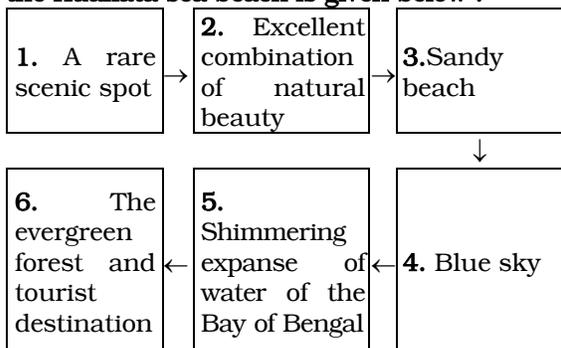


SOLUTIONS TO SPECIAL MODEL QUESTIONS (First Paper)

Solution to Model Question-01

1.
 - A. (a) (iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty (b) (ii) habitat (c) (iv) In Arakan (d) (i) The beach inclines gradually into the sea (e) (i) immigrants
 - B. (a) The name 'Kuakata' comes from the story of digging 'Kua' or 'well' on the sea shore by the early Rakhaines. The early Rakhaines started digging 'Kua' in many places of this area in order to collect fresh drinking water.
 - (b) Kuakata is called a virgin beach because it is yet to be explored and used by the tourists to enjoy its various scenic sights including the sunrise and the sunset from the same place.
 - (c) Some special features of the Kuakata beach are: being a rare scenic spot, having sandy beach, blue sky, the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest.
 - (d) Watching the sunrise and the sunset from the beach along with the picturesque natural beauty of Kuakata makes it an attractive tourist spot.
 - (e) Kuakata upholds an ancient tradition by giving light to the indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples.

2. **A flowchart showing the aesthetic aspect of the Kuakata sea beach is given below :**



3. **Summary :** In the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' the poet W.B. Yeats expresses his desire to go to the island of Innisfree to have peace. He is tired of the din and bustle of the city life. So he wants to live a simple life close to nature. There he will build a small cabin of 'clay and wattles made'. He will live there in the sound of bees. He wants to live alone in peace with nature where peace will come with the veil of morning, where crickets sing and the

midnight glimmers. He wishes to go every day and night where the lake water laps against the shore. When he stands on the roadway or on the pavements of the city, he hears the sound in the deep core of his heart.

4. (a) brought (b) Images (c) theories (d) very (e) delighted (f) that (g) Dream (h) and (i) desires (j) find
5. (a) degrade (b) as (c) warmth (d) sufferings (e) birth (f) humiliated (g) discrimination (h) at all (i) uphold/ conform (j) the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iii	ii	iv	x	v	vii	vi	ix	i	viii

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iii	vii	ii	iv	x	v	vi	ix	i	viii

1 N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-02

1.
 - A. (a) (ii) refugee (b) (iii) dilemma (c) (iii) Indian sub-continent (d) (iii) Palestine (e) (iii) twentieth century
 - B. (a) The people who leave their homeland and settle in other parts of the world are called diaspora.
 - (b) Sometimes people are forced to leave their homeland and sometimes they leave willingly.
 - (c) The reasons of massive diaspora in Africa over the centuries are either because of war or of the ravages of nature.
 - (d) The 'diaspora' of the Palestinians attracted a lot of attention because of the plight of the Palestinians.
 - (e) Yes, I support diaspora. Because the present age is the age of globalization which has many things to do with diasporas. Globalization is helping diaspora greatly by making bridge between two nations.
2. (i) in the southern part of Bengal (ii) spread Islam (iii) Gazi Pir (iv) in the Middle Ages (v) is depicted (vi) of a region full of canals and creeks (vii) were threatened by crocodiles (viii) People (ix) were saved by Gazi Pir (x) in the British Museum
3. **Summary :** In the passage, Rabindranath Tagore criticized the Indian universities of his time because he thought that these universities taught no creativity

rather they taught just to copy foreign education system. According to him, Indian universities should have their own view on teaching and should not be made into mechanical organization. The proportion of possible employments to the number of qualified candidates is becoming lower. As a result, disaffection is becoming widespread.

4. (a) on (b) speech (c) of (d) the (e) In (f) Bengal (g) Through (h) Bangladesh (i) told (j) of
5. (a) pleasurable (b) laughter (c) difficulties (d) universal (e) perceptions (f) eye (g) questions (h) are (i) truth/pleasure (j) forever

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ii	i	v	x	iv	vi	iii	ix	vii	viii

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-03

- 1.
- A. (a) (ii) A situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement (b) (iii) feelings of hatred (c) (i) enmity (d) (ii) a discrepancy (e) (ii) harmful
- B. (a) Conflict is a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility.
- (b) Our actions and decisions are influenced by conflict since we have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper.
- (c) I agree that the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of human experience. As a result, conflict comes naturally.
- (d) Yes, I do agree. Because all of us possess our own opinions, ideas, sets of beliefs, own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think proper. Thus we find ourselves in conflict.
- (e) Yes. There is a positive aspect of conflict. Because despite conflicts, we can live unitedly and peacefully as long as we know the way to manage the struggles among ourselves responsibly.
2. (i) Mycenae (ii) undergo/face (iii) Eurystheus (iv) managed to slay (v) Argos (vi) monster with nine heads, of which the middle one was said to be immortal (vii) Iolaus (viii) burning (ix) huge (x) began to acquire the reputation of a hero possessing immense strength
3. **Summary** : This passage gives a clear description of beauty comparing with art, truth, ugliness and other natural aspects. Beauty reminds its existence by its presence as well as absence. Ugliness is totally

opposite to beauty. Though ugliness is not desirable, both ugliness and beauty are part of our life. Ugliness has as much a place in our life as beauty. Poets and artists compared beauty with truth. Truth may be unpleasant but it becomes beautiful at higher level.

4. (a) many (b) of (c) city (d) jam (e) or (f) to (g) miss (h) So (i) in (j) time
5. (a) gives (b) for (c) as (d) worshipped (e) of (f) comprises (g) with (h) temperature (i) searching (j) no

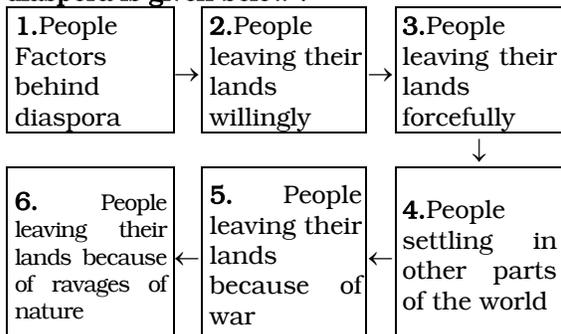
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	e	b	j	h	c	g	a	f	d

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-04

- 1.
- A. (a) (ii) to ensure peace that can be continued for a long time (b) (iii) that can continue for a long time (c) (iv) statesmanship (d) (iii) not equal to (e) (iv) All the above
- B. (a) A peace movement is a social movement aiming at achieving ideas such as ending of a particular war or all wars and minimizing inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation. Peace movement is carried on by advocating pacifism, raising non-violent resistance, making peace camps, supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns.
- (b) The main characteristics of a peace movement are the sustainability of peace in the world. It is an anti-war movement through diplomacy, law making and democracy etc.
- (c) The peace movement aims at maintaining world peace avoiding all kinds of violence and war among the nations of the world. It tries to achieve its goals through non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts etc.
- (d) Banning of all nuclear, biological and chemical weapons including non-violent movement can play an important role in securing peace to the world people.
- (e) Yes, I think so. Because war creates distrust among the nations of the world by showing military power, using dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction.

2. A flow chart citing the factors behind diaspora is given below :



3. **Summary** : The speaker says that she died for beauty. She is not alone. There lay a man next to her who died for truth. The man asked her why she died and the reply was that she died for beauty. And the man told that he died for truth. The man declared that Truth and Beauty are the same and so he and the speaker are "brethren". The speaker says that they met at night, "as kinsmen", and talked between their tombs until the moss reached their lips and covered up the names on their tombstones.

4. (a) unique (b) watch (c) attractive (d) natural (e) sandy (f) pleasant (g) migratory (h) Fishing (i) colourful (j) coconut

5. (a) beset (b) huge/ large (c) in (d) seats (e) smoke (f) public (g) universities (h) major (i) private (j) charge

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iii	v	i	vi	viii	ii	x	ix	vii	iv

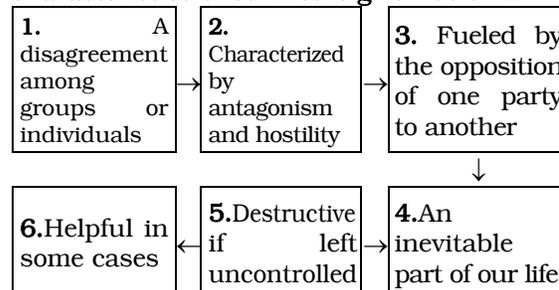
N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-05

- (a) (i) latest (b) (ii) tradition (c) (ii) spontaneous (d) (ii) heart (e) (iv) spiritual
 - (a) According to the text folk music is the type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community. It is based on their natural style of expression, uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs.
 - Folk music reflects the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers, rural and riverine life of a country.
 - Mystical songs are one kind of folk song. It is a spiritual song which has been composed of using the metaphors of rivers and boats.
 - Bhatiyali music is mainly the music of boatmen and fishermen. It is mostly sung in Mymensingh district along the Brahmaputra river. The lyrics are about boating, fishing and rivers. The lyrics make the Bhatiyali an important genre.

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

2. A flow chart showing the definition and characteristics of conflict is given below :



3. **Summary** : Most students prefer public universities for higher education because of their offering a wide range of subjects. There is ample scope for national and international exposure for promising students. Moreover, students can get residential and boarding facilities at a low cost/subsidized rates there. But most of the students fail to get themselves admitted there because of limited capacity. So, a large number of students are deprived of the opportunity of receiving education in public universities. As a result, more than 80% of the students are admitted to NU affiliated colleges.

4. (a) disagreement (b) opposition (c) attempt (d) goal (e) involved (f) varied (g) paving (h) pertain (i) resulting (j) integral

5. (a) Giant (b) most (c) is (d) are (e) They (f) climate (g) can (h) the (i) seriously (j) forward

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
vi	ix	i	iii	viii	iv	x	ii	vii	v

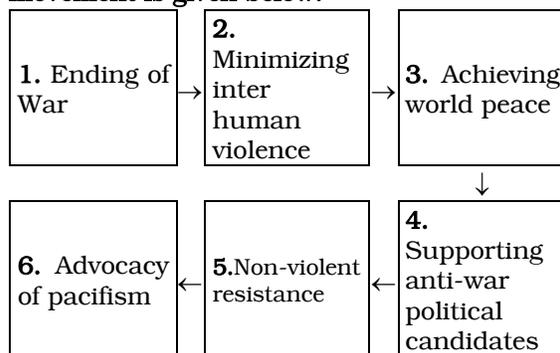
1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-06

- (a) (iv) riverine (b) (i) individually (c) (iii) Mystical songs (d) (iii) a tribe (e) (iv) natural
 - (a) We can differentiate folk music from modern music by their origin, style and listeners, besides their similarities. The first difference between them is in the origin. Folk music brings us to the world of peacefully beautiful countryside and benevolent people with the melodiously traditional musical instrument. On the other hand, modern music mentions more various contents like the senses of human happiness, sadness or upset.

- (b) Yes, I like folk music. Among all the folk songs Baul and Bhatiyali are my most favourite. Baul song is full of mysticism and Bhatiyali songs are the songs of boatmen and fishermen. This kind of song expresses the natural beauty of our country.
- (c) There are several tribes such as Santal, Garo, Hajong, Chakma, Manipuri, Tripuri and Marma which have been mentioned in the text.
- (d) Bhatiyali is a form of folk music in West Bengal and Bangladesh. Bhatiyali is a boat song, sung by boatmen while going downstream of the river, as the word Bhatiyali comes from Bhata or downstream.
- (e) There are some varieties of folk music in Bangladesh. They are - the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs. Among these I like boatmen song or Bhatiyali because its passion attracts me very much.

2. A flow chart showing the activities of peace movement is given below:



3. Summary : A traffic police is a very dutiful and hard working person. He stands amid the speedy movement of vehicles on the road. He does this risky and sweating job for the public safety. He has to be always alert to casethe traffic but people do not understand and properly evaluate his work. The poet wants to honour the traffic police, who plays an important role in the society in spite of being deprived.

4. (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising/increasing (g) warming (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative
5. (a) deltaic (b) habitat (c) are (d) Sundarbans (e) forest (f) sea (g) a (h) Royal (i) is (j) the

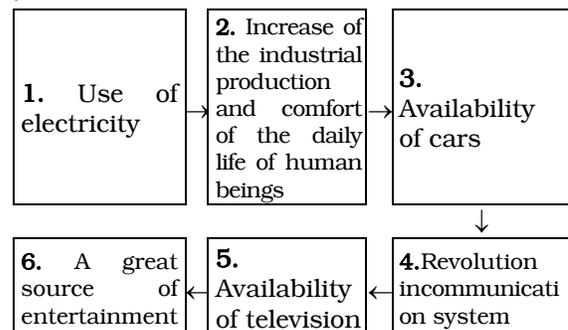
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	b	j	e	g	c	f	i	a	h

N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-07

- 1.
- A. (a) (ii) a reflection of man's desire (b) (iv) broad (c) (iii) originality (d) (i) extremely beautiful and delicate (e) (iv) name of the maker
- B. (a) Craftwork is called a social and cultural product because it reflects the inclusive nature of folk imagination.
- (b) A kantha is one kind of quilt without any artistic work. On the other hand, Nakshikantha is a kind of embroidered quilt where different kinds of traditional crafts are seen.
- (c) Yes, the maker of a craftwork cares for market.
- (d) Community aesthetics is a great factor to the market or artist as it suggests that a craftwork can function as a stable signifier of community values and desires over time.
- (e) The terracotta dolls of Dinajpur overcome market imposition because they date back to early 1940s and they are no doubt meant to be consumer items but reflect community aesthetics.

2. A flow chart showing the tremendous fast advancement of human beings is given below :



- 3. Summary :** Etiquette refers to the correct rules of behaviour among the people of a society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour of a particular society. It may be good or bad. As the children are supposed to be the future of a nation, they need to be acquainted with etiquette and manners well. It is a matter of practice which people have been following to maintain tradition. The practice of etiquette and manners vary from society to society, country to country. What is an appropriate mode of culture in one country may prove to be inappropriate in another. Therefore, we have to be careful about learning and practising etiquette and manners.

4. (a) important (b) development (c) knowledge (d) were (e) healthy (f) enables (g) choice/choices (h) ability (i) face (j) which
5. (a) way/method/system (b) get/have/gain (c) carefully/attentively (d) only/merely (e) passing (f) interest/pleasure/ delight (g) read/study (h) widen/ broaden/ extend (i) outlook/ mind (j) enriching/ developing/ improving

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	iv	i	v	x	ii	ix	viii	iii	vi	vii

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-08

- 1.
- A. (a) (i) preservation (b) (iii) native (c) (iii) shelter (d) (ii) almost (e) (iii) both i & ii
- B. (a) In winter the haor becomes a good grazing land. People from different villages send their herds for grazing. The haor also provides a wide range of economic and non-economic benefits to the local people. These include fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collection of reeds and grasses and collection of aquatic and other plants. Thus the local people are benefited by the haor.
- (b) The haor becomes the habitat for migratory and local waterfowls in the months of April to May. That's why, we call Hakaluki haor a temporary home for the waterfowls.
- (c) We get information about Chatla beel from the passage that the beel is one of the small patches of swamp forests which still exists around the haor.
- (d) Two of the benefits that the haor system gives us are :
- (i) We get economic benefits by fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing and so on.
- (ii) In monsoon, the haor becomes a huge natural bowl of water and save us from flood.
- (e) The swamp forests have decreased very much. They are now just small patches. It has happened because of deforestation and a lack of conservation practices.
2. (i) in nature (ii) we (iii) beauty (iv) arises (v) ugliness (vi) told beauty (vii) beauty and ugliness (viii) in their works (ix) John Keats (x) Ode on a Grecian Urn

3. **Summary** : The main idea of the poem is about the innocence and tenderness of childhood. A child naturally loves a summer morning, birds' chirping, huntsmen's horns and skylarks' songs. Going to school in the morning, a child cannot enjoy these natural bounties. So, schools should be children friendly.

4. (a) significant (b) birth (c) independent (d) history (e) division (f) oppress (g) attacked (h) took (i) surrender (j) victory
5. (a) greatest (b) happened/ occurred (c) under (d) oppression (e) led (f) freedom/ independence/ liberation (g) arrested (h) sectors/ spheres/walks (i) was (j) respect/ honour

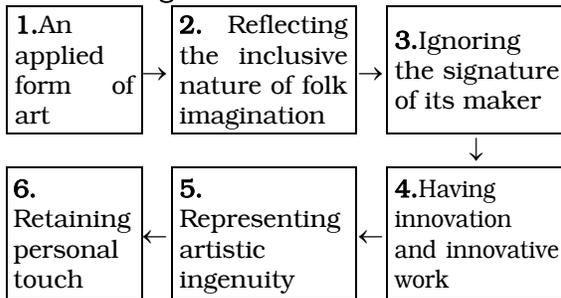
6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	vii	vi	ii	iv	viii	v	x	iii	i	ix

N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-09

- 1.
- A. (a) (iii) swell (b) (iv) vanish (c) (i) human (d) (ii) Home to exactly 500 Bengal tigers (e) (iii) ZSL
- B. (a) Yes, I agree with the statement. The present condition of the Sundarbans is vulnerable. If the present condition of retreat continues, the vast mangrove forest will disappear soon.
- (b) On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most into the Bay of Bengal has receded by an average of 150 meters a year, with a maximum of just over 200 metres; this would see the disappearance of the island in about 20 years.
- (c) Scientists predicted that if proper steps are not taken, human thrives and continuous rise of the global temperature will inevitably lead to species loss in this biodiverse part of the world.
- (d) The results of the scientific study indicate the rapid retreating of the coastline and this retreat cannot be accounted for by the regular dynamics of the Sundarbans. Degradation is happening fast, weakening this natural shield for India and Bangladesh.
- (e) The main objective of the author of this passage is to bring forward before us the present vulnerable condition of the Sundarbans.

2. A flow chart showing important aspects of craftwork is given below:



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

4. (a) descend (b) raise (c) earned (d) domination (e) merely (f) freedom (g) from (h) rightful (i) world (j) and
5. (a) behaviour/ conduct/ manner/ attitude (b) means/ indicates/ implies (c) of (d) need not (e) possess/develop/ have (f) follow/ maintain/ observe (g) maintain/ practise/ follow/ observe (h) varies/ differs (i) form/ cultivate (j) without/ but/ except

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	iii	iv	vii	ii	ix	vi	x	v	i	viii

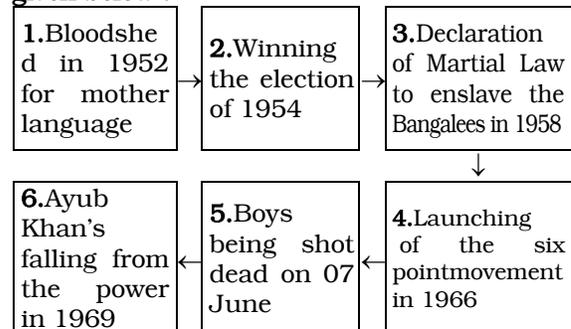
1 N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-10

- 1.A.(a) (iii) movement (b) (ii) malnourished (c) (ii) unsafe (d) (ii) making the end of education (e) (iv) banned
- B. (a) The adolescent girls are marginalized in their in-laws' houses because they become vulnerable to all forms of abuse including dowry-related violence.
- (b) Yes, I agree with this comment. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproduction, health and contraception. Besides, the maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate. So, we can say that Reproductive Health Services are not sufficient in our country.

- (c) The condition of adolescent girls is not good at all in our country. They are often pulled out of school, either for marriage or work. As a result, they lose their mobility, friends and social status. This condition curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. They do not have proper knowledge of health issues. Only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV and more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia.
- (d) There are several reasons behind this. Illiteracy, poor socio-economic condition, greed of a section of people are the main reasons behind this. The bridegroom and his family consider the dowry as a means of establishment. Moreover, they think that the bride's family is bound to pay the dowry.
- (e) The contribution of adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate was 20.3% in 1993. The rate increased to 24.4% in 2007. Thus, I know that 'Adolescent fertility rate' is high in Bangladesh.

2. A flow chart showing the history of Bengal is given below :



3. **Summary** : Gazi Pir was a mythic saint. He is said to have spread Islam in southern Bengal. He could miracle and calm dangerous animals. He is usually seen portrayed in paats or scroll paintings. He enabled villagers to live peacefully and to cultivate their lands. People of these regions would seek his protection. His story is found in folk literature and indigenous theatre. Some Gazir paat scrolls are kept in the British Museum.
4. (a) electronic (b) mode (c) communication (d) sent (e) simultaneously (f) based (g) transmitted (h) stored (i) personal (j) actually
5. (a) large/ huge/ vast (b) poverty (c) afford (d) usually/ generally/ either (e) school (f) children/ students (g) schools/ institutions (h) madrashas/ universities (i) children/ students/ learners/ pupils (j) requisite/ required/ demanded/ necessary

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ii	ix	viii	v	x	iii	i	vi	iv	vii

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-11

- 1.A.(a) (iv) epitome of democracy (b) (iii) Racism (c) (iii) 1990 (d) (iii) unarmed resistance to apartheid (e) (iii) 30 years
- B. (a) Nelson Mandela was the most celebrated and undisputed Black African leader. He struggled against apartheid to free the black people of South Africa from the racial discrimination of the white people.
 (b) Minority rule indicates to a system of government in which the governing party of a country represents only a small proportion of the overall population.
 (c) Mandela abominated apartheid and injustice. He fought against apartheid, injustice and discrimination although his life. For this reason, he was imprisoned for nearly three decades.
 (d) Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his struggle against apartheid. The prize was shared with F.W.de Klerk, the white African leader.
 (e) Mandela was resolved to fight for his people's emancipation. He won the support of the world by his prestige and charisma.
2. (i) 1st March/on the 1st of March (ii) called the session of Assembly (iii) agreed/declared/wanted (iv) Mr. Bhutto (v) from West Pakistan (vi) The Assembly (vii) all of a sudden/suddenly (viii) to observe the General strike (ix) came/attended/joined (x) spontaneously
3. **Summary** : Hercules, the most powerful hero of Greek myths , was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Eurystheus, the cousin of Hercules and the king Mycenae , made him to undergo some difficult tasks. Those are known as the twelve labors of Hercules. The first task involved a fight with a terrible lion. The lion was disturbing the valley of Nemea. So Eurystheus ordered him to kill the lion and bring him its skin. Hercules killed the lion using his hands and returned to the king carrying the lion on his shoulders.
4. (a) spheres/sectors (b) women (c) returns (d) development (e) welfare (f) mothers (g) children (h) educated (i) community (j) waste
5. (a) important/ significant/ vital/ pivotal/ key/ essential (b)moment/time/ period (c) till/until (d) waking/working (e) share/ describe/ narrate/ express/ unfold/ communicate (f) what (g) exchange/ provide/

give/ share/ get/ receive/ gather/ have/ obtain/ convey/ transform/ collect/ communicate (h) ever/ always (i) essential/ inseparable/ integral/ important/ indispensable/ unavoidable (j) think/ perceive/ conceive/ apprehend/ feel

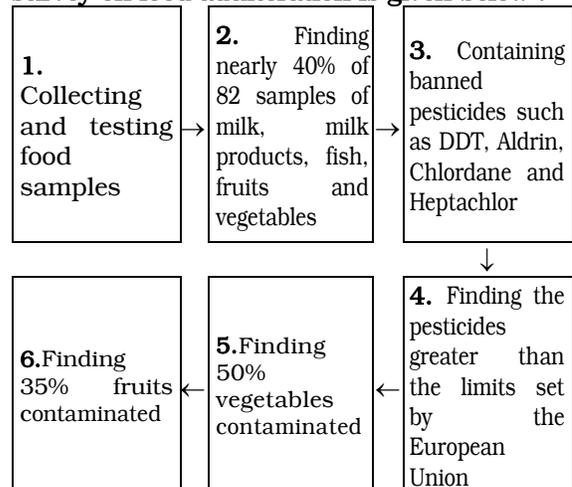
6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	viii	iii	ii	iv	vi	x	i	v	vii	ix

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-12

- 1.A.(a) (iv) a pensive mood (b) (iv) adverb (c) (iv) cautious (d) (i) know (e) (ii) to lead a life of their own
- B. (a) The speaker of this passage is none other than Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, father of Bangalee nation. The situation prevailing in the then East Pakistan grieved him.
 (b) According to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the people of Bengal now want to be free. They want to live and they want their rights.
 (c) A country's economic, political and cultural freedom can be ensured by freeing the people from foreign domination and establishing their rights as a free nation.
 (d) The reason behind the bloodshed in 1952 was to establish the right of Bangla as our mother tongue. It was 21 February, 1952 when the valiant sons of the country shed their valuable lives to establish the right of their mother tongue.
 (e) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman met President Yahya Khan to tell him to hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January.

2. A flow chart showing the findings of the survey on food adulteration is given below :



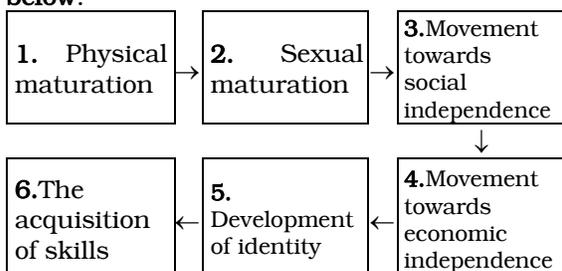
3. **Summary** : It is a song taken from William Shakespeare's play *As You Like It*. Here the poet thinks that human friendship is feigning and hypocritical. It has no depth or significance. So he glorifies winter wind and invites it to blow. He thinks that winter wind is not so unkind as man's ingratitude. That's why, he prefers winter wind, which has no sensation to human beings.
4. (a) prevent/protect (b) washed (c) planted/grown (d) add (e) provide/give (f) take (g) produce (h) needs (i) breathe (j) preserve/protect
5. (a) pleasure (b) can (c) without money (d) any/due/proper (e) like/love (f) pity/mercy (g) earn (h) in (i) bring (j) mental/psychological

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	x	viii	vi	ix	iv	ii	vii	v	iii	i

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-13

- 1.A.(a) (ii) he saw her (b) (ii) he was blandished (c) (iii) adulator (d) (i) He was flattered by her proposal (e) (iii) by someone's help
- B. (a) Foyot's is a very expensive restaurant in Paris. The writer had never thought of going there because it was the most expensive restaurant in Paris where the French Senators often visited.
- (b) The writer realized that he was blandished by the woman due to his lack of experience and that's why he said "I was too young to have learned to say no to a woman."
- (c) The writer agreed to entertain the lady because he was flattered by her pleasing words praising his writing. Moreover, the writer was too young to have learned to say 'no' to a woman.
- (d) Yes, I think the writer was disappointed to see the lady. He was expecting the lady to be young and attractive but he saw a woman of forty years of age.
- (e) It is not mentioned in the text how he managed the rest of the month because when he left Foyot's, he was almost penniless.
2. A flow chart showing the key developments during the time of adolescence is given below:



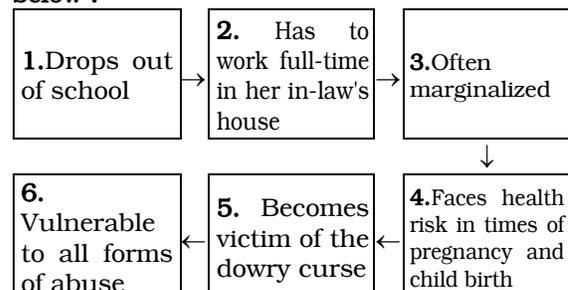
3. **Summary** : "Dreams" is an extremely short poem by Langston Hughes written in free verse. The poet in this poem suggests his readers to hold on tightly to their dreams. According to the poet, if dreams die, life will be like a bird with damaged wings that cannot fly. When dreams go away, life is a "barren field" covered with frozen snow.
4. (a) changed/affected (b) protect/save (c) spoilt (d) endangered (e) concern (f) perish/be perished (g) Destroying/To destroy (h) saved/protected (i) means/is (j) mankind
5. (a) sweet (b) connected/mixed (c) uttering (d) till (e) with (f) and (g) considered (h) says (i) feet (j) bends

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	vii	ix	i	ii	iv	vi	viii	x	v	iii

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-14

- 1.A.(a) (iv) appropriate behaviour with all (b) (iv) children (c) (ii) unwillingness to allow (d) (iii) May I (e) (i) obligatory
- B. (a) Whenever we are before our elders, we greet them with respect, listen to their direction and most often remain passive.
- (b) Manner is a term that indicates the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. To offer something to the elders using left hand or speaking with someone with food in mouth are some examples of bad manners.
- (c) There are differences between 'etiquette' and 'manners'. Etiquette means the correct behaviour of a society whereas manners mean the behaviour of a society which may possess good and bad things within it.
- (d) We learn etiquette from institutions like family, schools, colleges or organizations we work at.
- (e) To become acquainted with a particular culture is a long process. A child becomes accustomed to a culture through different institutions like family, friends, schools etc.
2. A flow chart showing the pathetic/pitiable condition of an adolescent bride is given below :



3. **Summary** : "She Walks in Beauty" is written by Lord Byron. The poem is about an unnamed woman. She is really very beautiful. The poet here compares her to lots of beautiful things but the things are 'dark like night' and 'starry skies'. The poet compares the beauty of the woman to the cloudless night which has lots of stars. According to the poet "all that's best of dark and bright" are parts of her aspects and eyes. Byron again says that she has a perfect balance of beauty.
4. (a) life (b) alphabetically (c) find (d) spelling (e) syllables (f) synonyms (g) noun (h) picture (i) friends (j) neglect
5. (a) inequality (b) vulnerable (c) life-cycle (d) subsequent (e) impact (f) intergenerational (g) unique/ unusual (h) female (i) education (j) tomorrow's

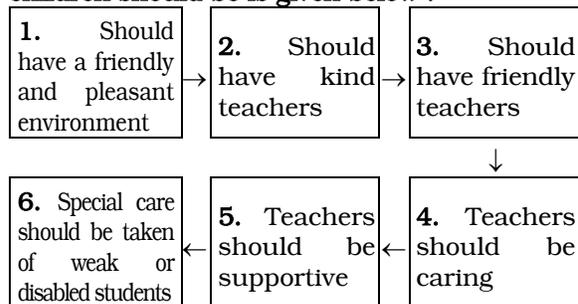
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
vi	ix	x	iii	ii	vii	iv	v	viii	i

N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-15

- 1.A.(a) (ii) form (b) (ii) adolescence (c) (i) death of the pregnant women (d) (ii) maltreatment (e) (ii) holding no power
- B. (a) Adolescence can be defined as a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and lifestyles are shaped.
- (b) Adolescence is important because adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth.
- (c) In Bangladesh, adolescent girls often face inequality and subordination within the family and society.
- (d) The effects of female inequality in Bangladesh lead to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.
- (e) Wealth and education influence a girl's marriage to take place at a later age often after several years of adolescence and adulthood.

2. A flow chart showing how the schools for children should be is given below :



3. **Summary** : This is a famous poem 'Bengal's face' written by Jibanananda Das. In this poem the poet describes the exquisite beauty of his motherland, Bangladesh. According to him, Bangladesh is blessed with the supreme natural beauties. The poet says that as he has seen the nature of Bangladesh, he does not want to see the beauty of other countries. Here in Bangladesh, he enjoys the sight of magpie sitting under the fig leaves and the beautiful green trees. He also points out that when Behula, a mythical character, roaming heaven and earth to get back her snake bit husband to life, realized the beauty of Bangla.
4. (a) warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) change (f) evidence/evidences (g) increasing/rising (h) predict (i) risen (j) flood
5. (a) excited/ happy (b) bounds (c) eager/ happy (d) like (e) remain (f) wonderful/ happy/ good (g) special (h) invited (i) parents (j) joyful/ happy/ cheerful

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iv	vi	vii	v	viii	x	i	iii	ix	ii

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-16

1. A. (a) (ii) unsafe (b) (iii) making the end of education (c) (ii) malnourished (d) (iii) maltreatment (e) (ii) money or property brought by a bride to her husband at marriage
- B. (a) After marriage a girl does all the household activities in her in-law's house.
- (b) In Bangladesh, a girl is vulnerable to all forms of abuse including dowry-related violence. She is tortured physically, orally and mentally in her in-laws.
- (c) Adolescent mothers face severe health problems during pregnancy. They suffer from undernourishment anemia etc and even die during the child birth.
- (d) Reproductive health service is one kind of service which is related to pregnancy and child birth.
- (e) Two negative impacts of early marriage of a girl are: she loses her self respect and identity and she faces health risks.
2. (i) in Uganda (ii) had to walk many kilometers (iii) everyday (iv) Ryan Hreljac (v) in 1999 (vi) Ryan's Well Foundation (vii) in 16 countries (viii) built the first well (ix) for clean water (x) in 1998

3. **Summary** : In the poem, "September 1, 1939," the poet W.H. Auden describes the brutality of impending World War II. On September 1, 1939, he was in a dive bar in New York City. Here he expresses his mental fear regarding the war. Here he describes what the war will bring. Because of the war all the good hopes are gone. The bright future will be destroyed and the earth will turn into a dark land. Private lives will be disrupted and there will be unmentionable odour of death with the outbreak of the war.
4. (a) recent (b) essential (c) about (d) device (e) called (f) abacus (g) refers (h) large (i) great (j) trained
5. (a) first (b) time (c) persons (d) related/relating (e) became (f) confined (g) conquered (h) touch (i) developed (j) literacy

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	iii	i	iv	v	viii	ix	vii	vi	ii	x

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-17

- 1.
- A. (a) (i) the state of being diseased (b) (iii) To put emphasis on the harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy (c) (iv) at risk of serious health complications (d) (i) An opening between two organs of the body caused by injury or disease (e) (iii) issue
- B. (a) Early marriage means marrying off a girl or a boy at an early age.
- (b) Shilpi became a victim of early marriage because of the poverty of her family. Besides, her parents were illiterate and they were not aware of the harmful effects of early marriage.
- (c) Adolescent pregnant girls face the risk of serious health complications including dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury, serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion.
- (d) From the group discussion Shilpi came to learn about the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.
- (e) Shilpi's empowerment group provides activities which include discussion on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counseling, peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage.
2. (i) during World War II/from 1939-1944 (ii) Amsterdam (iii) from 1942-1944 (iv) hiding with her (v) from 1942-1944 (vi) Anne's account (vii) in 1947 (viii) Bergen-Belsen

concentration camp (ix) The Diary of a Young Girl (x) widely read book

3. **Summary** : A peace movement means a non-violent or anti-war movement. It is a social movement. It aims at fixing peace in the society. A peace movement supports pacifism. It tries to achieve its goals through non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts etc. Sustainability of peace is the common goal of different organizations. Peace movement is mainly anti-war movement. Its primary belief is that human beings should not engage in violent conflicts over anything. This movement opposes nuclear weapons and biological warfare.
4. (a) job (b) oneself (c) create (d) also (e) rearing (f) raising (g) farming (h) sectors (i) opportunities (j) easily
5. (a) is (b) Heritage (c) mangrove (d) largest (e) enjoyable (f) see (g) the (h) destroying (i) cutting (j) protect/ save

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	vi	v	x	i	viii	vii	ix	iii	iv	ii

1 **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

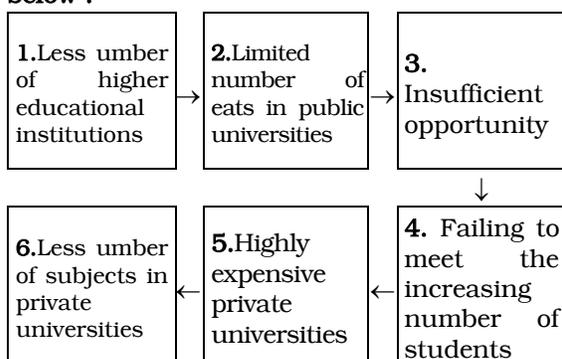
Solution to Model Question-18

- 1.
- A. (a) (iii) scholastic (b) (iv) cordiality (c) (iv) augmenting discursive self-valorization (d) (ii) honour e) (iv) A foreign degree makes them prepared for better jobs
- B. (a) A university should be an ideal institution at the highest level of education where one can study for a degree or do research work. It should never be made into a mechanical organization for collecting and distributing knowledge.
- (b) It means that the educational institutions in India are not imparting their traditional education. Rather, they are collecting education materials from foreign lands like alms bowl and distributing them among the students which is disgraceful. The result is that the students become a part of qualified candidates but not a cultured community based on our culture.
- (c) The above statement indicates that in the universities of our country students are only taught borrowed culture. And they only try to pass the examinations and get degrees. That's why, they are called qualified candidates but not a cultured community.

(d) The educational institutions of our country teach the students with the borrowed thoughts and philosophy of Europe. Thus they lower our intellectual self-respect and encourage us to make a foolish display of decoration composed on borrowed feathers.

(e) The situation of this educational system can be changed by making both the teachers and the students aware of intellect based on enthusiasm, courage, honesty, skill and truth.

2. **A flow chart showing the present condition of higher education in Bangladesh is given below :**



3. **Summary :** It is children's right to get a caring and friendly environment at their school. They should not feel afraid at school. The teachers should also be aware of this issue. They should be caring and friendly with the students. But it is a matter of regret that the environment of the school of our country is totally different. Here, they feel like they are in cages. Great poets like Rabindranath Tagore and William Blake also found it unacceptable. So, it is high time to take proper steps to make the environment of the school more students' friendly.

4. (a) attain (b) why (c) perhaps (d) overcome (e) courageous (f) desired (g) hopeless (h) inspire (i) successful (j) disaster
5. (a) ability (b) developing/ improving (c) acquisition (d) mother (e) natural (f) usually (g) aware/ conscious (h) using (i) communicating/ communication (j) spontaneously

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	ii	vii	i	iii	ix	vi	viii	v	x	iv

1 **N.B :** For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-19

- 1.A.(a) (iv) abandoned child (b) (ii) separated (c) (ii) sold ice-cream (d) (iv) life (e) (iv) human rights

B. (a) Amerigo's parents are separated from each other. His mother marries another man and his father lives far away. None of them are aware of Amerigo's well being.

(b) Amerigo's first job was collecting trash and selling it to a vendor. Once he had a serious infection and a doctor told him to stay away from the trash dump. So he stopped doing that job.

(c) Amerigo's experience of selling ice-cream was very painful. He had to walk for hours carrying a box full of ice-cream. Sometimes, he couldn't sell even one ice-cream. He was not paid money for his job rather he was provided with food and accommodation by his master.

(d) The society should come forward to rehabilitate the children like Amerigo. The street children also have the right to lead their lives in their own home and enjoy equal opportunities like others in the society.

(e) Now Amerigo desires to live in his own home and sleep there in peace. Yes, he has a legitimate right to have his desire fulfilled.

2. (i) Migratory waterfowls (ii) the Hakaluki Haor (iii) which (iv) now (v) in fresh water wetlands (vi) Illegal poaching (vii) Hakaluki Haor (viii) during winter (ix) Herders (x) near the beels

3. **Summary :** Anne Frank is perhaps the most well-known victim of the Nazi Holocaust. During the Second World War Anne was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. She died of typhus in 1945. Anne Frank's father, later published Anne's diary which she was given at the age of 13, as *The Diary of a Young Girl*. In that diary, she chronicled her life from 1942 to 1944. Anne's diary is regarded as one of the world's most widely read books.

4. (a) group (b) sphere (c) function (d) organised (e) goal (f) importance (g) devotion (h) primary (i) followers (j) leadership

5. (a) men (b) dominated (c) them (d) opinion (e) children (f) marriages (g) husbands (h) inlaws (i) awareness (j) justice

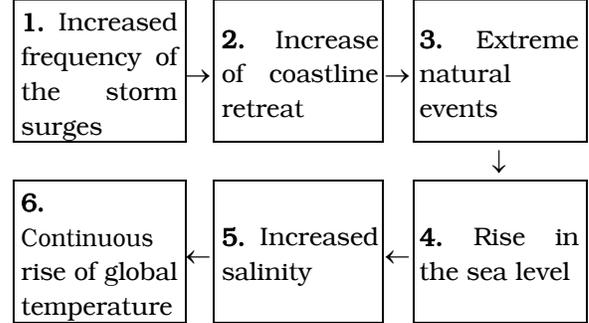
6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	vi	ix	viii	iii	x	v	vii	i	ii	iv

N.B : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

Solution to Model Question-20

- 1.
- A. (a) (iv) simple narrative poem (b) (ii) agonizing
(c) (i) Department of the Environment (d) (iv) all above (e) (ii) involving all concerned people
- B. (a) Drinking water is important for our life because we cannot live without it. The other name of water is life. Living is next to impossible for all living beings without water.
- (b) I do agree with the statement that rivers are everywhere in our life. In fact, two thirds of our body is made up of water. Besides, rivers are the source of water in our country.
- (c) The poem 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner' was written by S.T Coleridge. The poem is about the harrowing sea-voyage of an old mariner who at one point of his journey didn't have any water to drink because of a curse.
- (d) According to the United Nations, drinking water problem is one of the challenges for the future. It was identified in a meeting on the eve of the new millennium.
- (e) The river Buriganga is described as an example of dying river because the Buriganga has lost its glorious past. Its water is now polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it.

2. A flow chart showing the causes of the destruction of the Sundarbans is given below:



3. **Summary** : Through this text Rabindranath Tagore tries to make us understand the quality of a good teacher. According to him, the teacher who does not know anything or does not continue his studies can never be a good teacher in the true sense of the term. Therefore, he cannot make his students understand any topic. On the other hand, the teacher who is still learning himself and who does not repeat his lesson but helps students learn anything perfectly is an ideal teacher.
4. (a) historical (b) is (c) suburbs (d) built (e) founder (f) religious (g) welfare (h) suitable (i) storing (j) is
5. (a) value (b) valuable (c) little (d) saying (e) lost (f) best/ proper/ right (g) said (h) waste (i) unnecessarily (j) use/ spend

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iii	v	ii	ix	x	vii	vi	iv	i	viii

6. | **N.B** : For Answer to Questions No. 7-11 See Composition Part.

[NB : প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, Special Model Question (১০৬-১২৫) বাসায় পরীক্ষা দেওয়ার জন্য দেওয়া হয়েছে। বাসায় পরীক্ষা দিয়ে উত্তর যাচাইয়ের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট শিক্ষকের সাহায্য ন্য।]