii) the man by the window was blind
- iii) the man of other bed was eager to listen the story

- iv) The both men were in the different room
- s) There was/were _____ window/ windows in the room.
- i) one ii) two iii) more than one iv) a lot of

2. Answer the following questions. 2X5=10

- a. What did the two sick men talk about?
- b. What did the man of the window talk about to his friend?
- c. How was the lake according to the man near window?
- d. What was the wish of the sad friend?
- e. "Doctor, I see nothing but a blank wall. How could my friend described so many wonderful things outside the window?" What does it means?

3. Read the text and answer the following questions

Rabindranath Tagore was born at Jorasanko in Calcutta on the 7th May, 1861. He has no regular school education. But his education was not neglected. From the very boyhood he began to write poems of great merit and charm. Under the personal care of his father, Debendranath Tagore, he gained a deep knowledge in Bengali, Sanskrit and English. He was a versatile genius. He was a poet, a dramatist, a story writer, a novelist, a critic and an essayist. Some of his best poems are found in the 'Gitanjali,' 'Sonar Tari,' 'Kheya,' 'Kalpana,' 'Balaka,' etc. For his 'Gitanjali' he got the Nobel Prize in literature in 1913. His novels and plays are of high order. His songs are now very popular in our country. He was a great educationist too. He had his own ideas as to how to educate the children for their all-round development. He established a school at Santiniketan and afterwards founded the University of Viswa Bharati.

A. Complete the following table. 1x5=5

Events	When	Where/In which field	How/Why
(i)	1861	Jorasanko	
Writing poems	(ii).....	Calcutta	
(iii).....		Bengali, Sanskrit & English	by personal care of his father
Won Nobel Prize	1913	(iv).....	for writing Gitanjali
(v).....		Santiniketan	for educating children

B. Read the following statements. Write (T) in your answer script if the statement is true. Write (F) if the statement is false. If false, give the correct answer. 1x5=5

- (a) Rabindranath has no formal school education.
- (b) So he had no good education.
- (c) His education was not neglected.
- (d) He started composing poems from his boyhood.
- (e) His poems of boyhood period were charmless and without merit.



MODEL QUESTION 7

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Begum Rokeya was a famous writer and a social worker. She lived in undivided Bengal in the early 20th century. She believed that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men have in the society. So she fought for their cause throughout her life.

Begum Rokeya was born in a village called Pairabondh, Rangpur in 1880. Her father Jahiruddin Muhammad Abu Ali Haider Saber was an educated landlord. Rokeya was married to Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hussain in 1896. Her husband was the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur, now a district in the Indian state of Bihar. He was very cooperative, and always encouraged Rokeya to go on with her activities. Many upper class Muslims of Bengal at that time learnt Arabic and Persian as medium of education and communication. But Rokeya had great love for her mother tongue. She learnt Bangla and English from her eldest brother Ibrahim.

1. Choose the correct answer and write in your answer script.

0.5x10=5

a) The word **undivided** means

- i) divided ii) united iii) broken iv) separated

b) The word **opportunities** means

- i) trouble ii) inconvenience iii) disadvantages iv) conveniences

c) The word **throughout** means

- i) in the whole extent of ii) in a nut shell iii) in the verge of iv) slightly

d) The word **landlord** means

- i) landowner ii) property iii) landless iv) vast asset

e) The word **state** means

- i) province ii) situation iii) division iv) static

f) The word **cooperative** means

- i) disjoin ii) divided iii) separate iv) helpful

g) The word **encourage** means

- i) enliven ii) dissuade iii) deter iv) dampen

h) The word **upper** means

- i) lower ii) higher iii) diminish iv) junior

- i) The word **communication** means
- i) command ii) communal iii) communion iv) rampant
- j) The word **social** means
- i) communal ii) sociable iii) community iv) soluble
- k) The noun of **encouraged** is _____
- i) encourage ii) encouragement iii) discourage iv) courageous
- l) Which statement is correct?
- i) Begum Rokeya lived in West Pakistan
- ii) She fought for the betterment of the women folk
- iii) She fought to deceive the women folk
- iv) Begum Rokeya believed that women should not be educated
- m) He was very cooperative, and always encouraged Rokeya **to go** on with her activities. Here **to go** is used as _____
- i) noun ii) gerund iii) infinitive iv) present participle
- n) i) The word **throughout** is a /an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) preposition
- o) i) The word **upper** is a /an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) preposition
- p) Begum Rokeya believed that women should _____
- i) have no rights and opportunities like men ii) work in the kitchen only
- iii) have the same rights and opportunities like men iv) not be educated
- q) Begum Rokeya's husband was _____
- i) very isolated ii) very cooperative iii) unsocial iv) unfriendly
- r) She was a/an _____
- i) uneducated housewife ii) officer iii) writer and social worker iv) story teller
- s) Many upper class Muslims of Bengal at that time could learn _____
- i) English ii) Bengali iii) Hindi iv) Arabian & Persian
- t) Begum Rokeya fought for _____
- i) democracy ii) independence iii) women's rights iv) her happiness



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u) Rokeya was born in _____

- i) a village ii) a town iii) a slum iv) pastoral area

v) Rokeya loved _____

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

w) Shakhawat Hossain's mother tongue was _____

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

x) Bhagalpur is a district in _____

- i) Bangladesh ii) West Bengal iii) Bihar iv) Punjab

2. Answer the following questions.

2X5=10

- What was Begum Rokeya's belief?
- What did she fight for?
- What kind of family did she come from?
- Why did many upper class Muslims learn Arabic and Persian at that time?
- Why did Rokeya learn Bangla and English?

3. Read the text and answer the following questions

Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq was born in 1872 at Satura in Barisal. There he received his primary education in a village Maktab. He entered the Barisal Zilla School. He passed the Entrance Examination standing first in the Dhaka division. After that, he went to Kolkata for higher education. At the age of twenty-one, he passed the B. Sc. Examination obtaining Honours in Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics from the Presidency College. He took his M. Sc. degree in Mathematics in 1895. The next year he was appointed an Examiner of M. A. in Mathematics in Kolkata University. In 1897 he passed B. L. Examination with distinction and enrolled himself in the Kolkata High Court as assistant to Sir Ashutosh Mukharjee. He worked with Nawab Sir Salimullah Bahadur and played an important role in founding the All India Muslim League in 1906. In the same year he gave up his legal profession and became a Magistrate. He acted for a short time, resigned and he joined the Kolkata High Court again in 1912. In 1913 he became an elected M. L. C. for the first time. Three years after he attended the special joint session of the Congress and the Muslim League in Lucknow and played an important role. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the President of the All India Muslim League.

A. Complete the following table.

1x5=5

The name of events	Place	Year/time	Achievement
Birth	(i) _____		
Entrance Examination			(ii) _____

M.Sc Degree		(iii) _____	
(iv) _____		in 1906	
Higher education	(v) _____		

B. Read the following statements. Write (T) in your answer script if the statement is true. Write (F) if the statement is false. If false, give the correct answer. 1x5=5

- (a) A.K Fazlul Huq received his primary education from a primary school.
- (b) He has an important role in founding All Muslim League.
- (c) In 1913 he became an elected M.L.C for the first time.
- (d) He worked as an assistant to Sir Ashutosh Mukharjee.
- (e) In 1919 he became the President of All India Muslim League.

MODEL QUESTION 8

Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Helen Keller is a great humanitarian. She deeply cared for the people who were sick and injured. These disabled people could not use a part of their body. Helen worked for these disabled people all through her life.

Helen Keller was born in 1880 in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Her father was Captain Arthur Keller and mother Katherine Adams Keller. Her family was not rich and its main source of income was cotton plantation. Helen was quite healthy when she was born. But in 1882 she had a high fever and she became blind, deaf and dumb. At that time her father was a newspaper editor. He saw Alexander Graham Bell about Helen. Bell, the inventor of telephone, was working with deaf children at that time. Later Bell met Helen and her parents. He suggested Perkins School for the Blind in Boston for Helen. Captain Arthur went to the director of the school Michael Anaganos. Mr Anaganos sent one of his best students called Annie Sullivan to help Helen in 1887. Annie greatly helped Helen to communicate.

Helen Keller started her formal Education in 1890. She began to take classes at the Horace Mann School for the deaf in Boston. From 1894 to 1896, she attended the Wright Humason School for the deaf in New York City. There she worked to improve her communication skills and studied regular academic subjects. Helen gradually made up her mind to attend college. In 1896 she attended the Cambridge School for Young Ladies, Massachusetts. Later, she was admitted to Redcliffe College. Here she learnt reading through a special technique called Braille. She also learnt here how to type. Annie Sullivan was always with her for help. She sat by her in the class and interpreted lectures and texts. In 1904, Helen received a BA degree with honours from that college. Helen Keller spent the rest of her life trying to make it easier for disabled people to learn. Helen Keller died on June 1, 1968, a few weeks short of her 88th birthday.

1. Choose the correct answer and write in your answer script. 0.5x10=5

- a) The word **humanitarian** means
 - i) generous ii) unkind iii) cruel iv) harsh
- b) The word **injured** means
 - i) harmless ii) wellbeing iii) wounded iv) healthy
- c) The word **disabled** means
 - i) potent ii) fit iii) capable iv) autistic



- d) The word **through** means
- i) via ii) thoughtful iii) think iv) thin
- e) The word **plantation** means
- i) planned ii) cultivation iii) platform iv) palate
- f) The word **blind** means
- i) sightless ii) eyesight iii) eyed iv) dark
- g) The word **deaf** means
- i) heartless ii) eyeless iii) attentive iv) earless
- h) The word **dumb** means
- i) eyeless ii) voiceless iii) earless iv) handless
- i) The word **suggested** means
- i) closed ii) in dark iii) expressed iv) darkness
- j) The word **communicate** means
- i) indicate ii) common iii) relation iv) assume
- k) Helen Keller worked for _____
- i) women's right ii) disabled people iii) poor people iv) aristocrat people
- l) Alexander Graham Bell invented _____
- i) the mobile phone ii) the internet iii) the telephone iv) Braille system
- m) Bell also worked for the people who could not _____
- i) see ii) hear iii) speak iv) feel
- n) The Horace Mann School is for _____
- i) the blind ii) the deaf iii) the dumb iv) the lame
- o) Who always helped Helen to learn?
- i) Ms Katherine ii) Mr bell iii) Ms Sullivan iv) all of them
- p) At Redcliffe College Helen mastered her _____
- i) reading skills ii) speaking skills iii) listening skills iv) writing skill

- q) Helen died _____
- i) in her early age ii) in her middle age iii) in her old age iv) in her child hood
- r) Helen 'worked for improving her communication skills...'. Here the underlined words mean ____
- i) expressing ideas and feelings ii) sending information through telephone, radio, etc.
 iii) developing road and air transport iv) improving speaking skill
- s) Which sentence gives the correct information according to the text?
- i) Anne taught Helen at Redcliffe College ii) Anne explained lectures and texts in the class
 iii) Anne was always with her for assist iv) Anne was always with her for teaching her something
- t) Which statement is correct?
- i) Helen Keller was a bloomy child at the time of her birth
 ii) Her father was a political leader
 iii) Helen Keller was lean and thin at the time of her birth
 iv) Alexander Graham Bell was a famous singer
- u) She learnt **reading** through..... Here **reading** is used as _____
- i) noun ii) gerund iii) infinitive iv) present participle
- v) i) The word **deeply** is a /an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) preposition
- w) Helen worked for these disabled people **all through** her life. Here **all through** refers to the text ____
- i) throughout ii) for a short time iii) for a limited time iv) thoroughly
- x) Helen gradually **made up her mind to** attend college. Here **made up her mind** refers to the text ____
- i) desired ii) determined iii) wished iv) longed for
- y) The noun of **communicate** is _____
- i) communicative ii) communicating iii) communicated iv) communication
- z) The word **Braille** refers to the text _____
- i) brand new ii) a system of printing for the blind people
 iii) a system of speaking for the blind people iv) method

2. Answer the following questions.

2X5=10

- a. How long did she study at the Wright Humason School?
- b. How did Annie help Helen with her studies at Radcliffe College?



- c. When did Helen graduate?
- d. How did Helen become famous?
- e. Where is the Horace Mann School?

3. Read the text and answer the following questions

Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet. He was also a song writer, prose writer, folklore collector and radio personality. He is known as pollikobi because through his poems he depicted the Bengali rural life. He was born in the village of Tambulkhana in Faridpur District on 1 January 1903. He received his early education at Faridpur Welfare School. He obtained BA degree in Bangla from the University of Calcutta in 1929 and MA in 1931. Jasimuddin joined the University of Dhaka in 1938 as a lecturer. He left the university in 1944 and joined the Department of Information and Broad Casting. He worked there until his retirement in 1962 as Deputy Director. Jasimuddin collected more than 10,000 folk songs. He wrote many poems, dramas, novels, memoirs music etc. His major works are Rakhali, Nakshi Kanthar Math, Sojan Badiyar Ghat, Bedder Meye, Madhumala. The major honours and awards that received are President Award for Pride performance, Pakistan (1958), D. Lit by Rabindra Bharati University, India (1969), Ekushey Padak (1976), Bangladesh and Independence Day Award (1978). He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried near his ancestral home at Gobindapur.

A. Complete the following table.

1x5=5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Jasimuddin	Born	1903	(i).....
He	obtained BA degree	(ii).....	the University of Calcutta
He	(iii)	1938	the University of Dhaka
He	joined	(iv).....	the Department of Information and Broad casting
He	got President Award for Pride performance	1958	(v).....

B. Read the following statements. Write (T) in your answer script if the statement is true. Write (F) if the statement is false. If false, give the correct answer.

1x5=5

- (a) Jasimuddin worked in media
- (b) He is known as pollikobi for his urban based poetry
- (c) Jasimuddin never wrote prose.
- (d) He died on 23 March 1976
- (e) He is famous for lokogiti.